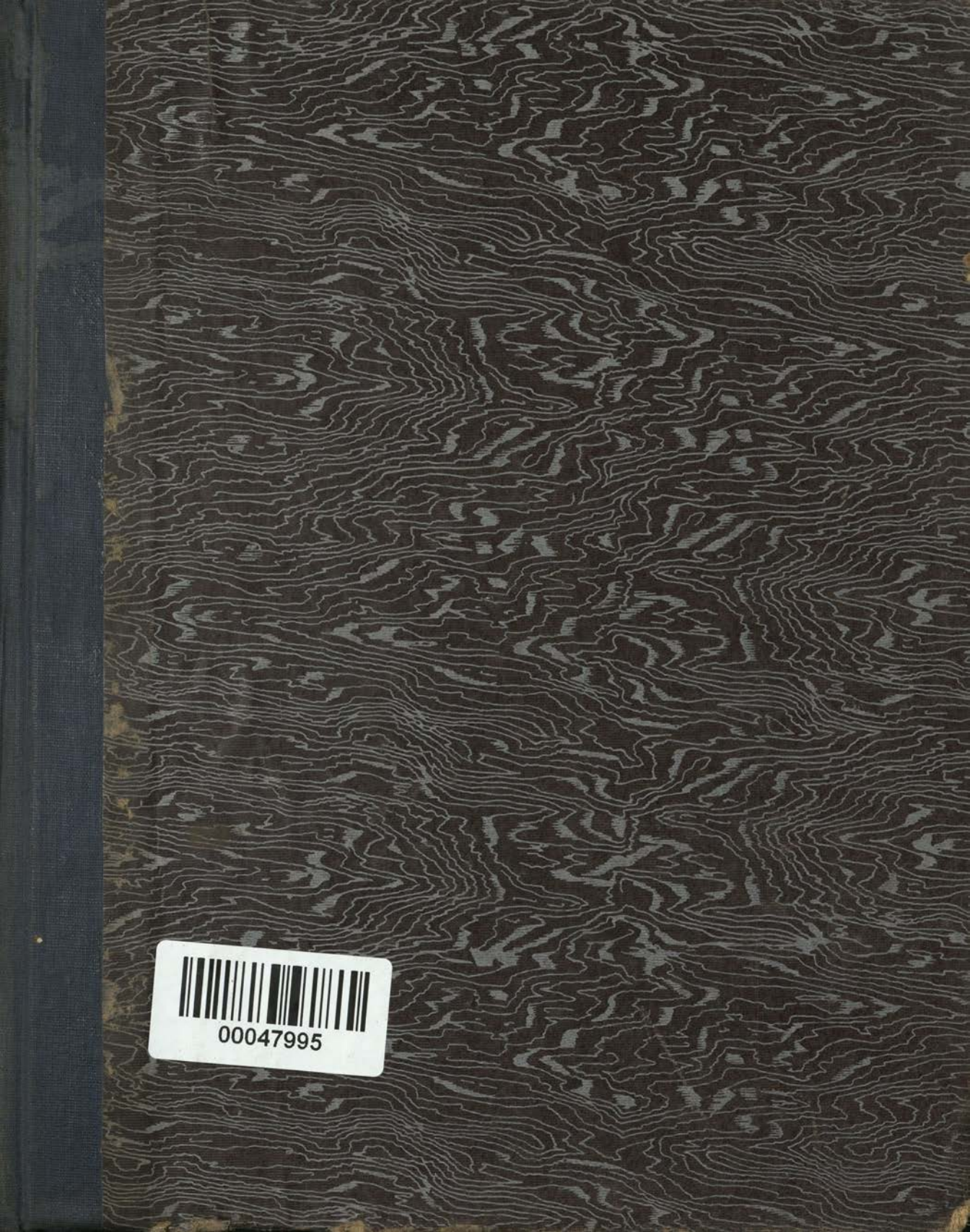
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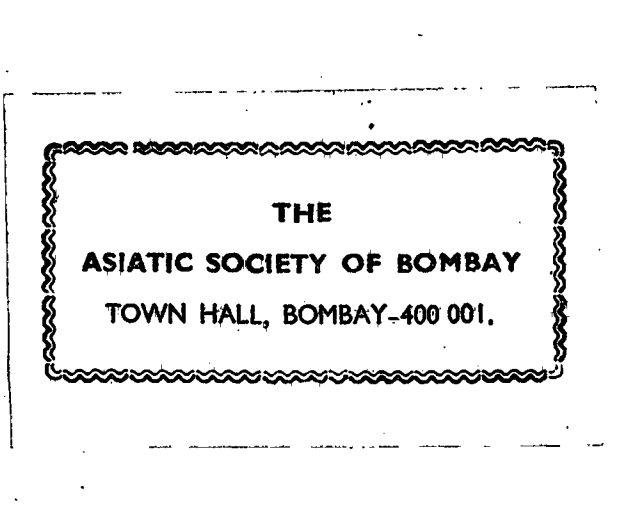

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AN

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

ILLUSTRATING

THE WORDS IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS,

BY EXAMPLES FROM ANCIENT AND MODERN WRITERS;

SHEWING THEIR AFFINITY TO THOSE OF OTHER LANGUAGES, AND ESPECIALLY THE NORTHERN;

EXPLAINING MANY TERMS, WHICH, THOUGH NOW OBSOLETE IN ENGLAND, WERE FORMERLY COMMON TO BOTH COUNTRIES;

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AND ELUCIDATING

NATIONAL RITES, CUSTOMS, AND INSTITUTIONS,

IN THEIR ANALOGY TO THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS:

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A DISSERTATION ON THE ORIGIN OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

By JOHN JAMIESON, D.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, AND OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

——Quae vos a stirpe parentum
Prima tulit tellus——
——Antiquam exquirite matrem.——VIRG.

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UT SILVAE FOLIIS PRONOS MUTANTUR IN ANNOS;
PRIMA CADUNT: ITA VERBORUM VETUS INTERIT AETAS,
ET JUVENUM RITU FLORENT MODO NATA VIGENTQUE.——HORAT.

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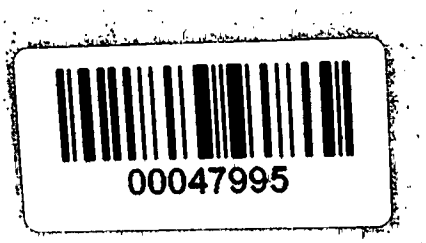
QUHARE I MISKNAW MYNE ERROUR, QUHO IT FINDIS
FOR CHARITE AMEND IT, GENTIL WICHT,
SYNE PERDOUN ME SAT SA FER IN MY LYCHT;
AND I SAL HELP TO SMORE YOUR FALT, LEIF BROTHER,
THUS VAILYE QUOD VAILYE, ILK GUDE DEDE HELPIS VTHIR.

DOUG. VIRG. PROL. 272.



AN

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

L.

IHRE has observed, that words in Gothic ending in *L*, often denote something of a circular form. He mentions, in proof of this, *hagel* hail, *hwirfwel* a whirlpool, *spindel* a spindle, &c. vo. *Hagel*.

Elsewhere he remarks, after the Latin philologists, that this letter has, *aliquid blandi*, a certain softness in it, for which reason it is often used.

L, in our language, is a letter evidently denoting diminution. In this sense it occurs in the formation of *bagrel* a child; *gangarel*, *gangrel*, a child beginning to walk, q. a little *ganger*; *hangrell*, q. v.

Ihre, in order to prove that Gothic diminutives are formed by this letter, refers to Moes.G. *mawilo*, a diminutive from *mawi*, a girl, *barnilo*, a little child, from *barn*; Su.G. *kyckling*, a chicken, *wekling*, an effeminate man. He remarks the affinity of the Lat. in this respect; as, in *puellus*, *cultellus*, &c. In Germ. *l* is also a mark of diminution; as, *maennl*, homuncio, from *man*, homo; *steinl*, lapillus, a little stone, from *stein*, lapis.

Germ. *gengeln*, like *gangrel*, is a term employed with respect to infants, who have not learned the proper use of their feet. Su.G. *gaenglig* denotes one who walks in a tottering way. V. Ihre, vo. *Gunga*. From these, and a variety of other examples, it would appear indeed, that, in the northern languages, *l* not only marks diminution, but forms the termination of those words which express inequality of motion, or a proneness to fall; as, E. *waddle*, viewed as a diminutive from *wade*, *wriggle*, *hobble*, &c. S. *hoddle*, to waddle, *weeggle*, id., *toddle*, to totter in walking, *coggle*, to cause to rock, *shoggle*, to shake, *weffil*, easily moved from one side to another, from AS. *waf-ian*, to wave; *bachle*, *shachle*, &c.

L A B

I know not, if it be merely accidental, that many words terminate in *l* or *le*, which denote the falling, or dispersion of liquids in drops or in smaller quantities: as, E. *dribble*, *trickle*, *sprinkle*, *draggle*; S. *bebble*, *scuttle*, q. v. A sanguine philologist might fancy that he perceived a resemblance between the *liquid* sound of the letter, and that of the object expressed.

L in S. seems sometimes to denote continuation, or habit. Thus, *gangrel* also signifies one who is accustomed to wander from place to place; *haivrel*, one who is habituated to foolish talking, or *haivering*, S.; *stumral*, applied to a horse which is prone to stumbling.

It may perhaps be added, that *l* or *le* is frequently used as the termination of words denoting trifling or procrastination in motion or action: as, E. *fiddlefaddle*; S. *haingle*, to hang about in a trifling way, *daddle*, *druttle*, to be slow in motion; *taigle*, to delay; *pingil*, to work diligently without much progress; *muddle*, id., *niddle*, &c.

To LA, *v. a.* To lay.

Glaidlie wald I baith inquire and lere,
And to ilk cunnand wicht *la* to myne ere.
Doug. Virgil, 11, 52.

LAB, *s.* A lump, or large piece of any thing, S.; perhaps the same with E. *lobe*, a division, as, *a lobe of the lungs*.

LAB, *s.* A stroke, a blow, Ang.

It seems to be generally used metaphorically, to denote a handle for crimination, an occasion for invective; corresponding to Gr. λαβή, ansa, manubrium, occasio; although most probably the resemblance is merely accidental. Ihre observes that Sw. *labbe* denotes the hand, especially one of a large size; vo. *Lofwe*.

LABOURIN, *s.* "A farm," S. Sir John Sinclair's Observ. p. 181.

LACHTER, *s.* A lecher.

Came ye to wow our lasse, now *lachter*,
Ye ar sa rasch thair will be slachter,
Ye will not spair nor speir quhais aucht hir.
Philotus, *S. P. R.* iii. 6.

Junius derives *lecherous* from Fland. *lack*, luxuriosus, lascivus; Lye, from Arm. *lic*, lascivus. These seem radically the same with Germ. *laich-en*, lascivire, scortari. Its original sense is ludere, Isl. *leik-a*, whence minstrels or musicians were denominated *leikari*, Verel. Ind.; *leikare*, lusor; *leika*, amica, G. Andr.; Su.G. *lek-a*, ludere; lascivire.

LACHTER, *s.* A fowl is said to have *laid all her lachter*, when it is supposed that she will lay no more eggs at one time, S. *Lochter*, Perths.

In *The Gander and Goose*, it is said,

In offspring soon so rich he grew,
That children's children he cou'd view,
While thus she liv'd his darling pet,
Her *lachter's* laid with which she's set.
Morison's Poems, p. 68.

A Bor. *lawter* is undoubtedly the same, although this might scarcely occur from Grose's definition; "thirteen eggs, to set a hen." Gl.

Sibb. properly refers to Teut. *legh-tyd*, the time of laying, ovatio, *eyeren legghen*, ova ponere. Isl. *barnsleg*, loci matricis vel secundina, G. Andr.

LACHTER, LAICHTER, *s.* A layer, stratum, or flake. *A lachter of woo*, a flake of wool, Ang. *Lochter* is used Perths. Tweedd.; as, *a lochter* of hay or straw.

Teut. *logh-en*, componere foenum in metam. Su.G. Isl. *lag*, a layer, from *laegg-a*, ponere; Belg. *laag*, Teut. *laeghe*.

LACHTERSTEAD, *s.* The ground occupied by a house, as much ground as is necessary for building on, S. B.

Su.G. *laegerstad*, a bed-chamber, a lodging-room; from *laeger*, a couch, and *stad*, a place. *Laeger*, Isl. *ligr*, *ligri*, is from *ligg-ia*, Moes.G. *lig-an* to lie. Thus the term *lachterstead* originally conveyed the simple idea of a place where one's couch might be laid, or where one might make his bed. We use it only in a secondary sense; as the principal use of a house, in the savage state of society, is as a place of rest during night. Belg. *leger* also denotes a bed; *een leger van stroo*, a bed of straw: hence *legersted*, a place to lie down; Sewel.

E. *leaguer*, used to denote a siege, has the same origin. The word properly signifies a camp; Teut. *legher*, Germ. *lager*, Su.G. *laeger*, Dan. *lejer*. id.; from *legg-en*, Su.G. *ligg-a*, ponere, jacere; because troops take their station there. Hence S. *leager-lady*, q. v.

To LACK, *v. a.* To slight. V. LAK.

LAD, *n.* 1. It is used as signifying one in a menial situation.

Pandaris, pykthankis, custronis and clatteraris,
Loupis vp from *laddis*, sine lichts amang lardis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 198.

It still denotes a male servant, who has not arrived at manhood, or at least at his prime, S.

2. A sweetheart, S.

And am I then a match for my ain *lad*,
That for me so much generous kindness had?
Ramsay's Poems, ii, 187.

Lass is the correlate.

The cadger clims, new cleikit from the creill,
And *ladds* uploips to lordships all thair lains.
Montgomery, *MS. Chron. S. P.* iii, 499.

"Lay up like a laird, and seek like a *lad*," S. Prov.; "spoken to them who take no care to lay up what they had in their hands, and so must drudge in seeking of it." *Kelly*, p. 240.

The origin is certainly AS. *leode*, juvenis. Isl. *lydde*, servus, mancipium, seems allied. V. Seren.

LADDIE, *s.* 1. A boy; a diminutive from *lad*, S.

Then Hobbie had but a *laddie's* sword,
But he did mair than a *laddie's* deed;
For that sword had clear'd Conscouthart green,
Had it not broke o'er Jerswigham's head.
Minstrelsy Border, i 191.

2. A fondling term, properly applied to a young man, S.

If kith and kin and a' had sworn,
I'll follow the gypsie *laddie*.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 178.

LADE, LAID, *s.* A load, in general; as much as man or beast can carry, S.

Your claith and waith will never tell with me,
Tho' ye a thousand *laids* thereof coud gee.
Ross's Helenore, p. 80.

Hence *a lade of meal*, two bolls, the quantity sufficient to load a horse, S.

A.S. *hlad*, id.; Isl. *ladsla*, onus navis.

LADE, LEAD, MILL-LADE, *s.* The canal or trench which carries the water of a river or pond down to a mill, S.

"Myllers—take the fry, or smolts of salmon, in the myln dame or *lead*, contrair the ordinance of the law." *Chalmerlan Air*, c. 11, § 4.

Camden renders *lade*, "passage of waters:" observing that, in an old glossary, *aquaeductus* is translated *water-lada*; Remains, p. 147. A.S. *lade*, canalis; Teut. *leyde*, aquaeductus. Baillie gives *mill-lead*, *milleat*, as used in the same sense.

LADENIN TIME, the time of laying in winter provisions, S.

Su.G. *lad-a*, to heap together, to stuff, congerere, stipare, Ihre. Hence *lada*, a barn, because grain is collected in it.

LADE-STERNE, LEIDE-STERNE, *s.* 1. The polestar, E. *loadstar*.

—*Arcturus*, quhilk we cal the *leide sterne*,
The double *Vrsis* weill couth he decerne.
Doug. Virgil, 37, 5.

2, Metaphorically a leader, guide, or pattern.

Lanterne, *lade sterne*, myrrour, and *A per se*.
Ibid. 3, 11.

From A.S. *lead-an*, Su.G. *led-a*, Isl. *leid-a*, Teut. *leyd-en*, ducere, q. the leading or conducting star; Teut. *leyd-sterre*, also *leyd*, id. cynosura, polus. E. *loadstone* has the same origin. The Icelanders call the magnet *leidar-steinn*, lapis viae, from *leid* a way; Landnamabok, Gl. V. LEDISMAN.

LADY LANDERS. V. LANDERS.

LADNAIRE, LAIDNER, LARDNER, *s.* A larder, the place where meat is kept, S.

A foule mellé thar gane he mak.
For meill, and malt, and blud, and wyne,
Ran all to giddyr in a mellyne,
That was unsemly for to se.
Tharfor the men off that countré,
For swa fele thar mellyt wer,
Callyt it the *Dowglas Lardner.*
Barbour, v. 410, *MS.*

Laidner being the vulgar pronunciation, it is altered to this, edit. 1620, with the addition of a line:

—Called it the Dowglas *Ladnaire*,
And will be called this mony yeere.

It occurs in both forms in our old Acts.

"They lay ane *lardnar* in great, and selles in their buiths be peces, contrair the lawes and statutes of burrowes." *Chalmerlan Air*, c. 8. § 10. *Lardarium* in grosso, Lat.

—"For this cause na fisher sould make *laidner*." *Ibid.* c. 21. § 9.

The ground of complaint evidently was, that fleshers and fishers kept by them a stock of what should have been brought to market.

Lye conjectures that Arm. *lard*, fat, may be the origin of *larder*.

LADRY, *s.* "Idle lads," Pink.

Thay lufit nocht with *ladry*, nor with lown,
Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town.
Priests of Peblis, *S.P.R.* 1. 3.

This seems rather to mean what the Fr. call *canaille*, S. *canallyie*, perhaps from A.S. *leod-wera*, incola, *leod-weras*, common people, Somn. Isl. *lydur*, plebs; or, as this term is connected with *trumpours*, deceivers, it may be allied to Isl. *loddari*, a travelling musician, a juggler, ludio, histrio, probably from *liod* carmen, A.S. *hleothr-ian* canere, Isl. *lauder-menne* is rendered homo nauci, from *lauder*, *laudr*, spuma, as E. *scum* is used. *Lodur menne*, homo vilis, a *lodur* spuma, q. spumeus homo, i. e. inutilis ut spuma. Olai. Lex. Run.

G. Andr. expl. *loddare*, as signifying a dirty sneaking fellow. V. next word.

LADRONE, LAYDRON, *s.* A lazy knave; *laithron*, S. It often signifies a sloven, a drab.

Quhair hes thow bene, fals *ladrone* lown?
Doyttand, and drinkand, in the toun?
Lyndsay, *S.P.R.* ii. 8.

Here it is used as if an adjective.

But when Indemnity came down,
The *laydron* caught me by the thrapple.
Watson's Coll. i. p. 11.

Sibb. views it as "probably a variation of *lurdane*, if not from Teut. *ledig*, otiosus, deses, supinus, and the common termination *roun*." It seems more to resemble Su.G. *lat*, lazy, *laett-ias*, to be indolent; or *lidder*, q. v.—q. *lidder ane*, a lazy one.

It may be observed, however, that Isl. *loddare* is used in a similar sense; impurus et invisae notae tenebrio, quasi incomptus, insulse hirsutus; G. Andr. He seems to deduce it from *lod*, earth rough with grass, *lodinn* hairy, rough, shaggy; while he mentions Fr. *lourd* as a synon. term. But the Isl. word has evidently more affinity to *ladrone* than to *lurdane*, q. v.

LAFE, LAIFF, LAYFF, LAVE, LAW, *s.* The remainder after partition or division, the persons or things remaining; pron. *laive*, S. *lave*, A. Bor.

And the *lave* syne, that dede war thar,
Into gret pyttis erdyt war.
Barbour, xiii. 665, *MS.*
His men entryt, that worthy war in deid,
In handis hynt, and stekit of the *layff*.
Wallace, iv. 255, *MS.*
Than said he thus, All weildand God resawe
My petows spreit and sawle amang the *law*:
My carneill lyff I may nocht thus defend.
Wallace, ii. 174, *MS.*

A.S. *lafe*, Moes.G. *laib-os*, Alem. *leibba*, Isl. *leif*, Su.G. *lefw-or*, Germ. *laib*, id.; all from the different verbs signifying to *leave*.

LAGENE, LAGGEN, pron. *leiggen*, *s.* 1. The projecting part of the staves at the bottom of a bushel or cask, S.

"That—the edge of the bottom, entring within the *lagene*, be pared out-with, towarde the nether side; and to be maid in-with plaine and just rule richt." Acts, Ja. vi. 1587. c. 114.

2, The angle within, between the side and bottom of a cask or wooden vessel, S.

An' I hae seen their coggie fou,
That yet hae tarrow't at it;
But or the day was done, I trow,
The *laggen* they hae clautet
Fu' clean that day.
Burns, iii. 98.

Su.G. *lagg* is used precisely in the first sense. Usurpatur—de ultima parte lignorum in vasis ligneis, quae extra commissuras eminet; Ihre. In general, it denotes the extremity of any thing. E. *ledge* is evidently allied; whence probably our phrase, *the ledgins of a brigg*, for the parapets of a bridge.

LAGEN-GIRD, *s.* A hoop securing the bottom of a tub or wooden vessel, S.

To cast a lagen-gird, to bear a spurious child, S.

Or bairns can read, they first maun spell.
I learn'd this frae my mammy,
And *coost a legen girth* mysel,
Lang or I married Tammie.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 274.

"There wis ane o' the queans, I believe, had *casten a lagen-gird*." Journal from London, p. 7.

LAGGERY, *adj.* Miry, dirty. *A laggery road*, a road that is covered with mire, S.B. V. next word.

LAGGERIT, *part. pa.* 1. Bemired, besmeared with mud, S.

The law valis flodderit all wyth spate,
The plane stretis and euery hie way
Full of fluschis, dubbis, myre and clay,
Laggerit leyis wallowit fernis schew,
Broun muris kythit thare wissinyt mossy hew.
Doug. Virgil, 201, 5.

2, Encumbered, from whatever cause; as by heavy armour, S.B.

An' as you ay by speed o' fit
Perform ilk doughty deed,
Fan *laggert* wi' this bouksome graith,
Ye will tyne haaf your speed.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

Rudd. supposes that this may be compounded of AS. *laga* water, and *gara* gurges. This, as far at least as it respects the first of these words, is the only probable conjecture among a variety which he throws out. Su.G. *lag*, Isl. *laug-r*, *laug-ur*, water; *log-ur*, a collection of waters. The radical term is *laa*, unda fluens. *Laa* in Hervarar S. is used to denote the sea; Verel.

LAGMAN, *s.* The president in the supreme court formerly held in the Orkney islands.

"The president, or principal person in the Lawting, was named the *Great Foud* or *Lagman*." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 217.

Su.G. *lagman*, Isl. *lagmadr*, judex provincialis summae apud veteres dignationis, quippe qui non judex tantum erat in conventibus publicis, sed etiam coram Rege tribunitiam potestatem exercuit; Ihre, vo. *Lag*. V. Foud.

LAGRAETMAN, *s.* One acting as an officer to a *lagman*.

"As the chief judge had a council consisting of several members called *Raddmen* or counsellors, so the inferior ones [*Lagmen*] had their council also, composed of members denominated *Lagraetmen* or *Lawrightmen*, who were a kind of constables for the execution of justice in their respective islands." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 217.

From Su.G. *lag* law, and *raett* right; men whose business it was to see that justice was done according to law.

LAY, *s.* Law.

Yone pepil twane sall knyt vp peace for ay,
Bynd confederance baith conjonit in ane *lay*.
Doug. Virgil, 442, 32.
Leges et foedera jungerit. *Virg.*

O. Fr. *lai* is used for *loi*, id.

LAY, *s.* Basis, foundation.

"But this plainly enough says, that this rising did not flow from any correspondence with the earl of Shaftsbury; and indeed the narrow *lay* upon which the first gatherers together set up, makes this matter beyond debate." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 42; in margin, expl. *foundation*.

Teut. *laeghe*, positus, positura, positio; Kilian.

LAY, *s.* The slay of a weaver's loom, S.

—"The instrument which inserted the woof into the warp, *radius* the shuttle; which fixed it when inserted, *pecten* the *lay*." Adam's Rom. Antiq. p. 523.

Teut. *laede*, *weverslaide*, pecten; probably from *leggh-en* ponere, because by means of this the woof is as it were *laid*, or kept firm.

To LAY, *v. a.* To alloy, to mix other substances with more precious metals.

"Tuiching the article of gold-smythis, quhilkis *layis* and makis fals mixture of euill mettall." Acts, Ja. iv. 1489, c. 29. edit. 1566. V. Layis, Layit.

To LAY ON, *v. a.* To strike, to give blows, S.

"For the Lords rebukes ar ever effectuall, he mynteth not against his enemies, bot he *layeth on*." Bruce's Eleven Sermons, 1591, Sign. S. 3, a.

Beanjeddart, Hundlie, and Hunthill,
Three, *on* they *laid* weel at the last.
Raid of Reidswire; Minstrelsy Border, i, 120.

To lay on strokes is E. But the verb is used elliptically in S. *I'll lay on*, I will strike; *he laid on me*, he struck me. It seems properly to denote repeated blows.

Su.G. *laegg-a*, id., *laegga pa en*, aliquem verberare.

To LAYCH, *v. n.* To linger, to delay.

——Mony tymis hym selfin has accusit,
That he sa lang has *laychit* and refusit
To ressaue glaidlie the Troiane Enee.
Doug. Virgil, 433, 15.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *lach-er*, *lasch-er*, or Lat. *lax-are*, to slacken, to unbend. Did not the form of the word favour the Fr. etymon, we might deduce it from Su.G. *laet-ja*, intermittere, *laett-jas*, otiari; Alem. *laz*, *lazze*, piger. Fr. *lasche*, however, is used as nearly equivalent to E. *lazy*. Chaucer, *lache*, sluggish, lazy; *lachesse*, laziness.

"If a wight be slowe, and astonied, and *lache*, men shall holde him like to an asse." Boeth. 389, a.

LAICHLY, *adj.* *A laichly lurdane*; Lyndsay. V. Wash. Perhaps it should be *laithly*. V. Laithlie.

LAID, *s.* The pollack, a fish. V. Lythe.

LAIDLY, *adj.* Clumsy. V. Laithlie.

LAID-SADILL, *s.* A saddle used for laying burdens on; q. *a load-saddle*.

I haif ane helter, and eik ane hek,
Ane coird, ane creill, and als an cradill,
Fyfe fidder of raggis to stuff ane jak,
Ane auld pannell of ane *laid sadill*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 159, st. 7.

V. Lade.

LAYER, *s.* The shear-water, a bird. V. Lyre.

LAIF, Laef, *s.* A loaf, S.

But I haive a *laef* here in my lap,
Likewise a bottle of clarry wine;
And now, ere we go farther on,
We'll rest a while, and ye may dine.
True Thomas; Jamieson's Pop. Ball. ii. 9.

"Keep as muckle of your Scots tongue as will buy your dog a *leaf*," S. Prov.; "a reprimand to conceited fellows who affectedly speak English, or, as they say, begin to *knap*." *Kelly*, p. 229.

Moes.G. *hlaibs*, *hlaifs*, A.S. *hlaef*, *hlaf*, *laf*, Alem. *leib*, Isl. *hleif*, *lef*, Su.G. *lef*, Fenn. *leipa*, Lappon. *leab*, Fris. *leef*, *leaf*, id. L.B. *leib-o*, Lat. *libum*. Junius refers to Heb. חלת, *hhalaph*, innovare, instaurare, Goth. Gl.; Ihre to Germ. *lab-en* refocillare, or *lope* coagulum. It would be more natural to trace it to Germ. *leib*, and the cognate terms denoting *life*, bread being almost universally considered as "the staff of life."

Mr. Tooke, however, exhibits a very ingenious theory as to the origin of these terms used to denote this simple species of aliment, *bread*, *dough*, and *loaf*. *Bread*, he says, is the past part. of the verb *to bray*, to pound, to beat to pieces; as suggesting the idea of corn, grain, &c. in a *brayed* state.

Dough, the past part. of A.S. *deaw-ian*, to moisten, denotes this grain as *wetted;* and *loaf*, *laif*, Alem. *hlaf*, is the past part. of *hlef-ian* to raise, and means merely *raised;* as Moes.G. *hlaibs*, loaf, is the same part. of *hleib-ian*, to raise, or to lift up. "After the bread has been wetted," he says, "(by which it becomes *dough*), then comes the *leaven* (which in the Anglo-Saxon is termed *haef* and *haefen*); by which it becomes *loaf*." Divers. Purley, ii. 46, 156.

The etymon of *bread*, however, is highly questionable. For as *bray* does not seem to be a Gothic verb, grain merely in a *brayed* state has never been reckoned bread.

To LAIG, *v. n.* To wade; Gl. Sibb.

LAIGH, LAYCHE, *adj.* Low in situation, S.

All the streynthis that thai hade
Thai ewyn *layche* with the erde has made.
Wyntown, viii. 37. 114.

"Where the dike's *laighest*, it is eithest to lowp;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 77.

2, Not tall. *A laigh man*, one of a small stature; A tall person is said to be *heich*, S.

Su.G. *laag*, Isl. *lagr*, Teut. *laegh*, *lecgh*, humilis, non altus.

LAIGH, *s.* Flat, low part. S. B.

"I have also been told, upon good authority, that there is a passage in the Red Book of Pluscardine,—that the whole *laigh* of Moray had been covered with the sea in the year 1010." P. Dyke, Elgin, Statist. Acc. xx. 232.

LAIGLIN, *s.* V. LEGLIN.

LAYIS, *s.* The alloy mixed with gold or silver.

—"Na goldsmyth sall mak mixture, nor put fals *layis* in the said metallis." Acts Ja. iv. 1489, c. 29, edit. 1566.

Fr. *lier*, id. *alli-er*, *ali-er*, to alloy. *Allier* or *alier* is most probably the original form of the Fr. word, which Menage derives q. *a loy*, according to law. Somn. however renders A.S. *alecg-an*, "to embase, as by mixing baser with better metals, vulgarly termed *Alloy*." The verb primarily signifies ponere, deponere. V. next word.

LAYIT, *adj.* Base, of inferior quality; a term applied to money.

"Quhat care over your comoun-welthe docthe hir Grace instantly bear, quhen evin now presentlie, and of a lang tyme bygane, by the ministry of sum, (quho better deserved the gallows than ever did *Cochran*), sche docth so corrupte the *layit* mony, and hes brocht it to suche basenes, and to sick quantitie of scrufe, that all men that hes thair eyis oppin may persave ane extreame beggarie to be brocht tharethrow upoun the wholle realme." Knox's Hist. p. 164. *Layed*, p. 222.

The sense of the passage is totally lost in the London edit., p. 175. "Sche doth so corrupt the *good* money, and hath brought it to such *businesse*, and such a deale of *strife*," &c.

The money here meant appears to be that commonly called *billon*.

The word seems to have been still in use in Ramsay's time, although printed as if contracted from *allay'd:*

"Yet all the learn'd discerning part
Of mankind own the heav'nly art
Is as much distant from such trash,
As *'lay'd* Dutch coin from sterling cash.
Poems, i. 317.

V. LAYIS and LAY, *v.*

LAIK, LAKE, *s.* Very fine linen cloth.

Thir fair ladyis in silk and claith of *laik*,
Thus lang sall not all foundin be sa stabill,
This Venus court, quhilk was in lufe maist abil,
For till discrive my *cunninges* to waik,
Ane multitude thay war innumerabill.
Palice of Honour, i. 52.

Leg. *cunning is*, as in edit. 1579.

The tents that in my wounds yeed,
Trust ye well they were no threed.
They were neither *lake* nor line,
Of silk they were both good and fine.
Sir Egeir, p. 12.

Chaucer uses the same word:

He didde next his white lere
Of cloth of *lake*, fin and clere,
A breche and eke a sherte.
Sir Thopas, v. 13788.

It would appear, from other dialects, that this term was anciently used with greater latitude, as denoting cloth in general. Belg. *lak*, and *laaken*, are used in this sense; *laken-kooper*, a cloth merchant. The word conjoined generally determines the kind of cloth meant; as, *slaap-laken*, a sheet for a bed, *tafel-laken* a table-cloth. Although Germ. *lacken* seems properly to denote woollen cloth, *leilach* signifies sheets for a bed. Su.G. *lakan*, a sheet.

The same diversity appears in the more ancient dialects. Alem. *lahhan* was used to signify both woollen and linen cloth; *lahhan* pallium, *lahhan* chlamys; proprie pannus est, sed metonymice pro pallio accipitur è panno confecto; Schilter. It is used by Kero to denote a linen cloth; *stuollahhan*, the covering of a seat or stool; *panelahhan*, the covering of a bench.

Ihre has observed, vo. *Lakan*, that Plautus uses the term *lacinia* for a piece of linen cloth.

Sume *laciniam*, et absterge sudorem.
Merc. i, 2.

A.S. *lach* being rendered *chlamys*, and Alem. *lahhan*, *pallium*, I am inclined to think that *claith of laik* is synon. with *claith of pall;* as denoting any such fine cloth as was worn by persons of distinction. V. LAUCHT; LAUCHTANE.

LAIK, *s.* Gift, pledge. LOVE-LAIK, pledge of love.

In toun thou do him be;
Her *love-laik* thou bihald,
For the love of me,
Nought wene.
Bi resoun thou schalt se,
That love is hem bituene.
Sir Tristrem, p. 114.

A. S. *lac*, *laec*, munus.

LAIK, LAIKE, *s.* 1. A term used by boys to denote their stake at play, S.

I pledge, or all the play be playd,
That sum sall lose a *laike*.
Cherry and Slae, st. 80.

Isl. *leik*, Su.G. *lek*, Germ. *laich*, id. Moes.G. *laik-an*, A. S. *lac-an*, Isl. *leik-a*, Su.G. *lek-a*, Germ. *laich-en*, to play. A. Bor. *to lake*, id.

Hence *laikin* a toy, Westmorel.

2. Used metaphorically to denote the strife of battle.

Streyte on his steroppis stoutely he strikes,
And wayines at Schir Wawayn als he were wode.
Then his leman on lowde skirles, and skrikes,
When that burly barne blenket on blode.
Lordis and ladies of that *laike* likes,
And thonked God fele sithe for Gawayn the gode.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 16.

Isl. *leik* is also used in this sense. Est etiam ludus serius, nempe certamen, pugna. Hence *leiksmark*, q. a *play-mark*, denotes a scar, or mark of a wound or stroke received in combat; Indicium vel argumentum ludi, livor nempe, vulnus, &c. Verel. Ind.

LAIK, *s.* Want, lack, S.

Ne spare thay not at last, for *laik* of mete,
Thare fatal foure nukit trunscheouris for til ete.
Doug. Virgil, 208. 51.

Teut. *laecke*, *laeke*, Su.G. *lack*, id. Seren. views Isl. *laa*, noxa, laesio, as the radical word.

LAYKE, *s.* Paint.

Quhais bricht conteyning bewtie with the beamis,
Na les al uther pulchritude dois pas,
Nor to compair ane clud with glansing gleames,
Bright Venus cullour with ane landwart las,
The quhytest *layke* bot with the blakkest asse.
Philotus, *S. P. R.* iii. 25.

i. e. "with ashes of the darkest hue."

The term, although properly denoting a reddish colour, is here used in an improper sense for paint in general. Fr. *lacque*, sanguine, rose or rubie colour.

LAIKIN, *part. pr.* LAIKY, *adj.* Applied to rain. *Laikin showers* are such as fall now and then, intermittent showers; as distinguished from a tract of rainy weather on the one hand, and constant drought on the other, S.

Laikyweather conveys the same idea.

Su.G. *lack-a*, deficere, deesse; Fenn. *lak-an*, desinere, cessare. Teut. *laeck-en*, minuere; minui, decrescere; deficere.

LAIKS, *s. pl.*

Quhen that she seimlic had said hir sentence to end,
Than all thay leuche upon loft, with *laiks* full mirry.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 50.

Mr. Pink. gives this as synon. with *laits*, gestures. In Edit. 1508, it is *laits*.

LAIN, *adj.* Alone. V. LANE.

LAYNDAR, LAUENDER, *s.* A washerwoman, a laundress.

The King has hard a woman cry,
He askyt quhat that wes in hy.
"It is the *layndar*, Schyr," said ane,
"That hyr child ill rycht now hes tane."—
This wes a full gret curtasy,
That swilk a King, and sa mychty,
Gert his men duell on this maner,
Bot for a pour *lauender*.
Barbour, xvi. 273, 292, MS.

Fr. *lavendiere*, id. Chaucer, *lavender*.

To LAYNE, *v. n.* To lie, to tell a falsehood.

Than he carj it to the knight, cruel and kene;
"Gif thow luflis thi life, lelely noght to *layne*,
Yeld me thi bright brand, burnist sa bene."
Gawan and Gol. iv. 3.

The term might seem to signify render, give up. A. S. *lean-ian*, Su.G. *laen-a*, reddere. But *layne*, or *lain*, very often occurs in the sense given above.

In lede is nought to *layn*,
The hunters him biheld.
Sir Tristrem, p. 30. st. 43.

In lede is nought to *layn*,
He sett him bi his side.
Ibid. p. 41. st. 65.

To LAYNE, *v. n.*

Men sayis ane met thame in the Forde,
That prewaly wyth-owtyn worde
Led thame wp by the wattyr syne,
Qwhill thai to the Gask come and Duplyne.
Thare mony wes lwgyd, noucht to *layne*:
Of thai the mast part have thai slayne.
Wyntown, viii. 26. 119.

This word is left by Mr. Macpherson without explanation. Perhaps the meaning is, that the persons lodged here, were appointed to *keep watch*; for it is evident that they formed only an outpost. Thus, *noucht to layne* would signify, "not to lie down;" Su.G. *laen-a*, A. S. *hlyn-an*, *hleon-ian*, recumbere.

If such were their orders, they disobeyed them. For we learn from Fordun, Scotichr. ii. 305, that many were slain, sine vigile cubantes.

The phrase in Wyntown may, however, merely signify, *not to lie*, i. e. to tell the truth.

In the same sense may we understand the following passages.

There come a lede of the lawe, in londe is not to *layne*,
And glides to Schir Gawane, the gates to gayne.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. 1. 7.

O tell us, tell us, May Margaret,
And dinna to us *len*;
O wha is aught yon noble hawk
That stands your kitchen in?
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 85.

The amiable editor is mistaken, in viewing this as signifying "to stop or hesitate;" and as the same with O. E. *lin*, synon. with *blin*, to cease.

To LAYNE, LEIN, *v. a.* To conceal.

"Whae drives thir kye?" can Willie say;—
"It's I, the captain o' Bewcastle, Willie;
I winna *layne* my name for thee."
—It's I, Watty Woodspurs, loose the kye!
I winna *layne* my name frae thee.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 103, 106.

Su.G. *klaun-a*, Moes.G. *ga-laugn-ian*, Germ. *laugn-en*, Isl. *leyn-a*, A. Bor. *lean*, which Ray improperly derives from A. S. *leanne* to shun.

Than lukit scho to me, and leuch;
And said, Sic luf I rid yow *layne*,
Albeid ye mak it never sa teuch,
To me your labour is in vain.
Maitland Poems, p. 209.

I am uncertain, whether this signifies *conceal*; or *avoid*, *shun*, from A.S. *leanne* vitare, fugere, Somn.

The phrase, quoted under the preceding verb, from Sir Gawan, might bear the sense of conceal.

"Little can a lang tongue *lein*." S. Prov. "Spoken as a reproof to a babbler." Kelly, p. 240.

To the same purpose it is said, "Women and

bairns *lein* what they ken not." Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 341.

LAYNE, *n.* Lawn, fine linen.

The King and Parliament complain of "the great abuse, standing amang his subjectes of the meane estaite, presuming to counterfaict his Hienes and his Nobilitie, in the use and wearing of coastelie cleithing of silkes of all sortes, *layne*, cammera'ge, freinyies,", &c. Acts, Ja. vi. 1581, c. 113.

Fr. *linon*, id.

LAYNERE, *s.* A strap, a thong.

He hym dressyt his sted to ta;
Hys cusché *laynere* brak in twa.
Wyntown, viii. 32. 46.

Fr. *laniere*, id. V. Cusche.

To LAIP, Lape, *v. a.* To lap, S.

The feynds gave them hait leid to *laip*.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 30.

It did him gud to *laip* the blude
Of young and tender lammis.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 6.

Su.G. *laep-ia*, Isl. *lep-ia*, C. B. *chlepp-iau*, *chleibio*, Arm. *lip-at*, A. S. *lap-ian*, Alem. *laff-an*, Germ. *lab-en*, Gr. λαπτ-ειν, Lat. *lamb-ere*, *lib-are*.

LAIP, *s.* A plash; Loth. V. Lappie.

LAIR, Layre, Lare, *s.* 1. A place for lying down, or taking rest; used in a general sense, S.

He maks my *lair*,
In fields maist fair.
Montgomery, *Vers.* 23, *Ps. Ever-green*, ii. 217.

A hard bed is called *an ill lair*, S. V. Care-bed lair.

2. The act of lying down, or of taking rest.

In the mene quhyle, as al the beistis war
Repaterit wele, eftir thare nychtis *lare*;
The catal gan to rowtin, cry and rare.
Doug. Virgil, 248, 29.

3. A burying-place, a tomb; or a particular portion of burial-ground appropriated to a person or family. One is said to have a *lair* in this or that church-yard, S.

The Byshape Dawy of Bernhame
Past off this warld til his lang hame:
As he dyd here, sa fand he thare.
Of hym I byd to spek na mare.
He chesyd hys *layre* in-til Kelsew;
Noucht in the Kyrk of Saynt Andrewe.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 151.

"He [Bishop Kennedy] founded a triumphant college in St. Andrews, called St. Salvator's College, wherein he maid his *lair* very curiously and costly." Pitscottie, p. 68.

Unum reliquit suae liberalitatis monumentum egregium, scolas publicas ad fanum Andreae, maximis sumptibus aedificatis.—In eis *sepulchrum* sibi magnificé extruendum curavit. Buchanan. Hist. xii, 23.

"The keeper of the register charged himself for the *burial lair* (grave) of a child, without mentioning whether it was male or female." P. Aberdeen, Statist. Acc. xix. 176.

Su.G. *laeger*, Germ. *lager*, Dan. *laijer*. Alem. *legar*, Moes.G. *ligr*, all signify a bed, from *ligg-a*, &c. to lie. Sometimes another term is added, as A.S. *legerbedd*, Alem. *legerstede*, cubile. Teut. *laegher* is properly applied to the den or resting-place of wild beasts. Some of these are transferred to our last resting-place; as Germ. *lager*, Su.G. *laeger*, sepulchrum; or with addition, *laegerstaette*, *laegerstad*, A. S. *legerstow*; Isl. *legi*, id. Verel.

Hardyng uses *leyre* in this sense.

Kyng Arthur then in Analon so dyed,
Where he was buryed in a chapel fayre,
Which nowe is made, and fully edifyed
The mynster church, this day of great repayre,
Of Glastenbury, where now he hath his *leyre*:
But then it was called the black chapell
Of our Lady, as chronicles can tel.
Chronicle, *Fol.* 77, a.

Although many have denied the existence of the celebrated Arthur, Leland quotes an ancient MS. which asserts that his grave was discovered at Glastenbury, A.D. 1192, with a cross of lead upon his breast, having his name inscribed. Collect. i. 212. He also refers to Gervase, as giving the following testimony: A. 1191, apud Glasconiam inventa sunt ossa Arturii famosiss. regis, qui locus olim *Avalon*, i. e. insula pomorum, dicebatur; p. 261. Gervase lived in the reign of K. John. Leland also quotes John Bevyr, who wrote about the year 1300, as attesting the same circumstance; p. 280.

To LAIR, *v. a.* To inter, to bury.

If they can eithly turn the pence,
Wi' city's good they will dispense;
Nor care tho' a' her sons were *lair'd*
Ten fathom i' the auld kirk-yard.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 101.

I am not certain, however, whether this may not be the *v.* signifying, to mire, used in a ludicrous sense.

LAIR, *s.* A stratum, S.

Rudd. observes, that the term *lairs* is used "for the different beds, rows, and stratums, of fossils, or such like;" Gl. vo. *Lare*. This is merely E. *layer*.

He also says that S. Bor. "generally the ground or foundation upon which any thing *stands* is called a *lair*;" mentioning *stance* and *stead* as synon. I have never remarked that it is used in this sense. It certainly does not convey the idea of standing, but of lying.

LAIR, Lare, *s.* A mire, a bog, S. A. Bor.

Rudd. thinks that this may have the same origin with *lair*, as signifying a place of rest. But it seems radically the same with Isl. *leir*, clay, mire, lutum, coenum, G. Andr.; *leyra*, fundus argillosus; *leirvik*, paludes glebosae; *lertekt*, the liberty of digging clay for constructing walls. Su.G. *ler*, Dan. *leer*, clay.

To LAIR, *v. n.* To stick in the mire, S.

"When James Finlay was tenant of Bridge of Don, his cattle sometimes *laired* in the waggle, and were drawn out by strength of men." State, Leslie of Powis, 1805, p. 74.

To LAIR, *v. a.* To mire, S.

"They came 'o a place called *The Solway-moss*, wherethrough neither horse nor man might pass, and thair *laired* all their horse, and mischieved them." Pitscottie, p. 176.

LAIRBAR, LARBAR, *s.*

Bot with an *lairbar* for to ly,
Ane auld deid stock, baith cauld and dry—
Philotus, *S. P. R.* i, 16.

Mr. Pink. renders it "dirty fellow." But the term seems properly to suggest the idea of great infirmity; as the phrase *deid stock*, which is still used in this sense, is added as expletive of the other. It is used in a similar sense, Maitl. P. p. 47, 49.

It may have been formed from AS. *leger* a bed, and *bear-an* to carry; as originally denoting one bedrid, or who needed to be carried on a couch. It is in favour of this etymon, that *legere* is rendered "sicknesse, a lying sick," *leger-faest*, bedrid; and *leger-bedd*, which signifies a couch of any kind, also denotes "a sick man's bed, a death-bed;" Somn. or as inverted in Germ. *bettlaerig*, clinicus, lecto affixus; Wachter. *Larbitar* denotes one who is quite unactive, Ang. q. *leger-bedd-er*.

The term, however, may radically be still more emphatic, as referring to a corpse.

Scho lyis als *deid*, quhat sall I deime?
—Scho will not heir me for na cryis,
For plucking on scho will not ryis,
Sa *lairbairt* lyke lo as scho lyis,
As raveist in a trance.
Philotus, st. 112.

As *leger* also signifies a grave, (V. LAIR, 1.), q. one fit to be carried to the grave; or from *leger* cubile, and *baer* nudus, q. the bed to which one returns *naked*.

The word is also used adj. in the sense of sluggish, feeble.

His luve is waxit *larbar*, and lyis into swowne.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 51.
—His back is *larbour* grown and lidder.
Ever-green, i. 76.

It seems also to signify ghastly.

The *larbar* lukes of thy lang leinest craig,—
Gars men dispyt thair flesch.——
Ibid, ii. 56. st. 16.

LAIRD, LARDE, *n.* 1. A lord, a person of superior rank.

——This tretys sympylly
I made at the instans of a *larde*
That hade my serwys in his warde,
Schyr Jhone of the Wemys be rycht name,
Ane honest Knycht and of gude fame,
Suppos hys *lordschype* lyk noucht be
Tyl gret statys in eqwalytè.
Wyntown, i. Prol. v. 55.

Ilk ane of thaime furth pransand like a *lard*,
Arrayit wele the templis of thare hede
With purpour garlandis of the rosis rede.
Doug. Virgil, 136, 39.

2. A leader, a captain.

Before the laif, as ledsman and *lard*,
And al hys salis vp with felloun fard,
Went Palinure——
Ibid. 156, 19.

3. A landholder, a proprietor of land; a term applied, as Sibb. observes, to a "landed gentleman under the degree of a knight," S.

"Quha sa vsis not the said archarie, the *laird* of the land sall rais of him a wedder, and gif the *laird* rasis not the said pane, the Kingis Schiref or his ministers sall rais it to the King." Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 20. Edit. 1565.

"Quhatsumeuer tennent, gentilman vnlandit, or yeman hauand takkis or steidingis of ony lordis or *lairdis*, spirituall or temporall, that happinnis to be slane be Inglismen in our souerane Lordis armie,—the wyfis and barnis of thame,—sall bruke thair takkis, malingis or steidingis. Acts Ja. V. 1522, c. 4. Ibid.

That *laird* is originally the same term with *lord*, is undeniable. Mr. Macpherson has justly observed, that "in Wyntown's time it appears to have been equivalent to *Lord*, and is sometimes used to express the feudal superiority of an over-lord."

This Kyng in fe and herytage
That kynrik held, and for homage
Of a grettare kyng of mycht,
That wes hys Oure-*Lard* of rycht.
Cron. viii. 3. 34; also, v. 40. 44.

They are used as synon. in O. E. In a Norm. Sax. paraphrase on the Lord's Prayer, written before 1185, God is called *Lauerd*, for Lord. We have also *Lauerid king*, R. Brunne.

Lauerid king, "Wassaille," seid sche.
V. Gl. R. Glouc. p. 695.

This is *lord* in R. Glouc. Chron.

A kne to the kyng heo seyde, *Lord* kyng wasseyl.
P. 117.

It would appear that anciently the title of *Laird* was given to no proprietor but one who held immediately of the Crown. This distinction is still preserved in the Highlands. The designation *Tiern*, corresponding to our *Laird*, and rendered by it, is given to one whose property is perhaps not worth two or three hundred per ann., while it is withheld from another, whose rental extends to as many thousands; because the former acknowledges no superior under the king, while the latter does.

A.S. *hlaford*, *lavord*, Isl. *lavard-ur*, Su.G. *laward*, dominus. Verel. derives the Isl. term from *lad* land, soil, and *vard* a guardian. Dicitur *lavard*, q. *ladvard*, fundi vel soli servator et defensor; Ind. p. 150. Stiernhielm deduces it from *hlaf* bread, and *waerd* an host, hospes; Junius, from *hlaf*, and *ord* initium, origo, q. he who administers bread. G. Andr. views it q. *lavagardr*, horrei oeconomus, from *laf*, *lave*, an arca, a barn, a storehouse, p. 160.

Mr. Tooke, having observed that *hlaf* is the past part. of A.S. *hlif-ian* to raise, adds, that *hlaford* is "a compound word of *hlaf*, raised or elevated, and *ord*, *(ortus)* source, origin, birth. *Lord*," he subjoins, "therefore means *High-born*, or of an exalted origin." Divers. Purley, ii, 157, 158. *Hlafdig*, lady, he views as merely *lofty*, i. e. *raised* or exalted: her birth being entirely out of the question; the wife following the condition of the husband." Ibid. p. 161.

In an old Isl. work, quoted by G. Andr. the serpent is made to say to Eve, *Thu ert lafde myn, en Adam er lavardr min.* "Thou art my Lady, and Adam is my *Laird*." The same passage occurs in Spec. Reg. p. 501, 502, in the amusing account given, by the author, of the dialogue between our common mother and the serpent. This phraseology is perfectly analogous to that of our own country.

For, among all classes, within half a century, the wife of a *laird* was viewed as entitled to the designation of *Lady*, conjoined with the name of the estate, how small soever: and among the vulgar, this custom is still in use.

LAIRDSHIP, *s.* An estate, landed property, S.

My *lairdship* can yield me
As meikle a year,
As had us in pottage,
And good knockit beer.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 313.

LAIRMASTER. V. LARE, *v. a.*

LAIRT, LEIR, *adv.* Rather. S. B. V. LEVER, whence it is formed; also LOOR.

LAIT, LAYTE, LATE, LETE, *s.* 1. Manner, behaviour, gesture.

Betwix Schir Gologras, and he,
Gude contenance I se:
And uthir knightis so fre
Lufsom of *lait*.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 21.

A lady, lufsom of *lete*, ledand a knight.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 1. V. RIAL.

Suppose thi birny be bright, as bachiler suld ben,
Yhit ar thi *latis* unlufsum, and ladlike, I lay.
Gawan and Gal. i. 8; also i. 13. V. LAITHLIE.

Lat occurs in Sir Tristrem, p. 117.

It seemeth by his *lat*,
As he hir never had sen,
With sight.—
Than on his kneis he askit forgiuenes
For his licht *laytes*, and his wantones.
Priests of Peblis, p. 36.

To dans thir damysellis thame dicht,
Thir lasses licht of *laitis*.
Chr. Kirk, st. 2.

i. e. light, or wanton, in their behaviour.

Douglas applies the expression in the very same sense.

The faithful ladyis of Grece I micht considder,
In claithis blak all bairfute pas togidder,
Till Thebes sege fra thair lordis war slane.
Behald, ye men, that callis ladyis lidder,
And *licht of laitis*, quhat kindnes brocht them hidder!
Quhat treuth and lufe did in thair breists remanc!
Palice of Honour, iii. 34. Edit. 1579.

2. Mien, appearance of the countenance.

Thai persawyt, be his speking,
That he wes the selwyn Robert King.
And changyt cuntenance and *late*;
And held nocht in the fyrst state.
For thai war fayis to the King.
Barbour, vii. 127. MS.

Thy trimnes and nimnes
Is turnd to vyld estait;
Thy grace to, and face to,
Is altered of the *late*.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 50.

Callander strangely seeks the origin in MoesG. *laistjan* sequi; although it is evidently Isl. *lat*, *laete*, gestus, usually derived from *laet*, me gero, I behave myself. Marg eru *latinn* ef ollum er *latid*; Multi sunt gestus, si omnes adhibeantur, Volusp. Here both *s.* and *v.* occur. The Su.G. synon. is *lat-ur*; Fenn. *laatu*, *laita*, gestus, indoles. Teut. *laet*, *ghelaet*, gestus, habitus, vultus, apparitio, ostensio; status, species; *laet-en*, *ghe-laet-en*, apparere; prae se ferre, Kilian.

Isl. *laet* and Su.G. *lat-ur* are much used in composition: *Mikillatur* proud, *litillatur* modest, *litillaeti* modesty, *tystlatig* silent, *lettlatr* of a light carriage. The character of Venus is, *Miok lettlat horkona*, scortum levissimum; Damasceu. ap. Verel Ind. This exactly corresponds to the S. phrase quoted above, *licht of laitis*; *lett* signifying levis. *Lauslaete*, vita dissoluta; *lauslatr*, lascivus, ibid.

Isl. *lit*, *lyt*, is used as synon. with *laet* gestus; which might seem to suggest that the latter, although immediately connected with the *v. laet-a*, se gerere, is radically allied to *lit* vultus, *leite* respectus, *auglit* facies. The extensive use of the Teut. term would appear to confirm this idea.

To LAIT, *v. a.* To personate, to assume the appearance of.

This word occurs in an ancient specimen of translation, extant in the Scotichron., most probably by Walter Bower, Abbot of Inch Colme in the Frith of Forth; which entitles him to a place of considerable distinction among our Scottish Poets. It must have been written before A. 1435, in which year he seems to have concluded his work.

The passage referred to is a translation of the following singular verses from Babio's Comedies.

Indisciplinata mulier
- Cornuta capite, ut hoedus;
- Effurens fronte, ut taurus;
- Oculis venenata, ut basiliscus;
- Facie blanda, ut scorpio;
- Auribus indisciplinata, ut aspis;
- Signo fallax, ut vulpes;
- Ore mendax, ut Diabolus.

The unlatit woman the licht man will *lait*,
Gangis coitand in the curt, hornit lik a gait:
Als brankand as a bole in frontis, and in vice;
Mair venumit is hir luke than the coketrice.
Blyth and bletherand, in the face lyk an angell,
Bot a wisle in the taill, lyk a draconell.
Wyth prik youkand ceris as the awsk gleg.
Mare wily than a fox, pungis as the cleg!
Als sikir for to hald as a water eeil;
Bot as trew in her toung as the mekyl Devil.
Fordun, ii. 376.

The meaning of the first line, as here given, may be, "The woman, who is a stranger to propriety of manners, will act as if she were a wanton man." I have a strong suspicion, however, that *licht man* is, q. *lic-man*, and allied to Su.G. *lek-a*, Isl. *leik-a* to play, to make sport, *lekar* a jester, a buffoon, a mimic, O. Fr. *leceour*. Thus, the sense would be; "She personates a buffoon or harlequin:" and perhaps there is an allusion to the *Julbok*, or *cervulus*, as she is *hornit lik a gait*. Dunbar would almost seem to have imitated this passage, in the following counsel, which he puts into the mouth of his loose *Wedo*.

Be dragounis bayth and dowis, one in doubill forme;—
Be aimabil with humil face, as angel apperwaird;
And with ane terrible tail be stangand as edderis.
Maitland Poems, p. 54.

V. the *s.* and LEIT, LEET, *v.* which is radically the same.

To LAYT, *v. a.*

Who wil lesinges *layt*,
Tharf him no ferther go.
Sir Tristrem, p. 175.

"Listen," Gl. But I suspect that it rather signifies give heed to, make account of. V. LAT, LET, to esteem.

LAITH, *adj.* **1. Loathsome, impure.**

Exalatiouns or vapouris blak and *laith*,
Furth of that dedely golf thrawis in the are.
Doug. Virgil, 171, 30.

This seems the primary sense. Isl. *leid-ur*, turpis, sordidus, *leid-a*, taedio afficere; whence, says Verel., Ital. *laido*, foedus, sordidus, Fr. *laide*. A.S. *lath* hateful.

2. What one is reluctant to utter.

This Calcas held his toung ten dais till end,
Kepand secrete and clois all his intent,
Refusing with his wordes ony to schent,
Or to pronunce the deith of any wycht;
Scars at the last throw gret clamour and slycht]
Of Vlisses constrenit, but mare abaid,
As was deuysit, the *laith* wourd furth braid,
And me adjugit to send to the altare.
Doug. Virgil, 42. 50.

3. Unwilling, reluctant, S.

And til Saynt Serf syne wes he broucht.
That schepe, he sayd, that he stall noucht;
And thare-til for to swere an athe,
He sayd, that he wald noucht be *lathe*.
Wyntown, v. 12. 1229.

For Peter, Androw and Johne wer fischaris fine,
Of men and women, to the Christian faith;
Bot thay to haue spreid net with huik & line,
On rentis riche, on gold, and vther graith,
Sic fisching to neglect, thay will be *laith*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 136.

"*Laith* to bed, *laith* out of it;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 23. It is also said, "*Laith* to the drink, *laith* frae't." Ibid.

AS. *lathe*, it grieves, it gives pain. Isl. *leithr*, whence *leithest*, most reluctant.

LAITHFOW, *adj.* **1. Bashful, sheepish, S.**

The youngster's artless heart o'erflows wi' joy.
But blate and *laithfu'*, scarce can weel behave;
The mother, wi' a woman's wiles, can spy
What makes the youth sae bashfu' and sae grave;
Weel pleas'd to think her bairn's respected like the lave.
Burns, iii. 176. 177.

2. Shy of receiving an invitation to eat, or an offer of any favour, from a kind of modesty, S. It is opposed to the idea of greediness; and is generally used among the vulgar. V. LAITH.

LAITHLES, *adj.*

Thare come ane *laithles* leid air to this place.—
It kythit, be his cognisance, ane knight that he wes;
Bot he wes ladlike of lait, and light of his fere.
Gawan and Gol. i, 13.

"Unmannerly," Gl. Pink. He seems to view it as from *lait* behaviour, manner, and *leas*, E. *less*. But it may be from A.S. *lathlice*, detestabilis. *Leid* and *air* are different words in Edit. 1508.

LAITHLIE, LAIDLY, *adj.* **1. Loathsome, impure.**

Our mesis and oure meit thay reft away;
And with thare *laithlie* twich all thing fyle thay.
Doug. Virgil, 15, 18.

Immundo, Virg. It is used as giving the sense of *obscoenus*, ib. id. 47. "*Laidly*, ugly, lothsome, foul." A. Bor. Gr. Grose.

2. Base, vile.

Thare was also the *laithly* Indigence,
Terribil of schape, and schameful hir presence.
Doug. Virgil, 12, 48. Turpis, Virg.

3. Clumsy, inelegant. A *laidly flup*, a clumsy and awkward fellow, S. B.

O. E. *lothly* is radically the same. V. LAITH.

LAITTANDLY, *adv.* **1. Latently, secretly. V. MEMMIT.**

To LAK, LACK, LACKIN, *v. a.* **1. To blame, to reproach.**

Gif ye be blythe, your lychtnes thai will *lak*.
Gif ye be grave, your gravitè is clekit.
Maitland Poems, p. 158.

For me lyst wyth man nor bukis flyite,
—Nor na man will I *lakkin* nor dyspyse.
Doug. Virgil, 8. 4.

Howbeit that diuers deuot cunning clerkis
In Latyne toung hes written sindrie buikis;
Our vnleirnit knawis litle of thir werkis,
More than thay do the rauing of the ruikis.
Quhairfoir to colycaris, carters, & to cuikis,
To Jok and Thome, my ryme salbe directit;
With cunning men howbeit it wilbe *lackit*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 14.

2. To depreciate, to vilify, S. B.

"Agayne yhoure will and of malis
"Hely yhe releve thare prys.
"Yhe wene to *lak*, bot yhe commend
"That natyown, as yhe mak ws kend."
Wyntown, ix. 13. 3

I see that but spinning I'll never be braw,
But gae by the name of a dilp or a da.
Sae *lack* where ye like, I shall anes shak a fa',
Afore I be dung with the spinning o't.
Song, Rose's Helenore, p. 135.

"He that *lacks* my mare, would buy my mare." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 130.

It occurs in this sense in O. E.

Amongis Burgesis haue I be, dwellyng at London,
And gard Backbiting be a broker, to blame men's ware,
Whan he sold and I not, than was I ready
To lye & loure on my neyghbour, and to *lak* his chaffer.
P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 22. 6.

Su.G. *lack-a*, Isl. *hlack-a*, Teut. *laeck-en*, vituperare; Su.G. *lack*, Isl. *hlack*, Teut. *lacke*, *laecke*, vituperium.

These terms seem originally to suggest the idea of sport; as if radically the same with MoesG. *laik-an bi-laik-an*, Isl. *leik-a*, Su.G. *lek-a*, ludere. As sport is often carried on at the expence of another, the Su.G. verb signifies, to make game of any one.

Moes. *bi-laik-an* is used in the same sense.. *Bilailaikun ina*, they mocked him, Mark 15. 20.

Lak, *s.* 1. Dispraise, reproach.

For thi, ilk man be off trew hardy will,
And at we do so nobill in to deid,
Off ws be found no *lak* eftir to reid.
Wallace, ix. 818. MS.

Na manere *lak* to your realme sal we be,
Nor na repruf tharby to your renowne,
Be vs nor nane vthir sal neuer sprede.
Doug. Virgil, 213. 28.

Quhat of his *lak*, sa wide your fame is blaw,—
Na wretchis word may depair your hie name.
Palice of Honour, ii. 22.

"*Shame and lak*, is an usual phrase, S. B." Rudd.

2. A taunt, a scoff.

Wallace, scho said, Yhe war clepyt my luff,
Mor baundounly I maid me for to pruff.—
Madem, he said, and verité war seyn,
That ye me luffyt, I awcht yow luff agayn.
Thir wordis all ar no thing bot in wayn;
Sic luff as that is nothing till awance,
To tak a *lak* and syne get no plesance.
In spech off luff suttell ye Sotheroun ar,
Ye can ws mok, supposs ye se no mar.
Wall. viii. 1407. MS.

It is corruptly printed *alak*, Perth edit.; while *liking* is substituted in other editions. It seems to have been a prov. phrase, expressive of the folly of taking the blame of any thing, while one received no advantage; as we still say, "He has baith the scaith and the scorn," Prov. S. V. the *v.*

Lak, *s.*

The land loun was, and lic, with lyking and love.
And for to lende by that *lak* thocht me levare,
Becauss that thir hertis in herdis coud hove.
Houlate, i. 2. *MS.*

Place, station? A.S. *leag*, locus; Isl. *lage*, statio, from *ligg-ia* to lie. It may indeed signify *plain*, as the A. S. word also does.

Lak, *adj.* Bad, mean, weak, defective, comp. *lakker*, worse; superl. *lakkest.*

Wisser than I may fail in *lakker* style.
Doug. Virgil, 9. 26.

Into the mont Apenninus duelt he,
Amang Liguriane pepil of his cuntré,
And not forsoith the *lakkest* weriour,
Bot forcy man and richt stalwart in stoure.
Ibid. 389. 43.

Harry the Minstrel seems to use *lakest* as signifying the weakest.

Wald we him burd, na but is to begyn;
The *lakest* schip, that is his flot within,
May sayll ws doun on to a dulfull ded.
Wall. ix. 98. *MS.*

Isl. *lakr* is used in the same sense; deficiens a justa mensura, aut aequo valore, G. Andr.

Lake-fishing. V. **Raise-net-fishing.**

Lakie, *s.* An Irregularity in the tides, observed in the Frith of Forth.

"In Forth there are, besides the regular ebbs and flows, several irregular motions, which the commons betwixt Alloa and Culross (who have most diligently observed them) call the *Lakies* of Forth; by which name they express these odd motions of the river, when it ebbs and flows: for when it floweth, sometime before it be full sea, it intermitteth and ebbs for some considerable time, and after filleth till it be full sea; and, on the contrary, when the sea is ebbing, before the low water, it intermits and fills for some considerable time, and after ebbs till it be low water: and this is called a *lakie*. There are *lakies* in the river of Forth, which are in no other river in Scotland." Sibbald's Hist. Fife, p. 87.

This term appears to be used elliptically. For another mode of expression is also used.

"The tides in the river Forth, for several miles, both above and below Clackmannan, exhibit a phenomenon not to be found (it is said) in any other part of the globe. This is what the sailors call *a leaky tide*, which happens always in good weather during the neap tides," &c. P. Clackmannan, Statist. Acc. xiv. 612.

The word seems properly to denote deficiency or intermission; and may therefore be from the same origin with *Laikin*, q. v.

To lamb, *v. a.* To bring forth lambs, to yean, S.

"I wish you *lamb* in your lair, as many a good ew has done," S. Prov.; "Spoken to those who lie too long a-bed;" Kelly, p. 195.

"Tip when you will, you shall *lamb* with the leave [lave], S. Prov.; "An allusion to sheep taking the ram, and dropping their lambs; used in company when some refuse to pay their clubs because they came but lately in, signifying that they shall pay all alike notwithstanding;" Kelly, p. 306.

"If in the spring, about *lambing* time, any person goes into the island with a dog, or even without one, the ewes suddenly take fright, and through the influence of fear, it is imagined, instantly drop down as dead, as if their brains had been pierced through with a musket bullet;" Statist. Acc. (P. Kirkwall), v. 545.

Sw. *lamb-a*, Germ. *lamm-en*, id.

Lamb's-lettuce, *s.* Corn sallad, an herb, S. Valeriana locusta, Linn.

Lamb-tongue, *s.* Wild mint, S. Menthastrum.

Lame, *s.* Lameness, hurt.

He sayd, that he wald ayl ná-thyng;—
Thus hapnyd til hym of this *lame*.
Wyntown, viii. 35. 135.

Sa dyde it here to this Willame,
That left noucht for defowle and *lame*,
Bot folowyd his purpos ithandly,
Qwhill he had his intent playnly.
Ibid. 36. 112.

Isl. *lam*, fractio.

Lame, *adj.* Earthen; a term applied to crockery ware.

"In the year of God i.m.v.c.xxi. yeris, in Fyndoure ane town of the Mernis, v. mylis fra Aberdene, wes found ane anciant sepulture, in quhilk wer ii. *lame* piggis craftely maid with letteris ingrauit full of bryut powder, quhilkis sone efter that thay wer handillit fel in dros." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 35. b. Urnae duae, Boeth.

A.S. *laemen* fictilis, *lam* lutum, *lamwyrhta*, figulus, a potter; Teut. *leem*, terra figularis; Gl. Pez.

leimino, fictiles. *A lame plate*, a plate of earthen ware, as distinguished from a wooden one, S.

LAMENRY, *s.* Concubinage.

He beddit nocht richt oft, nor lay hir by,
Bot throw lichtnes did lig in *lamenry*.
Priests of Peblis, p. 30. V. LEMAN.

LAMITER, *s.* A cripple, one who is lame, S.

LAMMAS-TOWER, *s.* A hut or kind of tower erected by the herds of a district, against the time of Lammas; and defended by them against assailants, Loth.

"All the herds of a certain district, towards the beginning of summer, associated themselves into bands, sometimes to the number of a hundred or more. Each of these communities agreed to build a tower in some conspicuous place, near the centre of their district, which was to serve as the place of their rendezvous on Lammas day. This tower was usually built of sods, for the most part square, about four feet in diameter at the bottom, and tapering to a point at the top, which was seldom above seven or eight feet from the ground. The name of *Lammas-towers* will remain (some of them having been built of stone) after the celebration of the festival has ceased." Trans. Ant. Soc. Scot. i. p. 194. 198.

LAMMER, LAMER, *s.* Amber, S.

My fair maistres, sweitar than the *lammer*,
Gif me licence to luge into your chammer.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 13.

"O wha's blood is this," he says,
"That lies in the châmer?"
"It is your lady's heart's blood;
'Tis as clear as the *lamer*."
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 181.

Also used adj. *Lammer beads*, beads made of amber, S.

Teut. *lamertyn-steen*, succinum, synon. with *amber*, *ember*.

LAMOO, *s.* Any thing that is easily swallowed, or that gives pleasure in the act of swallowing, is said to *gang down like lamoo*.

This is sometimes understood, as if *lamb wool*, S. pron. in the same manner, were meant. But the idea is repugnant to common sense. The phrase is probably of Fr. origin, from *moust*, *mout*, with the article prefixed, *le mout*, new or sweet wine; also, wort.

To LAMP, LEMP, *v. a.* To beat, to strike, or flog, S. B.

Teut. *lomp-en*, id. impingere; quassando et concutiendo quenquam rudius tractare; *lomp-halsen*, colaphos infligere, Kilian.

To LAMP, *v. n.* To go quickly, by taking long steps, Loth.

To LAMP, *v. n.* The ground is said to *lamp*, or to be *lampin*, when it is covered with that kind of cobwebs which appear after dew or slight frost, S. B.

Perhaps from Teut. *lompe*, lint, spun flax; because the ground appears as if covered with the finest threads.

LAMPET, LEMPET, *s.* The limpet, a shell-fish; which adheres to rocks washed by the sea, S. patella.

Butter, new cheis, and beir in May,
Connanis, cokkillis, curdis and quhay,
Lapstaris, *lempettis*, mussillis in schellis,
Grene leikis, and all sic men may say,
Suppois sum of thame sourly smellis.
Scott. Chron. S. P. iii. 162. Bann. MS.

Kilian gives the name of *lompe* to a species of fish of the *holothuria* kind.

LAMSONS, *n. pl.* A term used to denote the expences of the Scots establishment at Campvere; or rather the expences incurred by those who were sent over, in their passage.

"Many ways had been projected for the payment of your *lamsons*; but all had failed." Baillie's Lett. ii. 344. This letter is addressed to Mr. Spang at Campvere.

The word is probably corr. from A.S. *land-socn*, Germ. *land-suchung*, transmigratio.

LAND, *s.* A "clear level place in a wood." Gl. Wynt.

The kyng and that lord alsuá
To-gydder rad, and nane but tha,
Fere in the wode, and thare thai fand
A fayre brade *land* and a plesand.
Wyntown, vii. 1. 50.

Fr. *lande*, a wild or shrubby plain; C. B. *llan*, a plain; O. E. *lawnd*, mod. *lawn*.

LAND, *s.* A hook in the form of the letter *S*; S. B.

LAND, *s.* The country; *on land*, *to land*, in the country.

"That na indwellar within burgh nor *land*, purches ony lordschip in oppressioun of his neichtbouris." Acts, Ja. II. 1457. c. 88. Edit. 1566.

"That this be done alsweill in burrowes, as *on lande* throw all the realme." Acts, Ja. I. 1425. c. 76. Ibid.

"That the auld statutis and ordinancis maid of befoir, baith to burgh and *to land*—be obseruit." Acts, Ja. iv. 1491. c. 55. Ibid.

A.S. *land*, rus, the country; Su.G. id. In oppositione ad civitatem notat rus, Ihre; *landslag*, the law of the country, as opposed to *stadslag*, that of the city. Belg. *land*, id. whence *land-rost* a country sheriff, *land-huys* a country house, *land-raad* the council of the country.

LAND, *s.* A house consisting of different stories; but always used to denote the whole building. It most commonly signifies a building, including different tenements, S.

"From confinement in space, as well as imitation of their old allies the French (for the city of Paris seems to have been the model of Edinburgh), the houses were piled to an enormous height; some of them amounting to twelve storeys. These were denominated *lands*." Arnot's Hist. Edin. p. 241.

This seems only a secondary and oblique sense of the word, as originally denoting property in the soil or a landed estate; a house being not less heritable property than the other. The name of the proprietor was often given to the building; as signifying, perhaps, that this was the heritable property of such a one. *Estate*, in a similar manner, denotes property in general, whether moveable or immoveable.

LAND *of the leal*, the state of departed souls, especially that of the blessed.

I'm wearin awa, John,
I'm wearin awa, man,
I'm wearin awa, John,
To the *land of the leal*.

Old Song.

This is a simple and beautiful periphrasis for expressing the state of the *just*; as intimating, that he who enjoys their society, shall suffer no more from that multiform *deceit* which so generally characterizes men in this world. V. LEAL.

LANDBIRST, LAND-BRYST, *s.* "The noise and roaring of the sea towards the shore, as the billows break or burst on the ground," Rudd. But it properly signifies not the noise itself, but the cause of it; being equivalent to the English term *breakers*.

In hy thai put thaim to the se,
And rowyt fast with all thair mayne:
Bot the wynd wes thaim agayne,
That swa hey gert the *land-bryst* ryss,
That thai moucht weld the se na wyss.

Barbour, iv. 444, *MS.*

Ryueris ran rede on spate with wattir broun,
And burnis harlis all thare bankis down;
And *landbirst* rumbland rudely with sic bere,
Sa loud neuir rummyst wyld lyoun nor bere.

Doug. Virgil, v. 200, 26.

The prynce Tarchon can the schore behald,
Thare as him thocht suld be na sandis schald,
Nor yit na *land birst* lippering on the wallis.

Ibid. 325. 51.

The ingenious Mr. Ellis renders this, "land-springs, accidental torrents;" Spec. E. P. i. 389. It may perhaps bear this sense in the second passage quoted. But in the other two, it is applied to the sea.

Teut. *berst-en*, *borst-en*, rumpi, frangi; crepare; primarily denoting the act of breaking, and secondarily the noise caused by it; Isl. *brest-a*, Su.G. *brist-a*, whence *brestr*, *brist*, fragor; nearly allied to the idea suggested by E. *breakers*.

LANDIMER, *s.* A land-measurer.

"But it is necessar, that the measurers of land, called *Landimers*, in Latine, *Agrimensores*, obserue and keepe ane juste relation betwixt the length and the bredth of the measures, quhilk they vse in measuring of landes." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Particata*.

This word is here used improperly. For it is evidently the same with A.S. *landimere*, *landgemere*, which denotes a boundary or limit of land, Su.G. *landamaere*, Isl. *landamaeri*, id. from *land* and *mere*, Su.G. *maere*, Belg. *meere*, a boundary. In this sense, the E. use *meerstone* for a landmark. *Landimers* is by Cowel rendered measures of land. L. B. *Landimera*. Ihre views Gr. μειρω, divido, as the origin.

LANDIS-LORDE, LANDSLORDE, *s.* A landlord.

"That all *Lands-lordes* and Baillies of the landes on the Bordours, and in the Hie-landes, quhair broken men hes dwelt, or presentlie dwellis,—sall be charged to finde sufficient caution and sovertie;—That the *Landis-lordes* and Baillies, upon quhais landis, and in quhais jurisdiction they dwell, sall bring and present the persones compleined upon." Acts, Ja. VI. 1587. c. 93. Murray.

LAND-LOUPER, *s.* A vagabond; one who frequently flits from one place or country to another. It usually implies that the person does so in consequence of debt, or some misdemeanour, S. synon. *scamp*.

Land-louper, light skouper, ragged rouper, like a raven.

Polwart, *Watson's Coll.* iii. p. 30.

Heh, Sirs! what cairds and tinklers come,
An' *neer-do-weel* horse-coupers;
An' spae-wives fenying to be dumb,
Wi' a' siclike *landloupers*?

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 27.

Teut. *land-looper*, erro vagus, multivagus, vagabundus, Kilian. This sense is quite different from that given by Johns. of E. *landloper*. This word is however, by Blount, rendered "a vagabond, or a rogue that runs up and down the country."

Skouper most probably has a similar sense; from Isl. *skop-a*, discurrere. Perhaps MoesG. *skev-ian*, ire, is radically allied.

LAND-MAN, *s.* A proprietor of land.

Bot kirk-mennis cursit substance semis sweit
Till *land-men*, with that lead burd-lyme are kyttit.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 199, st. 20.

In the old Gothic laws *landzman* signifies an inhabitant of the country; A.S. *landman*, terrigena, Somn. But it is more immediately connected with Isl. *lender menn*, Su.G. *laens-men*, nobiles terrarum Domini, vel a Rege terris Praefecti, G. Andr.; according to Verel. those who held lands in fee. Ihre defines *laensman*, *laendirman*, as denoting one who held lands of the king, on condition of military service. He derives it from *laen*, feudum; vo. *Laena*.

LAND-TRIPPER, *s.* The sand-piper, a bird. Galloway.

"The sea fowls are sand-pipers, here called *land-trippers*," &c. P. Kirkcudbright, Statist. Acc. xi. 14.

LANDWART, LANDART, LANDUART, *adj.* 1. Inland, of or belonging to the country; as opposed to boroughs.

"The maist anciant nobilis that hes bene in ald tymis, tha detestit vrbanite, and desirit to lyue in villagis and *landuart* tounis to be scheiphirdis." Compl. S. p. 66.

2. Having the manners of the country, rustic, boorish, S.

But, bred up far frae shining courts,
In moorland glens, where nought I see,
But now and then some *landart* lass,
What sounds polite can flow from me?

Ramsay's Works, i. 102.

"This idea of rusticity," as Sir J. Sinclair observes, "seems to have been taken from a notion, that the interior parts of the country are more barbarous and uncivilized than those of the sea-coast." Observ. p. 103.

This term is sometimes used adverbially.

"And thay that sa beis fundin, haue a certane takin *to landwart* of the schireffis, and in burrowis of aldermen and bailleis." Acts, Ja. i. 1424. c. 46. edit. 1566.

"To burrow and landwart" is the common distinction used in our laws.

"*Far to the landwart, out o' sight o' the sea*, is a common phrase among the fishermen on the coasts of Fife and Angus." Gl. Compl.

It sometimes occurs as a *s.*

"At last scho was delyuerit of ane son namit Walter, quhilk within few yeris became ane vailyeant & lusty man, of greter curage & spreit than ony man that was nurist *in landwart*, as he was." Bellend. Cron. b. xii, c. 5. Ruri, Boeth.

A.S. *land* rus, and *weard* versus, toward the country. V. LAND.

LANDERS. ***Lady Landers,*** **the name given to the insect called the *Lady-bird,* *Lady Fly,* E. "Lady-Couch, or Lady-Cow, North;" Gl. Grose. The coccinella bipunctata, C. quinque-punctata, and C. septem-punctata, of Linn. all go by the same name.**

I am indebted to a literary friend for the following account.

"When children get hold of this insect, they generally release it, calling out;

Lady, Lady Landers!
Flee away to Flanders!

The English children have a similar rhyme.

Lady-bird, Lady-bird, fly away home;
Your house is on fire, your children at home.

These rude, but humane couplets, very generally secure this pretty little insect from the clutches of children. It is very useful in destroying the aphides that infect trees. For the Eng. rhyme, V. Linn. Transact. V.

In the North of S. there is a third rhyme, which dignifies the insect with the title of *Dr. Ellison.*

Dr. Dr. Ellison, where will I be married?
East, or west, or south or north?
Take ye flight, and fly away."

It is sometimes also knighted, being termed *Sir Ellison.* In other places it is denominated *Lady Ellison.*

We learn from Gay, that the Lady-fly is used by the vulgar in E., in a similar manner for the purpose of divination.

This Lady-fly I take from off the grass,
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass.
"Fly, Lady-bird, north, south, or east, or west,
Fly, where the man is found that I love best."
Pastorals.

This insect seems to have been a favourite with different nations; and to have had a sort of patent of honour. In Sw. it is called *Jung fru Marias gullhona*, i. e. the Virgin Mary's gold hen; also, *Jung fru Marie nyckelpiga*, the Virgin Mary's key-servant, q. housekeeper. It has another designation not quite so honourable, *Laettfaerdig kona*, wanton quean. It would appear, that both our names and those used in E. refer to the Virgin, who, in times of Popery, was commonly designed *Our Lady;* as is still the case in Popish countries.

As so many titles of honour have been given to this favourite insect, shall we suppose that ours has a similar origin from Teut. *land-heer*, regulus, a petty prince? it being sometimes addressed as a male, sometimes as a female, the circumstance of *lady* been prefixed, can determine nothing as to the original meaning of the term conjoined with it.

To LANE, ***v. a.***

I may not ga with the, quhat wil thow mair?
Sa with the I bid nocht for to *lane*,
I am full red that I cum never againe.
Priests of Peblis, i. 41.

Leave? Gl. Pink. I have been inclined to view this as bearing the sense of *conceal.* But it seems the same with *layne;* merely signifying, *not to lie*, to tell the truth; "a common expletive," as Mr. Scott has observed. It occurs frequently in Sir Tristrem—

Nay, moder, *nought to layn*,
This thef thi brother slough. P. 94.

In the same sense we may understand the following passages:

Monye alleageance lele, in lede nocht to *lane* it,
Off Aristotle, and all men, schairply e thai schewe.
Houlate, i. 21. *MS.*

For the quhilk thir lordis, in lede nocht to *lane* it,
He besocht of socour, as sovrane in saile,
That thai wald pray Nature his present to renew.
Ibid. iii. 17. *MS.*

In one place it seems to signify conceal:

From the lady we will not *lane*,
That ye are now come home again.
Sir Egeir, p. 14.

V. LAYNE, 3.

LANE, ***n.*** **A loan; or perhaps gift.**

The thrid wolf is men of heretege;
As lordis, that hes landis be Godis *lane.*
Henrysone, Bann. P. p. 120. st. 19.

Su.G. *laan*, donum, concessio, from *laen-a, laan-a*, to lend, to give.

Ihre (vo. *Laena*) mentions the very phrase which occurs here as of great antiquity, and as applied by the peasants of the north to all the fruits of the field.

Annotabo,—omnia cerealia dona a ruricolis nostris appellari *guds laan*, quod proprie notat Dei donum. Antiquitatem phraseos testatur Hist. Alex. M.

The fylla sik swa af Guds laane:

Ita se opplent Dei munere, hoc est, cibo potuque.

Teut. *leen*, also, is rendered, praedium clientelare vel beneficiarium, colonia, feudum; Kilian.

LANE, ***adj.*** **Lone, alone.**

Think ye it nocht ane blest band that bindis so fast,
That none unto it adew may say bot the deithe *lane?*
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 46.

Hence the phraseology, *his lane, hir lane, their lane*, &c. S.

The cadger clims, new cleikit from the creill,
And ladds uploips to lordships all thair *lains.*
Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 499.

There me they left, and I, but any mair,
Gatewards *my lane*, unto the glen gan fare.
Ross's Helenore, p. 31.

This may be merely an abbrev. of *alane*, q. v.

Seren. however, derives E. *lonc* from Isl. *lein-a* occulta e, *leine* latebrae. He mentions as synon. Sw. *loenligt* clandestinus, abditus.

To LANG, *v. n.* To long, S.

Whan they had eaten, and were straitly pang'd,
To hear her answer Bydby greatly *lang'd.*
And Lindy did na keep her lang in pain.
Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

Germ. *lang-en,* A.S. *laeng-ian,* Su.G. *lang-ta,* desiderare.

This is a secondary sense of the v. which signifies to draw, to draw out, to protract. It has this signification in other dialects; A.S. *lang-ian, ge-laeng-an,* Alem. *leng-en,* Germ. *lang-en,* trahere, protrahere, prolongare.

To LANG, *v. n.* To belong, to become, to be proper or suitable.

He is na man, of swylk a kynd
Cummyn, bot of the dewylis strynd,
That can nothyr do na say
Than *langis* to trowth and gud fay.
Wyntown, vi. 18. 320.

——Forgane thare face is sett reddy,
All dantyis *langand* till ane kingis feist.
Doug. Virgil, v. 185. 37.

Lat thame commaund, and we sall furnis here
The irne graith, the werkmen, and the wrichtis,
And all that to the schippis *langis* of richtis.
Ibid. 373. 40.

Sometimes it is used without a prep.

And hir besech, that sche will in thy nede
Hir counselle geve to thy welefare and spede;
And that sche will, as *langith* hir office,
Be thy gude lady, help and counseiloure.
King's Quair, iii. 41.

Germ. *lang-en,* pertinere.

Wachter views this as a metaphorical sense of *lang-en* tangere, to touch; "because," he says, "things pertaining to us resemble those which are *contiguous,* i. e. which nearly touch us." But, although this learned writer seems disposed to view *lang-en* tangere, as radically different from *lang-en* trahere: the former appears to be merely a secondary sense of the latter. Objects are said to *touch* each other, when the one is so *drawn out,* or extended, as to make the nearest possible approximation to the other.

LANG, LANGE, *adj.* Long, S. Yorks.

Eftyr all this Maximiane
Agayne the empyre wald have tane;
And for that caus, in-tyl gret stryfe
He lede a *lange* tyme of hys lyfe
Wyth Constantynys sonnys thre,
That anelyd to that ryawté.
Wyntown, v. 10. 478.

To think lang, to become weary, especially in waiting for any object; evidently an elliptical phrase, q. *to think the time long.*

O wow! quo' he, were I as free,
As first when I saw this country,
How blyth and merry wad I be!
And I wad never *think lang.*
Gaberlunyie-man, Ritson's S. Songs, i. 165.

Lang is used in the same sense in almost all the northern languages.

This appears to be formed from the *v.,* as originally signifying, to draw out. The primary idea is undoubtedly length as to extension of bodies. It is applied to time only in a secondary sense.

LANG, *adv.* For a long time.

Lang assegeand thaire thai lay.
Wyntown, viii. 37. 159.

I *lang* hae thought, my youthfu' friend,
A something to have sent you,
Tho' it should serve nae other end
Than just a kind *memento.*
Burns, iii. 208.

LANGARE, LANGAYR, LANGERE, LANGYRE, *adv.* Long since, long ere now.

I knew ful wele, that it was thou *langare,*
That by thy craft and quent wylis sa sle,
Our confederatioun trublit and treté.
Doug. Virgil, 434. 8.

Syc sawis war *langayr* out of thy mynde.
Ibid. 339. 33.

From A.S. *lang,* and *aere,* Belg. *eer,* prius. As has been observed, it is a complete inversion of E. *erelong.*

LANG-GRAIG, *s.* A name given to an onion that grows all to the stalk, while the bulb does not form properly, S. q. *long neck.*

LANG-CRAIG, *s.* A cant term for a purse, Aberd.

O! had ye seen, wi' what a waefu' frown,
He drew *lang craig,* and tauld the scushy down.
Shirref's Poems, p. 35.

To LANGEL, *v. a.* To entangle.

Fat gars you then, mischievous tyke!
For this propine to prig,
That your sma' banes wou'd *langel* sair,
They are sae unco' big.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

Su.G. *lang-a,* to retard, from *lang,* long.

LANGELL, *s.* V. LANGET.

LANGIS, *prep.* Along.

Ane hale legioun in ane rout followis hym,—
And thay that duellis *langis* the schil ryuere
Of Anien.——
Doug. Virgil, 232. 38.

Alangis, q. v. is used in the same sense. But *langis* is evidently the more simple form; Su.G. *laangs, laangs utmed floden,* along the river's side; Belg. *langs,* id. *langs de straat,* alongst the street. The origin is *lang,* long, extended: for the term conveys the idea of one object advancing in respect of motion, or extending as to situation, as far as another mentioned in connexion.

LANGER, LANGOURE, *s.* 1. Weariness, dejection.

Langour lent is in land, al lichtnes is loist.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 20.

It is always pron. *langer. To hald ane out of langer,* to keep one from becoming dull, to amuse one, S.

"He was a fine gabby, auld-farren carly, and held us browly *out o' langer* bi' the rod." Journal from London, p. 2.

"Out o' sight, *out o' langer,*" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 26.

2. Earnest desire of, eagerness for.

"Wouldest thou desire to dwell with the Lord, desire to flit out of thy bodie: for if thou hast not a desire, but art afraide to flit, it is a token that thou hast no *langour* of God, and that thou shalt neuer dwell with him." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 383.

This may be merely Lat. *languor*, Fr. *langueur*, id. But there is considerable probability in the hint thrown out by Rudd. that it is from *long*, S. *lang*, as we say, *to think lang*, i. e. to become weary. It may be added, that the Goth. terms, expressive of gaiety, are borrowed from the adj. directly opposed, as signifying *short*. V. JAMPH, SCHORTSUM.

LANGET, LANGELL, *s.* **A tether, or rope, by which the fore and hinder feet of a horse or cow are fastened together, to hinder the animal from kicking, S.**

"It is not long since Louse bore *langett*, no wonder she fall and break her neck," S. Prov.; "spoken when one has suddenly started up in a high station, and behaves himself saucily in it;" Kelly, p. 198. Ferguson gives it thus: "It is short while since the louse bore the *langell*;" p. 21. "Ye have ay a foot out of the *langle*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 82. This seems the more ancient form, as allied to the v. *Langel*, q. v. *Langet*, indeed, seems merely the part. pa. of the *v.*, q. *langelt*, that by which any animal is entangled. A. Bor. *langled*, "having the legs coupled together at a small distance," Gl. Grose.

Hence to *lowse a langet*, metaph. to make haste, to quicken one's pace, S.

LANGRIN, AT LANGRIN, *adv.* **At length, S.; at the long run, E.**

At langrin, wi' waxin and fleechin,
And some bonnie wallies frae Hab,
And mammie and daddie's beseechin,
She knit up her thrum to his wab.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 295.

LANGKAIL, *s.* **Coleworts not shorn, S.**

And there will be *langkail* and pottage,
And bannocks of barley meal.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 208. V. KAIL.

LANGLINS, *prep.* **Alongst, S. B.**

Whan she her loof had looked back and fore,
And drawn her finger *langlins* every score,
Up in her face looks the auld hag forfairn.
Ross's Helenore, p. 61

From *lang*, and the termination *ling*, q. v.

LANG-NEBBIT, *adj.* **Having a long nose, S.**

Impos'd on by *lang-nebbit* jugglers,
Stock-jobbers, brokers, cheating smugglers,
Wha set their gowden girns sae wylie,
Tho' ne'er sae cautious, they'd beguile ye.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 330. V. NEBB.

LANG PARE EFT, long after, for a long time.

Scotland was dissawarra left,
And wast nere lyand *lang pare eft*.
Wyntown, iii. 3. 116.

Probably corr. from A.S. *lang-faer*, of long duration; whence *lang-fernysse*, long distance of time.

LANGSYNE, *adv.* **Long ago, long since.**

Hame o'er *langsyne*, you hae been blyth to pack
Your a' upon a sarkless soldier's back.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 74.

Langsyne is sometimes used as if it were a noun.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' *langsyne*?
Burns, iv. 123.

A.S. *longe siththan*, diu exinde; Sw. *laenge sedan*, long ago, long since. V. SYNE.

LANGSUM, *adj.* **Slow, tedious, S.**

On fute I sprent, into my bare sark,
Wilful for to complete my *langsum* wark.
Doug. Virgil, 403, 54.

A.S. *langsum*, nimis longus, Isl. *langsamur*, Teut. *langsaem*, tardus, lentus.

LANG-TONGU'D, *adj.* **Babbling, apt to communicate what ought to be kept secret, S.**

"*Lang-tongu'd* wives gae lang wi' bairn;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 48.; i. e. they too soon tell others of their situation.

To LANS, LANCE, *v. a.* **To throw out, to fling.**

Frekis in forstarne rewllit weill thar ger,
Ledys on luff burd, with a lordlik fer,
Lansys laid out, to thar passage sound.
Wallace, ix. 57. *MS.*

—*Leads* on leiburd with a lordly feere,
Lynes laid out to look their passage sound.
Edit. 1648, p. 211.

—*Leids* on loof-board, with a lord-like effeir.
Lansys laid out, their passage for to sound.
Edit. 1758, p. 251.

I suspect that *ledys* does not signify *leads* affixed to lines, for the purpose of taking soundings; but *people*, as equivalent to *frekis* in the preceding line; and that *laid* is for *leid* or lead. Thus *lansys laid* is throws out lead, the sing. being very frequently used in S. for the pl.

Fr. *lanc-er*, id. The term seems borrowed from the act of throwing a lance or spear; L.B. *lanceare*, hastiludio sese exercere; Arm. *lanc-a*, jaculari, lanceam vibrare.

To LANS, *v. n.* **1. To spring forward, to move with velocity.**

Quham Turnus, *lansand* lichtly ouer the landis,
With spere in hand persewis for to spyll.
Doug. Virgil, 297. 16.

Evidently a secondary sense of the *v. a.*

2. It seems to denote the delicate and lively strokes of a musician on his violin.

Thome Lutar wes thair menstral meit,
——— as he culd *lanss!*
He playit sa schill, and sang sa sweit,
Quhill Towsie tuik ane transs.
Chr. K. st. 6.

The minstrels, it is said, could in general acquit themselves as dancers, as well as singers and poets. I am inclined, however, to view the term as used in the sense given above.

LANS, LAUNCE, *s.* **A leap, a spring.**

And he that wes in juperty
To de, a *launce* he till him maid,
And gat him be the nek but baid.
Barbour, x. 414, MS.

A *loup*, edit. 1620.

LANSPREZED, *s.* A term of contempt, borrowed from the military life.

Beld bissed, marmissed, *lansprezed* to thy lowns.
Polwart, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 32.

The term is used by Massinger:

"I will turn *lance prezado*."

"The lowest range and meanest officer in an army is called the *lancepesado* or *prezado*, who is the leader or governor of half a file; and therefore is commonly called a middle-man, or captain over *four*." The Soldier's Accidence, Massinger, iii. 51. N.

O.E. *lancepesade*, "one that has the command of *ten* soldiers, the lowest officer in a foot company, who is to assist the corporal in his duty, and supply his place in absence; an under-corporal;" Phillips.

Fr. *lance-pessade*, the meanest officer in a foot company; Cotgr. *Lance spezzate* is thus defined, Dict. Trev.: "Est un officier reformé, qui etoit entrefois un gendarme demonté qu'on plaçoit dans l'infanterie avec quelque avantage, dont on a fait *Anspessade*, qui marche après le caporal. Le Pape a encore pour sa garde, outre trois cens Suisses, douce *lances spezzates*, ou officiers reformés." It is also written *lanspecade* and *lansespezzade*. The term is properly Ital. *lancia spezzata; lancia* a lance, and *spezzata* broken, synon. with *lancia rotta*. It seems originally to refer to the reduction of the regiment or corps, in which such officers have served. *Lansprezed to thy lowns*, is therefore equivalent to, petty officer to thy rascally followers; as *beld bisset* and *marmissed* signify, bald buzzard and marmoset.

To LAP, *v. a.* 1. To environ; applied to the surrounding of a place with armed men, in order to a siege.

Bot Sotheroun men durst her no castell hald,
Bot left Scotland, befor as I yow tald,
Saiff ane Morton, a capdane fers and fell,
That held Dunde. Than Wallace wald nocht duell;
Thiddyr he past, and *lappyt* it about.
Wallace, ix. 1840, MS. also, xi. 96.

2. To embrace; applied to the body.

—— Gruflyng on his kneis,
He *lappit* me fast by baith the theys.
Doug. Virgil, 88, 54.

Genua amplexus, Virg.

3. To fold; used in a sense nearly the same with that of the E. word, but in relation to battle.

—— Thay desirit on the land,
To *lap* in armes, and adione hand in hand.
Ibid. 470. 42.

From Su.G., Germ., *lapp*, Alem. *lappa*, A.S. *laepp*, segmentum panni, a small bit of cloth.

LAP, *pret.* Leaped. V. LOUP, *v.*

LAPPERED, *part. pa.* Coagulated; *lappert milk*, milk that has been allowed to stand till it has soured and curdled of itself; *lappert blude*, clotted blood, S.; *lopperd*, A. Bor. Lancash.

There will be good *lapper'd-milk* kebbucks,
And sowens, and fardles, and baps.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

I vow, my hair-mould milk would poison dogs,
As it stands *lapper'd* in the dirty cogs.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 3.

It is surprising that Sibb. should view this as "slightly corrupted from Teut. *klotter-melck*, or *klobber-saen*, lac coagulatum." It is beyond a doubt radically the same with Isl. *klaup* coagulum, liquor coagulatus, (from *kleipe*, coagulo); G. Andr. Su.G. *loepe*, Dan. *loebe*, Alem. *lip*, Belg. *lebbe*, id. We call that milk, says Ihre, *mioelken loepnar*, and *loepen mioelk*, which thickens, being soured by heat. Germ. *lab-en*, to coagulate, *lab* rennet.

These terms have certainly been formed from the different verbs signifying to run. This is the primary sense of Isl. *hleyp-a*, and of Su.G. *loep-a*, to which *loepe* is so nearly allied. Dan. *loebe* assumes the very form of *loeb-er*, currere. Our vulgar phrase is synon. *The milk's run*, i. e. it is coagulated, q. run together into clotts. It may be added, that the E. *s. rennet* is undoubtedly from Germ. *rinn-en; ge-rinnen*, coagulari, in se fluere, Wachter; whence the phrase, exactly synon. with ours, *die milch gerinnend*.

LAPPIE, *s.* A plash, a sort of pool, a place where water stands, Ang. *Laip*, Loth.

Shall we deduce this from Teut. *lapp-en*, sorbendo haurire; because at such a place cattle use to drink, and dogs to *lap*? We might suppose it to be radically the same with *loup*, *s.* q. v. did not this properly denote running water.

LAPRON, *s.* A young rabbit; Gl. Sibb.

LARD, *s.*

I him forbeit as ane *lard*, and laithit him mekil.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 58.

Mr. Pink. gives this word as not understood. But it is most probably the same with Belg. *laerd*, *luyaerd*, a stupid or inactive fellow; ignavus, stupidus, —non recte fungens officio.

LARBAR. V. LAIRBAR.

LARDUN, *s.* A piece of bacon.

The *ravin*, rowpand rudely in a roch rane,
Was Dene rurall to rede, rank as a rake,
Quhill the *lardun* was laid, held he na houss.
Houlate, i. 17. *MS.*

Fr. *lard*. This sense is certainly preferable to that of *larder*, given by Mr. Pink.

LARE, *s.* Place of rest. V. LAIR, 1.

To LARE, *v. n.* To stick in the mire. V. LAIR.

To LARE, LERE, LEAR, *v. a.* 1. To teach, S.

And, for he saw scho wes hys ayre,
He *leryd* hyr of mynystralsy,
And of al clerenes of clergy:
Scho hat Elane, that syne fand
The cors in-to the Haly land.
Wyntown, v. 9. 783.

2. To learn, to acquire the knowledge of, S.

"As the old cock crows, the young cock *lears*."
S. Prov. Kelly, p. 13.

Be sic access he kend wele,
And *leryd* thare langage ilka dele.
Wyntown, v. 3. 22.

Al vice detest, and vertew lat vs *lere*.
Doug. Virgil, 354. 12.

Hence *leard*, learned, as a *weil-leard man*, vir doctus; *lair-master*, *a gude lair-master*, a good in-

structor; Teut. *leer-meester*, praeceptor. "*Layer-father* is an instructer, teacher, or prompter;" Yorks. Dialogue, Gl. p. 107. "*Laremaster*, a schoolmaster or instructor. North." Gl. Grose.

AS. *laer-an*, Alem. *leer-en*, Germ. *ler-en*, to teach; Germ. *ler-en*, Belg. *leer-en*, to learn; Isl. *lærd*, doctus.

LARE, LEAR, LERE, *s.* Education, learning, S.

Bot this Japis——
Had leuer haue knawin the science, and the *lare*,
The micht and fors of strenthy herbis fyne,
And all the cunning vse of medicyne.
Doug. Virgil, 423. 41.

"Hand in use is father of *lear*." Ferguson's S. Prov p. 12.

AS. *laere*, Belg. *leer*, Alem. *lera*, *leru*, id.

LAREIT, LAUREIT, *s.* The name of a chapel dedicated to *our Lady of Loretto*, which formerly stood a little eastward from Musselburgh. A small cell still remains. The place is now called, according to the original design of the designation, *Loretto*.

This chapel, it is evident, once possessed great celebrity. Hence it is often mentioned by our poets. Persons of both sexes used, in the time of Popery, to go thither in procession; or to meet at this place, as a favourite rendezvous. The greatest abuses were committed under pretence of religion.

I haue sene pas ane maruellous multitude,
Young men and wemen flingand on thair feit:
Under the forme of fenyeit sanctitude,
For till adorne ane image in *Laureit*.
Mony cum with thair marrowis for to meit,
Committing thair foull fornicatioun:
Sum kissit the claggit taill of the Hermeit;
Quhy thole ye this abhominatioun?
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 75.

Here, it appears, there was not only an image of the Virgin, but a hermit who had the highest character for sanctity and miraculous power. Hence the poet adds,

Quhy thole ye vnder your dominioun
Aue craftie Preist, or feinyeit fals Hermeit?
Ibid. p. 76.

As it has been customary, from time immemorial, for young women to go to the country in the beginning of May, the *maidens* of Edinburgh used to go a-maying to *Lareit*.

In May gois madynis till *La Reit*,
And has thair mynyonis on the streit,
To horss thame quhair the gait is ruch:
Sum at Inche bukling bray thay meit,
Sum in the middis of Musselburch.
Scott, Ever-green, ii. 189. st. 12. MS.

Alareit is used in the same sense. The Earl of Glencairn intitles his Satyre against the Romish clergy, *Ane Epistill direct fra the halie Hermeit of* Alareit, *to his brethren the Gray Freirs*. Knox's Hist. p. 24.

The reader may, for a further account of this chapel, consult a curious note, Chron. S. P. iii. 74.

LARG, LARGE, *adj.* 1. Liberal, munificent.

Off other mennys thing *larg* wes he.
Barbour, xi. 148. MS.

Welle lettyd he wes, and rycht wertws;
Large, and of gret almws
Till all pur folk, seke and hale,
And til all thir rycht liberale.
Wyntown, vii. 6. 346.

Fr. id. Lat. *larg-us*.

2. Abundant.

"As, *fodder is large*, plentiful, or in plenty." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 103.

LARGES, LERGES, *s.* 1. Liberty, free scope, opposed to a state of confinement or restraint.

And for he dred thir thingis suld faile,
He chesyt furthwart to trawaill,
Quhar he mycht at his *larges* be;
And swa dryve furth his destané.
Barbour, v. 427. MS.

Fr. *au large*, at large, in a state of liberty.

2. Liberality in giving.

Of all natyownys generally
Comendit he wes gretumly
Of wyt, wertew, and *larges*,
Wyth all, that he wyth knawyn wes.
Wyntown, ix. 27. 85.

Fr. *largesse*. In ancient times it was customary to use this term, in soliciting a donative on days of jollity; as appears from the metrical title of a poem in Bann. Collection, p. 151.

Lerges, lerges, lerges hay,
Lerges of this New-yeir Day.

This custom also prevailed in France. At the time of the consecration of their kings, and at other great ceremonies, the heralds were wont to throw among the people pieces of gold and silver; and the people used to cry, *Largesse, largesse*. Hence the money thus scattered was called *pieces de largesse*; Diet. Trev. A similar custom prevailed in England, of which some vestiges yet remain. When tournaments were held, "a multitude of minstrels," as Godwin observes, "furnished with every instrument of martial music, were at hand, to celebrate the acts of prowess which might distinguish the day. No sooner had a master-stroke taken place in any instance, than the music sounded, the heralds proclaimed it aloud, and a thousand shouts, echoed from man to man, made the air resound with the name of the hero. The combatants rewarded the proclaimers of their feats in proportion to the vehemence and loudness of their cries; and their liberalities produced yet other cries, still preserved in the customs of our husbandmen at their harvesthome, deafening the ear with the reiteration of *largesse*." Godwin's Life of Chaucer, i. 206. 207.

LARGLY, *adv.* Liberally.

And *largly* amang his men
The land of Scotland delt he then.
Barbour, xi. 146. MS.

LARICK, *s.* A lark. V. LAVEROK.

LARICK's LINT, *s.* Great golden maidenhair, S. Polytrichum commune, Linn.

LARIE, *s.* Laurel.

There turpentine and *larie* berries:
His medicine for passage sweer,
That for the van, these for the reer.

— Trembling he stood, in a quaintarie;
And purg'd, as he had eaten *laric*.
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii. p. 8. 23.

Fr. *lauriel*, a bay-tree; *lauraye*, a grove of laurel.

LASARE, LASERE, *s.* Leisure.

Ne gat he *lasare* anys his aynd to draw.
Doug. Virgil, 307. 40.

Quhy will thou not fle spedely by nycht,
Quhen for to haue thou has *lasere* and mycht?
Ibid. 119. 54.

Fr. *loisir*.

LASCHE, *adj.* 1. Relaxed, in consequence of weakness or fatigue, feeble, unfit for exertion, S.B.

Ouer al his body furth yet the swete thik;—
The feblit breith ful fast can bete and blaw,
Amyd his wery breist and lymmes *lasche*.
Doug. Virgil, 307. 42.

2. It is also rendered *lazy*, Rudd. I am not certain whether it be used in this sense, S.B.

3. Devoted to idleness, relaxed in manners.

"Allace, I laubyr nycht and day vitht my handis to neureis *lasche* and inutil idil men, and thai recompens me vitht hungyr and vitht the sourd." Compl. S. p. 191.

It is rendered *base*, Gl. But this is too indefinite a sense.

Fr. *lasche*, Teut. *leisz*, and Lat. *lax-us*, have been mentioned as cognate terms. To these we may add Germ. *lass*, tired, faint; and Su.G. *loes*. Notat id, quod molle et flaccidum est, opponiturque firmo et duro; Ihre. Isl. *loskr*, ignavus, MoesG. *laus*, and A.S. *leas*, are radically allied.

LASHNESS, LASHNES, *s.* 1. Relaxation in consequence of great exertion.

"In the end, after some *lashness* and fagging, he made such a pathetic oration for an half-hour, as ever commedian did upon a stage." Baillie's Lett. i. 291.

2. Looseness of conduct, relaxation of discipline or of manners.

"Alwaies in the meane time, suppose there be trews promised, yit stand ye on your gairds, & let it not come to passe be your misbehaueour and *lashnes*, that the glorie of God, & libertie of this citie be impared in any waies, bot stand on your gairdes, that as this citie hath bene a terrour to euill men of befoir, so it may terrifie him also." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. O. 5. b.

LASK, *s.* A diarrhoea, to which black cattle are subject, S.B.

"The *lask*, or *scour*, is likewise a distemper seldom cured. It generally originates from feebleness, cold, or grazing on a soft rich pasture, without a mixture of hard grass." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 208. This word occurs in Skinner.

LASKAR, *s.* A large armful of hay or straw, as much as one can lift in both arms, Tweedd.

Isl. *hlas* denotes the load of a sledge; quantum portat traha vel currus; Su.G. *lass*, id. It might, however, be deduced from *las-a*, A.S. *les-an*, to gather.

LASS, *s.* A sweetheart, S.

The lads upon their *lasses* ca'd
To see gin they were dress'd.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 90.

V. LAD.

LAST, *s.* A measure used in Orkney.

"*Item*, 24 meales makis ane *last*. *Item*, of meille and malt, called *coist*, ane *last* makis ane Scottish chalder." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplaith*.

Su.G. *laest*, mensura 12 tonnarum, Ihre. But the measure, he says, differs according to the nature of the commodity.

To LAT, *v. a.* 1. To suffer, to permit, S.B. *let*, E.

Your strenth, your worschip, and your micht,
Wald nocht *lat* yow eschew the fycht.
Barbour, xviii. 531. MS.

—That the Maystyr walde ayrly
Cum, and a part of his schipemen,
To spek wyth hym, and bad hym then
Lat thame cum hardely hym til,
And thai suld entre at thare wille.
Wyntown, viii. 38. 37.

Belg. *lat-en*, *laet-en*, A.S. *laet-an*, MoesG. *let-an*, Dan. *lad-er*.

2. *To lat be*, to let alone, to cease from, S.

Lat be to vex me, or thy self to spill.
Doug. Virgil, 112. 19.

Desine, Virg.

The rial stile, clepit Heroicall,—
Suld be compilit, but tenchis or vode wourde,
All lous langage and lichtnes *lattand be*.
Ibid. 271. 32.

3. *Lat be*, *let be*, much less, far less; q. not once to mention, to take no notice of.

To clim the craig it was nae buit,
Let be to preiss to pull the fruit,
In top of all the trie.
Cherry and Slae, st. 26.

"Long it was ere a person could be found of parts requisite for such a service. Morton, Roxburgh, *let be* Haddington or Stirling, were not of sufficient shoulders." Baillie's Letters, i. 51.

"One Trewman confessed, that he had heard that knave's motion to him, without dissenting, of joining with the Scots, if a party should come over to Ireland; but withal did avow, that he had never any such resolution, *let be* plot, for accomplishment of any such motion." Ibid. i. 170.

Isl. *lett-a*, Sw. *laet-a*, desinere, Verel.; the very term in Virg. for which Doug. uses *lat be*.

To LAT, LET, *v. a.* To hinder, to retard, E. *let*.

—The Mwne—
—*Lettis* ws the Sowne to se
In als mekil qwantyté,
As it passis be-twix oure sycht,
And of the Swne *lattis* ws the lycht.
Wyntown, viii. 37. 86.

MoesG. *lat-jan*, A.S. *lat-an*, *lett-an*, Su.G. *laet-ia*, Isl. *let-ia*, Belg. *lett-en*, id.

To LAT, LET, *v. n.* To esteem, to reckon; frequently with the prep. *of*; pret. *leyt*, *lete*.

And thai, for thair mycht anerly,
And for thai *lat off* ws heychtly,

And for thai wald distroy ws all.
Maiss thaim to fycht.—
Barbour, xii. 250. MS.

This is rendered *set*, edit. 1620.

Into this warld *of* it we *lat* leichtly,
Throw fleschely lust fulfillit with folly;
Quhill all our tyme in fantasy be tint,
And than to mend we may do nocht but mintc.
Priests of Peblis, *S.P.R.* 1. 3.

All the foulis of the firth he defoulit syne,
Thus *lete* he na man his pere.
Houlate, iii. 21. MS.

The man *leyt* him begilyt till,
That he his gud salmound had tynt.
Barbour, xix. 680. MS.

Thought, edit. 1628.

And thai sall *let* thaim trumpyt ill
Fra thai wyt weill we be away.
Ibid. v. 712. MS.

i. e. They sall *think* that they are miserably deceived.

Let is thus used O.E.:

All that men saine he *lete* it soth, and in solace taketh.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 80. a.

A.S. *laet-an*, reputare, estimare, judicare. *Diorost laetath*, pretiosissimum aestimant, Boet. p. 158.

To LAT, LATT, *v. a.* To leave.

Lat I the Queyn to message redy dycht,
And spek furth mar off Wallace trawaill rycht.
Wallace, viii. 1150. MS.

Lat I this King makand hys ordinans,
My purpos is to spek sum thing off Frans.
Ibid. ix. 1882. MS.

In these and other passages, *leave* is substituted, edit. 1648.

This is a very ancient sense of the *v.*, corresponding to Sw. *laat-a*, to leave, Seren. A.S. *laet-an*, id. *Lact thaer thin lae*, Leave there thy offering, Matt. v. 24. *Ic lacte nu to thinum dome ma thone to hiora;* Relinquo nunc tuo judicio plus quam eorum; Boeth. 38. 5. MoesG. *let-an*, *af-let-an*, id. *Afletandans ina gath lauhun allai;* Leaving him, they all fled, Mark xiv. 50. Germ. *lass-en.*

This is the most simple, and probably was the original sense of the *v.* For what does the idea of permission, which is the ordinary sense, imply; but that a man is *left* to take his own will, or to prefer one mode of acting to another?

To LAT, *v. n.* To put to hire, E. let.

"He quha *lattis* or sets the thing for hyre, to the vse of ane other man, sould deliver to him the samine thing." Reg. Maj. B. iii. c. 14. s. 2.

Lattin, part. pa. "Any thing *lattin* and receaved to hyre for rent and profite." Ibid. Tit.

LATCH, *s.* 1. A dub, a mire; Gl. Sibb.

2. A rut, or the track of a cart-wheel, S.O.

LATCHY, *adj.* Full of ruts, S.O.

To LATE, LEET, *v. a.* 1. A term applied to metal, when it is so heated in the fire that it may be bent any way without breaking, S. It is used with respect to wire of any kind.

Latit, part. pa.

Sum stel *lattit* owbrekis forgis furth of plate,
Birnyst hawkertis and leg harnes fute hate.
With *latit* soppyl siluer weil ammelyt.
Doug. Virgil, 230. 26

Sum *latit* lattoun but lay lepis in lawde lyte
Ibid. 238. b. 49.

2. "They say also, iron is lated, when it is covered with tin," S. Rudd.

In the latter sense it seems allied to Su.G. *laad-a*, *lod-a*, *loed-a*, to solder. In the former, it is more allied to A.S. *lithe-gian*, *lith-ian*, *ge-lith-ian*, to soften, to attemper, mollem et tractabilem se praebere, Lye; as indeed iron is softened by heat.

To LATHE, *v. a.* To loath.

He luwyd men, that war wertuows;
He *lathyd* and chastyd all vytyows.
Wyntown, 7. 10. 489.

A.S. *lath-ian*, id.

LATHAND, *part. pr.*

—Laithly and lousy, *lathand* as a leik.
Dunbar, *Evergreen*, ii. 53. st. 7.

This Ramsay explains "feeble, weak and faded." It is certainly more consistent with the other epithets, to render it, "causing disgust, as a leek does by its smell."

LATHE, *adj.* V. LAITH.

LATHELY, *adj.* V. LAITHLY.

LATIOUSE, *adj.* Free, unrestrained.

Mankinde can nevir wele lyke,
Bot gif he have a *latiouse* lyving.
Ballad, *S. P. R.* iii. 121.

Lat. *latus*, or compar. neut. *latius.*

LATTER, *adj.* Lower, inferior in power or dignity.

"Life, lim, land, tenement, or escheit, may not be judged in *latter* Courts then Courts of Baron; bot gif these Courts have the samine fredome, that the Baron hes." Baron Courts. c. 47. comp. with Quon. Att. c. 43. "Life or limme may not be adjudged, or decerned as escheit, in ane court, *inferior* to ane Baron Court, except that court haue the like libertie and fredome," &c.

This seems a comparative formed from A.S. *laith*, *lathe*, malum; or a corruption of *lythr*, bad, base; *lythra sceatt*, bad money; *lythre*, pejus.

LATTYN, *s.* Hindrance, impediment.

Than grathit sone thir men of armyss keyne:
Sadlye on fute on to the houss thai socht,
And entryt in, for *lattyn* fand thai nocht.
Wallace, iv. 232. MS.

V. LAT, *v.* to hinder.

LATTOUN, *s.* 1. A mixt kind of metal, E. *latten.*

Sum latit *lattoun*, but lay lepis in lawde lyte.
Doug. Virgil, 238. b. 49.

i. e. "Some heat lattoun that is latit, against law, little to their praise." V. LATE, *v.*

2. Electrum, "a metal composed of gold and silver," Rudd.

The licht leg harnes on that vthir syde,
With gold and birnist *lattoun* purifyit,
Graithit and polist wele he did espy.
Ibid. 265. 40.

3. The colour of brass.

—Bricht Phebus schene soucraine heuinnis E,
The opposit held of his chymes hie,
Clere schynand bemes, and goldin sumeris hew,
In *lattoun* cullour altering all of new;
Kything no signe of heit be his vissage,
So nere approchit he his wynter stage;
Reddy he was to enter the thrid morne,
In cludy skyes vnder Capricorne.
Ibid. 200. 9.

In this sense it is also used by Chauc.

Phebus waxe old, and hewed like *laton*,
That in his hote declination,
Shone as the burned gold with stremes bright;
But now in Capricorne adoun he light,
Where as he shone ful pale, I dare wel sain.
Frankel. T. v. 11557.

So striking is the resemblance between this, and the description given by Douglas, that one would almost think that he had had the language of Chaucer in his eye.

Isl. *laatun*, orichalcum, Belg. *latoen*, Germ. *letton*, id. Various conjectures as to the origin may be seen in Jun. Etym. in vo.

LAUCH, LAWIN, LAWING, pron. *lauwin, s.* A tavern-bill, the reckoning.

The first is sometimes used, S.B. only the latter in other parts of S.

Ay as the gudwyf brocht in,
Ane scorit upon the wauch.
Ane bad pay, ane ither said, nay,
Byd quhill we rakin our *lauch*.
Peblis to the Play, st. 11. *Select S. Ball.* i. 6.

Rakin our lauch, i.e. calculate what is every one's share of the bill.

The dogs were barking, cocks were crawing,
Night-drinking sots counting their *lawin*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 535.

—Sojors forcing alehouse brawlings,
To be let go without their *lawings*.
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 32.

Sibb. derives it from Goth. *laun*, remuneratio. *Lawin* has indeed considerable resemblance to this: and Germ. *lohn* is used in the same sense; wages, recompence, pay; *fuhrlohn*, fare, freight; *taglohn*, pay for a day's work.

But as *lauch* seems the original form, the term. *ing*, or *in*, being apparently of later use, the word claims a different parentage. Teut. *ghe-lagh*, *ghelaegh*, symbolum, compotatio; club, or shot, a drinking together. Kilian derives this from *leggh-en*, to lay, because every one *lays down* or contributes his share. *Ghe-lagh-vry*, shot-free; *ghe-lagh betaalen*, to pay the reckoning. Germ. *gelag*, *gelach*, compotatio. Proprie, says Wachter, est collatio, vel symbolum convivale, quod quisque comessantium pro rata confert, a *legen* offerre, conferre, prorsus ut *gilde* a *gelten* offerre. *Ge* est nota collectivi, quia unus solus non facit collectam nec symposium.

According to this account, the origin of the term is referred back to that early period, in which the northern nations, when celebrating the feasts of heathenism, were wont to contribute, according to their ability, meat and drink, which they consumed in convivial meetings. V. SKUL.

Su.G. *lag*, in like manner, signifies social intercourse, fellowship; also, a feast, a convivial entertainment: *laegga samman*, to collect, or gather the reckoning; Sw. *betala laget*, to pay for the entertainment, Wideg. Isl. *lagsmen*, *lagbraeder*, *lagunautur*, denote companions, properly in feasting or drinking. *Enn thessa tign a huer*, laugonautur *adrum at veita;* Hunc vero honorem contubernalium quisque contubernali suo exhibere debet; Spec. Regal. p. 370.

According to Olaus, *lag* has a different origin from that which has been assigned to the Germ. word. He derives *lagunautur* from Isl. *laug*, drink, liquor, and *nautr* a partaker, from *nyt-a*, to use. Lex. Run.

LAUCH, LAUCHT, *s.* 1. Law.

This word occurs in an old and curious specimen of S. and Lat. verse conjoined:

Lauch liis down our all: *fallax fraus regnat ubique.*
Micht gerris richt down fall: *regnum quia rexit inique.*
Treuth is made now thrall: *spernunt quam divo plerique.*
Bot til Christ we call: *periemus nos animique.*
Fordun, Scotichron. ii. 474.

Waltre Stewart of Scotland
Syne in *laucht* wes to the King.
Barbour, xvii. 219. MS.

"Every land has its *lauch;*" S. Prov. Rudd. i. e. particular law or custom.

2. Privilege.

Gyve only hapnyd him to sla
That to that *lawch* ware bowndyn swa;
Of that *prixylage* evyr-mare
Partles suld be the slaare.
Wyntown, vi. 19. 34.

A.S. *lah*, *laga*, Isl. *laug*, Su.G. *lag*, *lagh*, O.Dan. *lag-ur*, Germ. *lage*, id. V. the *v.*

To LAUCH, *v. a.* To possess or enjoy according to law.

All ledis langis in land to *lauch* quhat tham leif is.
Doug. Virg. 238. a. 34.

Su.G. *laegg-ia* signifies to covenant, to agree; Germ. *leg-en*, to constitute, to ordain. But neither of these is used precisely in the sense of this *v.* Some view the Germ. *v.* as the origin of *lage* law. Ihre derives Su.G. *lag* from *laegg-a*, ponere, in the same manner as Germ. *gesetze*, a law, is formed from *setzen* collocare.

LAUCHFULL, *adj.* Lawful.

Hys fadrys landis of herytage
Fell til hym be clere lynage,
And *lauchful* lele befor all othire.
Wyntown, v. 12. 1126.

LAUCHT, *pret.* Took. V. LAUGHT.

LAUCHT, *part. pa.*

He raid apon a litill palfray,
Laucht; and joly arayand
His bataill, with an ax in hand.
Barbour, xii. 19. MS.

This might seem at first view to express the cheer-

fulness of the king's mind, especially as connected with *joly*, q. *laughed*. But the meaning is certainly quite different. It may either refer to the king, as signifying that he wore some sort of mantle; or rather to the palfrey, as denoting that it was clothed or dressed in proper trappings. This explanation is confirmed by the use of the word *lauchtane*, in the same work, which must evidently be understood in a sense allied to this. V. next word.

LAUCHTANE, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, cloth.

A *lauchtane* mantell than him by,
Liand apon the bed, he saw;
And with his teth he gan it draw
Out our the fyr.

Barbour, xix. 672. MS.

Mr. Pink. leaves this for explanation. Mr. Ellis, on this passage, inquires, "if it be *Louthian*, the place where it was manufactured, or where such mantles were usually worn?" Spec. E. P. i. 242. It undoubtedly signifies a mantle of cloth; perhaps woollen cloth is immediately meant. V. LAIK, *s.* 1.

LAUCHTANE, *adj.* Pale, livid.

My rubie cheiks, wes reid as rone,
Ar leyn, and *lauchtane* as the leid.

Maitland Poems, p. 192.

I can form no idea of its origin, unless it be a corruption of *lattoun*, q. v.

LAUDERY, *s.* Perhaps drinking, or revelling.

The gudwyf said, I reid yow lat tham ly,
They had lever sleip, nor be in *laudery*.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 75.

A.S. *hlad-ian* to drink, to pour out; or Belg. *lodderigh*, wanton, gay.

LAVE, *s.* The remainder. V. LAFE.

LAVELLAN, *s.* A kind of weasel, Caithn.

"Sir Robert Sibbald mentions an animal, which he says is common in Caithness, called there *lavellan:* by his description it seems to belong to this genus. He says it lives in the water, has the head of the weasel, and resembles that creature in colour; and that its breath is prejudicial to cattle. Sibb. Hist. Scot. ii." Pennant's Zool. i. 86.

The latter writer elsewhere says: "I inquired here after the *lavellan*, which, from description, I suspect to be the water-shrew-mouse. The country people have a notion that it is noxious to cattle; they preserve the skin, and, as a cure for their sick beasts, give them the water in which it has been dipt. I believe it to be the same animal which in Sutherland is called the water-mole." Tour in S. 1769, p. 194.

LAVER, *s.*

"Here I gif Schir Galeron," quod Gaynor,
"withouten any gile,
Al the londis, and the lithis, fro *laver* to layre,
Connok and *Carlele*, *Conynghame* and *Kile*."

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 27.

"East to west?" Pink. A.S. *laefer* signifies a rush; Teut. *laer*, locus incultus et vacuus. This, however, seems to have been a prov. phrase, the sense of which is now lost.

LAVEROK, LAUEROK, *s.* The lark, S. The word is often pron. q. *lerrik*, *larick*. Lancash. *learock*.

"The *laverok* maid melody vp hie in the skys." Compl. S. p. 60.

A.S. *laferc*, *lawerc*, Belg. *lawerick*, *leeuwerik*, Alem. *laurice*, id.

The name of this bird appears in its most simple form in Isl. *lava*, vulgo *loova*, or *lova;* avis, alauda; G. Andr. p. 162. *Laffua*, id. Edda Saemund. Wachter derives A.S. *laferce*, Belg. *lawerick*, &c. from Celt. *lief* vox, and *ork-a* valere, q. powerful in voice.

LAUGHT, LAUCHT, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Took; taken.

Thar leyff thai *laucht*, and past, but delay.

Wallace, ix. 1961, MS.

Thai lufly ledis at that lord thair levis has *laught*.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 12.

i. e. taken leave of.

A.S. *laecc-an*, *ge-laecc-an*, apprehendere; pret. *laehte*, cepit, prehendit; part. *gelacht*. It sometimes signifies to sieze with ardour, which is the proper sense of the A.S. *v.*

Athir *laught* has thair lance, that lemyt so light;
On twa stedis thai straid, with ane sterne schiere.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 24.

Laught out is also used to denote the drawing out of swords.

Thai brayd fra thair blonkis besely and bane,
Syne *laught out* suerdis lang and lufly.

Ibid. iii. 227.

LAVY, *s.* The foolish guillemot, a bird; colymbus Troile, Linn.

"The *Lavy*, so called by the inhabitants of St. Kilda, by the Welch *guillema*, it comes near to the bigness of a duck." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 59.

Isl. Norw. *lomvie*, *langivie*, id. Pennant's Zool. p. 519.

LAVYRD, *s.* 1. Lord; Cumb. *lword*. V. LAIRD.

2. Applied, in this sense, to the Supreme Being.

Thus Wyntown, when celebrating the virtues of David I., the great favourite of the Roman clergy, makes a curious allusion to the first words of Psalm 132, suggested by the identity of the name:

Twenty and nyne yhere he wes,
Thynk, *Lavyrd*, on Dawy and hys myldnes.

Cron. vii. 7. 36.

LAURERE, *s.* The laurel.

—Rois, register, palme, *laurere*, and glory.

Doug. Virgil, 3. 9.

Fr. *laurier*.

LAUS, *s.*

Ane helme set to ilk scheild, siker of assay,
With fel *laus* on loft, lemand full light.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 14.

Mr. Pink. inquires if this be *lows*, fires? *Laus* may indeed be allied to Su.G. *lius*, Isl. *lios*, light. *Fel laus* would thus mean great splendour. But *fel* may be here used in the sense of *many;* and *laus* may refer to the crest of the helmet; q. many hairs on loft, i. e. a bushy and lofty crest; from Dan. *lu*, *luv*, hair, Su.G. *lo*, *lugg*, rough, hairy. *Lugg* and *luf* denote the hair that grows on the foreheads of horses. According to this view, *lemand* is not immediately connected with *laus*, but is a farther description of the helmet itself.

LAW, *adj.* **Low.**

King Eduuardis man he was sworn of Ingland,
Off rycht *law* byrth, supposs he tuk on hand.
Wallace, iv. 184. MS.

Su.G. *lag*, Isl. *lag-r*, Dan. *lau*, Belg. *laeg*, *leeg*, id. MoesG. *lig-an*, Su.G. *ligg-an*, to lie, is viewed by some as the root.

LAW, *s.* **Low ground.**

Schyr Amerys rowte he saw,
That held the plane ay, and the *law*.
Barbour, vi. 518. MS.

To LAW, *v. a.* **To bring down, to humble.**

—Quhen the king Eduuardis mycht
Wes *lawit*, king Robert wes on hycht.
Barbour, xiii. 658. MS.

Thou makis febil wicht, and thou *lawest* hie.
Doug. Virgil, 93. 53.

Bot now the word of God full weill I knaw;
Quha dois exalt him self, God sal him *law*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 280.

Teut. *leegh-en*, demittere, deprimere; Kilian.

LAW, LAWE, *A Lawe, adv.* **Downward, below.**

As I beheld, and kest myn eyen *a lawe*,
From beugh to beugh, thai hippit and thai plaid.
King's Quair, c. 2. st. 16.

That this is the sense, appears from st. 21.

And therewith kest I *down* myn eye ageyne.

It is sometimes written as one word.

And by this ilke ryuer syde *alawe*
Ane hyeway fand I like to bene.
Ibid. v. 3.

A often occurs in this connexion, where *be* is now used; as *aneath* for *beneath*, *ahint* for *bebind*.

LAWLY, *adj.* **Lowly, humble.**

"And this *lawly* and meik submissioun in the confessioun, with consent to resaue the said discipline & pennance, is ane part of satisfactioun, quhilk is the thrid meane to cum to the sacrament of Pennance as is afore rehersit." Abp. Hamiltoun's catechisme, Fol. 155. b.

LAW, *s.* **1. A designation given to many hills or mounts, whether natural or artificial, S.** ***Loe,*** **A. Bor. Ray.**

"Its name is derived from the old Celtic word *Dun*, a hill; its original site having been on the top of a most beautiful little hill, which is called Dunse *Law*." P. Dunse, Berwicks. Statist. Acc. iv. 378.

This might be viewed as the same with *loe*, "a little round hill, or a great heap of stones," A. Bor. V. Gl. Grose.

A.S. *hlaewe*, *hlawe*, agger, acervus, cumulus, tumulus, "a law, low, loo, or high ground, not suddenly rising up as a hill, but by little and little.—Hence—that name given to many hillocks and heaps of earth to be found in all parts of England: being no other but so much congested earth brought, and in a way of burial used of the ancients, thrown upon the bodies of the dead." Somner in vo. He refers to Dugdale's Descr. of Warwickshire.

According to this account, it might be supposed that the name had been primarily given to the artificial mounts raised above the dead, and afterwards transferred to those that were natural. For it is unquestionable, that in S. this designation is given to several hills of the latter description; as *Largo-law* in Fife, *North-Berwick-law* in Lothian, &c. It might be conjectured, that the reason of this transition was, that after our ancestors ceased to bury their dead under such *tumuli*, the places were still viewed as in some measure sacred; that they therefore assembled there in the conventions which were held in particular districts; and at length, in S. at least, gave this name to all those rising grounds, on which they used to meet for enacting *laws*, or regulating matters of general concern.

It must be admitted, however, that the invariable orthography of the A.S. term opposes this supposition; as it never assumes the form of *lag*, *lage*, or *laga*, the words which denote a *law*, as corresponding to Lat. *lex*. But two circumstances deserve to be mentioned, which render it doubtful whether the term, as used in S., is radically the same with A.S. *hlawe*. The first is, that such a mount is often called the *Law-hill* of such a place. The other, that a correspondent word occurs in Isl., evidently formed from *lag*, *laug*, *loeg*, lex. The name of *laug-berg*, i. e. the rock of law, is given to many hills in Iceland. *Their Fridrekr Biskup oc Thorvalldr foro tik things, oc bad Biskop Thorvalld telia tru fyrer mönum at* Lögbergi: Profectis ad comitia universalia Episcopo Friderico et Thorvalldo, ille hunc rogavit, ut se praesente in *Logbergo* (rupe, in qua jus dicebatur) religionem christianam populo praedicaret; Kristnisag. c. 4. All their public and judicial assemblies were, and, if I mistake not, still are, held at these *bergs*. Ibid. p. 89—91. *Laug-berg*, locus publicus ubi judicia peraguntur; Verel. Ind.

It has been said; "The word *law*, annexed to the name of so many places in the parish [Coldstream] attests, that it had belonged to the kingdom of Northumberland during the Heptarchy; as Hirsel-*law*, Castle-*law*, Spy-*law*, Carter-*law*, &c." P. Coldstream, Berwicks. Statist. Acc. iv. 420.

But this of itself cannot prove that the parish was under the dominion of the Anglo-Saxons; as the same designation is found in many parts of S. where we are certain that their jurisdiction never extended.

2. In one passage, ***lawe*** **seems to signify the tomb, grave, or mound.**

There come a lede of the *lawe*, in londe is not to layne,
And glides to Schir Gawayne, the gates to gayne;
Yauland, and yomerand, with many loude yelles.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 7.

i. e. an inhabitant of the tomb. It is the description of "a grisly ghost," that appeared to Queen Guaynor and Sir Gawan.

To what has been formerly observed, I may add that MoesG. *hlaiw* signifies monumentum. *Gangith thu thamma hlaiwa*; He cometh to the tomb, Joh. 11. 38.

LAW, *s.* **The remainder. V. LAFE.**

LAW-BORROIS, LAW-BORROWS, *s. pl.* **The legal security which one man is obliged to give, that he will not do any injury to another in his person or property, S.**

"Gif ony man be feidit, and allegis feid, or dreid of ony partie, the schiref sall furthwith of baith tak

law-borrois, and forbid thame in the Kingis name to trubill the Kingis peax, vnder the pane of Law." Acts, Ja. II. 1457. c. 83. Edit. 1566. called "Borrowis of peax," i. e. peace, 1449. c. 13.

"The action of contravention of *lawborrows* is likewise penal. It proceeds on letters of *lawborrows*, obtained at the suit of him who is disturbed in his person or goods by another, and containing a warrant to charge the party complained of to give security, that the complainer shall be kept harmless from illegal violence." Erskine's Inst. B. 4. Tit. 1. s. 16.

"The import of *lawborrows* in Scotland is, when two neighbours are at variance, the one procures from the council, or any competent court, letters charging the other to find caution and surety, that the complainer, his wife, bairns, &c. shall be skaithless from the person complained upon, his wife, bairns, &c. in their body, lands, heritages, &c. and before such letters can be granted, the complainer must give his oath expressly, that he dreads bodily harm, trouble, and molestation, from the person complained upon." Wodrow's Hist. i. 473.

It is from *law* and *borgh* or *borrow*, a pledge, a surety, used in pl. V. Borch.

LAWCH, *adj.* Low, S. *laigh.*

And in a rycht fayr place, that was
Lawch by a bourne, he gert thaim ta
Thair herbery.—
Barbour, xiv. 339. MS.

The fray was gret, and fast away thai yeid,
Lawch towart Ern, thus chapyt thai of dreid.
Wallace, v. 156. MS.

V. Law, *adj.*

LAWIN, *s.* A tavern reckoning. V. Lauch, *s.* 1.

LAWIT, Lawd, Lawyd, Lewit, *adj.* 1. Lay, belonging to laymen.

Than ordanyd wes als, that the Kyng,
Na na *lawyd* Patrowne, be staff na ryng,
Suld mak fra thine collatyowne.
Wyntown, vii. 5. 120.

The Archebyschape of Yhork——
——assoylyd then
Alysawndyr our Kyng, and his *lawd* men.
Bot the Byschapys and the clergy
Yhit he leit in cursyng ly.——
Wyntown, vii. 9. 160.

The *lawit* folkes this law wald never ceis,
But with thair use, quhen Bishops war to cheis,
Unto the kirk thay gadred, auld and ying,
With meik hart, fasting and praying.
Priests of Peblis, S. P. R. i. 16.

2. Unlearned, ignorant.

Of all the realme, quhom of ye beir the croun,
Of *lawit*, and leirit; riche, pure; up and doun;
The quhilk, and thay be slane with man's [mannis] hand
Ane count thairof ye sall gif I warrand.
Priests of Peblis, p. 29.

I say not this of Chaucere for offence.
Bot till excuse my *lewit* insufficience.
Doug. Virgil, 10, 31.

A.S. *laeweed*, *lewd*, id. *laewed-man*, a layman; O. E. *lewd.*

And they delyt in her mirth, whan minstrels ben
[t]ill,
Than tell[th] they of the trinitie a tale or twaine
P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 46, a.

The history of this term affords, at the same time, a singular proof of the progressive change of language, and of the influence of any powerful body on the general sentiments of society. By Bede, Aelfric, and other A.S. writers, it is used in its primitive sense. This meaning it retained so late as the reign of Edw. III. when R. de Langland wrote his *Vision of Piers the Ploughman.* But as, in the dark ages, the little learning that remained was confined almost entirely to the clergy; while the designation, by which they were known, came to denote learning in general, the distinctive term *lewd* was considered as including the idea of ignorance. It did not stop here, however. The clerical influence still prevailing, and the clergy continuing to treat the unlearned in a very contemptuous manner, as if moral excellence had been confined to their own order; by and by, the term came to signify a wicked person, or one of a licentious life. Hence, the modern sense of E. *lewd.*

The A.S. word may have been formed from Lat. *luic-us*, which must be traced to Gr. λα-ος, populus. Other dialects retain more of the original form; Su.G. *lek*, Isl. *leik*, Alem. *leig.* It seems doubtful, however, whether *laewed* be not radically the same with *leode*, populus, plebs, Isl. *lid*, Germ. *leute.* V. Spelman, vo. *Leudis.* In Fr. the phrase, *le lais gens* resembles the secondary sense of *lawit;* le petit peuple; Dict. Trev.

LAWLY, *adj.* Lowly. V. Law, *adj.*

LAWRIGHTMEN. V. Lagraetman.

LAWTA, Lawte, Lawty, Lawtith, *s.* 1. Loyalty, allegiance.

Than Wallace said, Will ye herto consent,
Forgyff him fre all thing that is by past,
Sa he will com and grant he has trespast,
Fra this tyme furth kepe *lawta* till our croun?
Wallace, viii. 11. MS.

Lautu, ibid. vii. 1261, MS. O. E. *leauty*, id.

—Loue and lownes, and *leauty* togythers
Shall be maisters on molde.——
P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 16, a.

2. Truth, integrity, equity.

Bot he gat that Archebyschapryk
Noucht wyth *lawtè* bot wytht swyk.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 38.

——No quhar now faith nor *lawté* is fund.
Doug. Virgil, 112. 47.

Lawty will leif us at the last,
Ar few for falsett may now fend.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 161. st. 1.

She neither has *lawtith* nor shame,
And keeps the hale house in a steer.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 251.

Fr. *loyauté*, loyalty, fidelity, truth; O. Fr. *leauté*, id. from *leal*, trusty; Lat. *legal-is*, from *lex*, *legis.*

LAWTH, Bar. xiii. 651. Leg. *lawch.*

And it that wndre *lawch* was ar,
Mon lepe on loft in the contrar.

Lawch seems to signify *low.* V. Lawch.

LAWTING, *s.* The supreme court of judicature in Orkney and Shetland, in ancient times. V. THING.

LAX, *s.* "Relief. release."

O wharefore should I tell my grief,
Since *lax* I canna find?
I'm far frae a' my kin and friends,
And my love I left behind.
Bonny Baby Livingston, Jamieson's Pop. Ball. ii. 139.

L.B. *lax-a* denotes a gift; Donatio, legatum; Du Cange. The S. term may be immediately from Lat. *lax-us*, loosed, released. But Goth. *laus*, Su.G. *loos*, id. seems to be the root.

LAX, *s.* A salmon; formerly the only name by which this fish was known, Aberd.

This was indeed the general designation of the salmon in the northern languages: A.S. *leax*, O. E. *lax*, (V. Jun. Etym.) Dan. Su.G. id. Teut. *lachs*, Belg. *lass*, Ital. *lacc-ia*. The origin of the term, however, seems lost in obscurity.

LAX-FISHER, *s.* A salmon-fisher, Aberd.

"The said day the Procurator Fiscal gave in a complaint against George Law and Alexander Mason, *lax-fishers* at the Bridge of Don, for their unwarrantable seizing upon and breaking the lyns [lines] belonging to the whyte fishers of Don." Decree, Baron Court of Fraserfield, A. 1722. State, Fraser of Fraserfield, &c. p. 325.

LE, LEE, *s.* The water of the sea in motion.

Thay wene tharby that nocht may thaym gane stand,
Bot that thay sal vnder thare senycory
Subdew all hale in thirldome Italy,
And occupy thay boundis orientale,
Quhare as the ouir se flowis alhale;
And eik thay westir partis, traistis me,
Quhilkis ar bedyit with the nethir *le*.
Doug. Virgil, 245. 41.

——The fomy stoure of stremes *lee*
Upwaltis from the brade palmes of tre.
Ibid. 321, 53.

"It seems to signify," says Rudd., "nothing but *sea-water*, and so may come from the A.S. *ea*, with the Fr. particle *l'*." But I have no doubt that here we have a vestige of the old Isl. word *lae*, *laa*, mare, Verel.; hodie, unda fluens, G. Andr. Hence *la-gardur*, the sea-shore covered with weeds, sand, &c. *hlaes meyar*, poetically, the virgins of the sea, i. e. the waves, *laa-var*, fluit, fluctitat; *laugr*, *laug*, liquor fluens. The same root may perhaps be traced in the compound A.S. words, *lago-flod*, *lago-stream*, a deluge, an inundation.

This seems also to give us the true origin of E. *lee*, which has been strangely derived by Skinner from Fr. *l'eau*, water. Others have traced it to *le*, as denoting shelter. But *a lee shore*, is that towards which the winds blow, and, of consequence, the waves are driven. From the *lee side* of the ship being understood to denote that which is not directly exposed to the wind, it seems to have been oddly inferred, that the term *lee*, as thus used, signifies calm, tranquil. Dr. Johns. has fallen into a very singular mistake in relation to this subject; having given precisely the same sense to *leeward*, as to *windward*. He thus explains both terms; "Toward the wind."

LE, LIE, LEE, LYE, *s.* 1. Shelter, security from tempest.

The cilly schepe and thare litill hird gromes
Lurkis vnder *lye* of bankis, woddis and bromes.
Doug. Virgil, 201. 27.

2. Metaph. peace, ease, tranquillity. In this sense it most frequently occurs; as in that beautiful elegy on the death of Alex. III., one of the oldest specimens of S. poetry extant.

Quhen Alysandyr oure Kyng wes dede,
That Scotland led in luwe and *le*,
Away wes sons of ale and brede,
Of wyne and wax, of gamyn and gle.
Wynt. Cron. vii. 10. 528.

Bettir but stryfe to leif allone in *le*,
Than to be machit with a wicket marrow.
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 122. st. 3.

Our folkis than that warren blith and glad
Of this couth surname of our new cieté,
Exhort I to graith hous, and leif in *lee*.
Doug. Virgil, 71. 51.

——Thare I the tell,
Is the richt place, and stede for your cieté,
And of your trauel ferme hald to reste in *lé*.
Ibid. 81. 19.

Jun. renders to *live in lee*, to live at his own ease and liking. It also signifies, to live in peace, as opposed to contention or warfare.

Now is the grume that was sae grim
Richt glad to *live in lie*.
Ever-green, ii. 182. st. 14.

Also, to live in security.

Fra hence furth he sal baith heir and se
Baith theif puneist, and leil men *live in lie*.
Priests of Peblis, S. P. R. i. 14.

Su.G. *lae* expresses the very idea conveyed by this word in its primary sense; locus tempestati subductus, Ihre. Isl. *hle*, *hlie*, id. A.S. *hleo*, warmth; a place secure from the winds, a place of shelter. In old Gothic monuments, this is written *ly*.

Ok hade for ragn ok weder ly.
Tecti a pluvia et tempestate.
Chron. Rythm.

Dan. *lye*, *lae*, a shelter, a cover, chiefly from severe weather. These terms are evidently allied to Isl. *hlyr*, *hly*, calidus; de aethere et aere dicitur; *hlyende*, calor aethereus; *hlyn-ar*, aer incalescit, ac clemens fit ex frigido. Perhaps the obsolete Isl. *v. hlau-a* may be viewed as the root; *votn hlaua*, aquae calent; G. Andr. p. 114. 115. S. *Lew*, *lithe* and *lowne*, q. v. seem also radically allied.

Le occurs in a passage in which the sense is uncertain.

Spynagros than spekis; said, Lordingis in *le*,
I rede ye tent treuly to my teching.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 3.

It may have the same meaning as in the passages cited above: but it must be left doubtful.

LE, LIE, *adj.* Sheltered, warm.

The land loun was and *lie*, with lyking and love.
Houlate, i. 2. MS.

The fair forrest with levis loun and *lé*,
The fowlis song, and flouris ferly sueit,
Is bot the warld, and his prosperité,
As fals plesandis, myngit with cair repleit.
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 129.

V. the *s.*

LE, *s.* Law; Wyntown.

O. Fr. *ley*, id. This Mr. Macph. deduces from Lat. *leg-e* the abl. of *lex*.

To LE, *v. n.* To lie, to tell a falsehood; Wyntown.

A.S. *leog-an*, mentiri.

LE, *s.* A lie, a falsehood; Wyntown.

LEA, *adj.* Not plowed; used only for pasture.

Plenty shall cultivate ilk scawp and moor,
Now *lea* and bare, because thy landlord's poor.
Ramsay's Poems, 1. 60.

A. S. *leag*, pasture.

LEAGER-LADY, *s.* A soldier's wife, one who follows a camp; a term used in contempt, S.

Sir J. Smythe, in *Certain Discourses concerning the Forms and Effects of divers sorts of Weapons*, 1590, speaking of Officers, says: "These, utterlie ignorant of all our auncient discipline and proceedings in actions of armes, have so affected the Walloons, Flemings, and base Almanes discipline, that they have procured to innovate, or rather to subvert all our auncient proceedings in matters military:—as, for example, they will not vouchsafe in their speaches or writings to use our termes belonging to matters of warre, but doo call a *campe* by the Dutch name of *legar;* nor will not aford to say that such a towne or such a fort is besieged, but that it is *belegard*." V. Massinger, iii. 117.

Dan. *leyger*, Teut. *lager*, *legher*, a camp; E. *leaguer*, a siege; Teut. *legher-en*, castra metari, Su.G. *laegg-a* to besiege.

To LEAM, *v. n.* To shine. V. LEME.

LEAP, *s.* A cataract; synon. *linn*. V. LOUP.

LEAR, LEARE, *s.* A liar, S. pron. *lcear*.

God of the Dewyl sayd in a quhile,
As I haue herd red the Wangyle,
He is, he sayd, a *leare* fals:
Swylk is of hym the fadyre als.
Wyntown, vi. 18. 323.

A.S. *leogere*, Belg. *liegher*.

LEASH, *s.* Freedom, liberty, S. B. *Gie us the leash*, set us at liberty.

I'm of your proffer wond'rous fain;
Gie us our *leash* the night, and ye sall be
My dauted lass, and gang alang wi' me.
Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

Shirr. views the phrase mentioned as equivalent to "give us *licence*." But the word is more allied to Isl. *leis-a*, *leys-a*, solvere, whence *leysinge* a freedman; MoesG. *laus*, solutus. Lat. *lic-et*, whence *licentia*, would indeed seem to have the same origin.

To LEASH AWAY, *v. n.* "To go cleverly off, or on the way, S. B." Rudd. v. *Relieschand*. V. the *s.*

To LEATHER, *v. a.* To lash, to flog, S. q. to beat with a thong of *leather*, in inflicting discipline; a low word.

Lether, Lancash. id.

LEAUW, *s.* A place for drawing the nets on, composed partly of stones, earth, and gravel; Aberd.

"Interrogated, If some parts of the bank to the east of the croft-dike be not faced or barrica with stone? depones, That he does not know it; *leaws* must be made at any part of the water, but he knows of no bulwark." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. p. 91.

"The biggest *leauws* there for felling at does not exceed one space and one half in breadth, from the declivity of the brae to the margin of the water; but they extend several paces in length along the margin of it, by which he means only the shots in deep water immediately below the braes." Ibid. p. 102.

"When there are any obstructions made by the river, in hollowing in one place, and raising hirsts in others, at the *leaws* or felling, or landing places, the hollows are in like manner filled up, and the hirsts and every other obstruction removed." Ibid. p. 114.

"Further depones, That a *Leauw* is a place wherever a net can be hauled ashore." Ibid. p. 138.

This might seem to be Fr. *lieu*, place, but more probably is the same with Teut. *loo*, *lo*, locus altus adjacens stagnis, torrentibus, aut paludibus; Becan. ap. Kilian. A.S. *hlaw*, *hlaew*, agger, acervus, tumulus. The latter is the word from which we have our LAW, q. v.

LEBBIE, *s.* The lap or fore-skirt of a man's coat, S. B. Loth.

A.S. *laeppe*, Belg. Germ. *lap*, *lapp*, Isl. *laf*, id. Su.G. *lapp*, pannus.

To LECHE, *v. a.* To cure, to heal.

Bot quhen that he had fowchtyn fast,
Eftyre in-til an ile he past,
Sare woundyt, to be *lechyd* thare,
And eftyr he wes seyn na mare.
Wyntown, v. 12. 353.

Su.G. *lack-a*, MoesG. *leikin-on*, A.S. *lacn-ian*, id.

LECH, LECHE, LEICHE, *s.* A physician or surgeon.

Thaim that war woundyt gert he ly
In till hiddillis, all priuely;
And gert gud *lechis* till thaim bring,
Quhill that thai war in till heling.
Barbour, v. 437. MS.

The gentlemen of the faculty had affected a considerable degree of state, even as early as the time of our poetical Bishop of Dunkeld.

Me thocht I lurkit vp vnder my hude,
To spy thys auld, that was als sterne of speiche,
As he had bene ane medicynare or *leiche*.
Doug. Virgil, 450. 29.

This is evidently a very ancient word. MoesG. *leik*, *lek;* A.S. *laec*, *laece*, *lyce;* Alem. *luehi;* Isl. *laeknar*, *laeknir;* Su.G. *lakare;* Dan. *laege;* Sclav. Dalmat. Bohem. *likar;* Pol. *likartz;* Fenn. *lackaeri*; Ir. *liagh*, id. Hence *horse-leech*; and *lough-leech*, sanguisuga, which, by translation into modern language, although it has a ludicrous effect, is sometimes called, S. B. *a black Doctor*. "In Aberdeen, it is said that *leeches* are cried in the streets under the name of *Black Doctors*, whelped in a pool." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 123. S. *horse-leech*, "a farrier or horse-doctor," Rudd.

LECHING, LEICHING, *s.* Recovery, cure.

Jop past north, for *leiching* wald nocht let.
Wallace, ix. 1248. MS.

LEDE, *s.* A person. V. LEID.

LEDISMAN, LEDSMAN, LODISMAN, *s.* A pilot.

Before the laif, as *ledsman* and lard,
And al hys salis vp with felloun fard,
Went Palinure.
Doug. Virgil, 156. 19.

—— Thy schip——I knew full quyte
Spulyeit of hir graith, and *lodisman* furth smyte.
Ibid. 175. 44.

Chaucer, *lodisman;* A.S. *ladman*, Teut. *leydsman*, Belg. *loodsman*, Su.G. *ledesman*, Sw. *lots*, E. *loadsman*; not as Sibb. supposes, "q. the heaver of the lead;" but all from the idea of *leading*.

LEE, *adj.* Lonely.

When seven years were come and gane,
Lady Margaret she thought lang;
And she is up to the hichest tower,
By the *lee* licht o' the moon.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 88.

This seems to have been a favourite allusion. It occurs also in p. 25. st. 1. Vol. ii. 46. V. LEEFOW.

LEED, *pret.* Left.

With both his hands he hint his sword,
And all the strength that he had *leed*,
He set upon Sir Gryme his head.
Sir Egeir, v. 1603.

Lewed, left, R. Glouc. Perhaps here *head* and *leed* have been originally *heued* and *leued;* as the poem is much modernized.

LEEFOW, LIEFU', *adj.* Lonely, solitary. The phrase used is *leefow lane*, quite alone, S.

Whan he came in, wha's sitting here but Jean,
Poor Colin's honest wife, her *liefu'* lane?
Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

Here the idea of being *lonely* is conjoined with that of being *alone*. It may be allied to Sw. *ledsam*, lonely; Su.G., Dan., Germ., Belg. *ledig* empty, without an inhabitant. Wachter observes that Belg. *ledig* is also written *leeg* per syncop. Teut. *led*, vacuity, is the root. Isl. *hliae*, however, signifies umbra, umbraculum; *ad draga a hlie*, occultare, coelare, subducere. G. Andr. p. 115. Or, shall we refer to Isl. *hliod*, subtristis, taciturnus, and *full?*

LEEFUL, LEEFOW-HEARTIT, *adj.* Compassionate, sympathizing. Loth. *Leiful*, friendly.

"The *leeful* man is the beggar's brother;" S. Prov. "Spoken when we have lent something that we now want, and must be forced to borrow." Kelly, p. 315.

Leveful is used by Wynt. in the sense of friendly.

This seems radically different from the preceding; most probably from A.S. *leof*, dear. Isl. *hlif-a*, Su.G. *lif-a*, tueri, parcere, are considerably allied in signification. But the former is preferable.

LEE-LANG, *adj.* Livelong, S.

Whyles, o'er the wee bit cup an' platie,
They sip the scandal potion pretty;
Or *lee-lang* nights, wi' crabbed leuks,
Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks.
Burns, iii. 10.

LEEN, *interj.* Cease, give up, yield.

Let gang your grips:—fye, Madge!—hout, Bauldy, *leen:*—
I widna wish this tulyie had been seen.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 148.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *laen-a* concedere; or rather A.S. *alinn-an*, Sw. *linn-a*, to cease; whence O. E. *linne*, id.

LEENING, *adj.*

Calliope, most facund and *leening*,
Inquirit Venus quhat wicht had hir mismaid?
Palice of Honour, ii. 19. Edit. Pink.

Leg. *bening*, as in Edin. edit. 1579.

LEEPER-FAT, *adj.* Very fat, S. A.

LEEPIT, *adj.* "Meagre, thin, loving the fire," Shirr. Gl. S. B.

We left the auld gabby carly an' the hudderen wife to help the leethfu' *leepit* sleeth o' a coachman to yoke his horse." Journal from London, p. 6.

Isl. *lape*, fungus homo, G. Andr. Sibb. derives it from *lepe*, to warm, to parboil.

LEESING, *s.* Allaying, assuaging.

The formest hoip yit that I have,—
Is in your Grace, bayth crop and grayne,
Quhilk is ane *leesing* of my pane.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 119.

Either from Su.G. *laesk-a*, Alem. *lesk-en*, Germ. *lesch-en*, to temper, to mitigate; or Su.G. *lis-a*. V. LEIST.

LEESOME, *adj.* Pleasant. V. LEEFSUM.

LEET, *s.* 1. One portion of many, a lot: as, *a leet of peats, turfs*, &c, when exposed to sale, S. B.

"Peats are estimated by the *leet*, which is a solid body piled up like bricks, 24 feet long, and 12 feet broad at bottom, and 12 feet high." P. Pitsligo, Aberd. Statist. Acc. v. 101. 102.

2. A nomination of different persons, with a view to the election of one or more of them to an office, S.

To put on the leet, to give in one's name in order to nomination, S.

"After long delay, and much thronging, being set in our places, the Moderator for the time offered to my Lord Commissioner a *leet*, whereupon voices might pass for the election of a new Moderator." Baillie's Lett. i. 98.

3. The term is also used to denote a list.

My Burchet's name well pleas'd I saw
Amang the chosen *leet*,
Wha are to give Britannia law,
And keep her rights complete.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 400.

A.S. *hlete*, a lot. It is used perhaps in the second sense, in reference to the mode in which persons are often chosen by lot. Mr. Macpherson, however, seems to think that it is contracted from *elyte*, as formed from *elect;* "lists of persons chosen for an office under the controul of a superior power," being "in Sc. called *Lytts* in 1583. Maitland's Hist. of Edin. p. 228." V. LYTE, LITE.

LEET, *s.* Language. V. LEID.

LEETHFOW, *adj.* Loathsome, dirty, S. B.

"We left the auld gabby carly, an' the hudderen

wife, to help the *leethfu'* leepit sleeth o' a coachman to yoke his horse." Journal from London, p. 6.

A.S. *lath* and *full*, q. what fills one with loathing.

LEEZE ME. V. LEIS ME.

LEFULL, LEIFULL, *adj.* Lawfull.

Leiffull is now to brek, but mare abade,
The sworne promysis, that I to the Grekis maid;
Lefull is eik thay pepill for to hate.
Doug. Virgil, 43. 54; 44. 1.

This word is used by Wiclif.

"Thy disciples don that thing that is not *leefful* to hem to do on the Sabotis.—He—eat looves of proposicioun, which looves it was not *leeful* to him to ete." Matt. 12.

This is derived from *le* law, Gl. Wynt. But it is questionable whether it be not from *leif* leave, and *full*, q. allowable, what may be permitted; especially as it is often written *leifful*. V. LESUM.

To LEG, *v. n.* To run; a low word, S.

Su.G. *lack-a*, id. whence *lackare*, a runner, a running footman; softened into Fr. *laquai*, Ital. *lacché*, Hisp. *lacayo*, E. *lacquey*. Ihre views *laegg*, crus, the leg, as the common origin.

LEG-BAIL, *s.* A ludicrous but emphatic term, applied to one, who, when chargeable with any crime or misdemeanour, instead of waiting the course of law, or endeavouring to find bail for himself, provides for his safety by flight. It is said, *He has tane leg-bail.* i. e. He reckons his limbs his best sureties.

Sae weel's he'd fley the students a',
Whan they were skelpin at the ba';
They took *leg-bail*, and ran awa'
Wi' pith an' speed.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 10.

LEGATNAIT, *s.* One who, as being an Archbishop or Bishop, enjoyed the rights of a Papal Legate within his own province or diocese.

"Johne be the mercie of God Archbischop of Sanct Androus, Metrapolitan and Primat of the hail kirk of Scotland, and of the seit Apostolyck *Legatnait*, till all & sindry Personis, Vicars and Curattis, specially within our awin Diocye, and generally within the boundis of al our hail primacie of Scotland, desyris grace and peace in Christ Jesu our Saluiour." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Pref.

Such Archbishops or Bishops were designed *Legati Nati*, q. *native Legates*, as it was a right belonging, in succession, to those who presided in such provinces or dioceses. They were free from the jurisdiction of the Legates *a latere*. The Archbisbop of Canterbury is acknowledged as *Legatus natus*, in a bull of Pope Urban, A. 1378. V. Du Cange.

LEGEN-GIRTH, *s.* V. LAGEN-GIRD.

LEGIER, *s.* A resident at a court, an envoy, or legate.

"This done he was dimitted, Sir Robert Bowes residing still as *Legier*." Spotswod, p. 393. *Lieger*, Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 301.

Corr. from L. B. *legator*, or *legatar-ius*, legatus, missus.

LEGLIN, LAIGLIN, *s.* A milk-pail, S. The wooden vessel to which this name is given, has one of the staves projecting as a handle.

It occurs in that beautiful old song, *The Flowers of the Forest*.

At bughts in the morning nae blyth lads are scorning,
The lasses are lonely, dowie and wae;
Nae daffin, nae gabbin, but sighing and sabbing,
Ilk ane lifts her *leglin*, and hies her away.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 3.

In a traditionary version of this song, the second line is still more emphatic.

But wooers are runkled, liart and gray.

Teut. *leghel*, id. lagena; Isl. *leigill*, ampulla; Su.G. *laegel*, Alem. *lagella*, Dan. *leyel*, doliolum, a small barrel. Ihre deduces these words from Lat. *lagenula*.

To LEICH, *v. n.* To be "bound or coupled as hounds are," L. Hailes.

The trueth will furth, and will not *leich*.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 13.

E. *leash*, Belg. Su.G. *las*, Fr. *lesse*. Skinner considers Lat. *laqueus*, a snare, as the common origin.

LEICHE, *s.* A physician. V. LECH.

LEID, LEDE, *s.* People, folk, nation.

"Suld thow help thaim that wald put the to deid?"
Kyndnes said, "Yha, thai ar gud Scottismen."
Than Will said, "Nay; weryté thow may ken,
Had thay bene gud, all anys we had beyn.
Be reson heyr the contrar now is seyn;
For thai me hayt ma na Sotheroun *leid*.
Wallace, x. 227. MS.

i. e. "I am more hated by the Scots of Bute's party than even by the *people* of England."

The term is used in the same sense in pl. by Doug.

All *ledis* langis in land to lauch quhat thame leif is.
Virgil, 238, a. 34. V. next word.

LEID, LEDE, *s.* A man, a person.

And thus he wrait than in till gret honour,
To Wilyham Wallace as a conquerour.
"O lowit *leid* with worschip wyss and wicht,
Thou werray help in haldyn of the rycht."
Wallace, viii. 1635. MS.

There come a *lede* of the Lawe, in londe is not to layne.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 7.

i. e. "an inhabitant of the tomb." V. LAW, *s.* 1. and next word.

And as this *leid* at the last liggand me seis,
With ane luke unlufsum he lent me sic wourdis.
Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 22.

O. E. *leode*, id. synon. with *wye*.

And so sone this Samaritan had syght of this *leode*,
He lyght downe of liarde, and ladde hym in hys hand;
And to the *wye* he went, his woundes to beholde,
And perceiued by hys pulse, he was in perel to dye.
P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 92. a.

Liarde, as appears from the connexion, denotes the mule on which the Samaritan rode. This, as Tyrwhitt observes, was a common appellative for a horse, from its grey colour. Note, Cant. Tales, v. 7145.

A.S. *leod*, comes, satelles, homo; a poetical word, Hickes. Isl. *lyd*, Su.G. *lid*, miles. This seems only a restricted, if not a secondary sense of Su.G. *lyd*, *lid*, *laud*, Isl. *liod*, A.S. *leod*, populus; Germ. *leute*, Belg. *lieden*, C. B. *llwed*, gens, natio, turba. The modern term *lad*, as denoting a young man, seems radically the same. It is indeed used by Ulph. in the compound word *juggalaud*, vir juvenis.

LEID, *s.* A country, a region.

Ye ar welcum, cumly king, said the kene knyght,
Ay quhil yow likis, and list, to luge in this *leid*.
Gawan and Gol. i. 15.

This may be an oblique sense of A.S. *leod* as properly signifying a people, hence transferred to the territory inhabited by them; A.S. *leod-geard*, a region. Isl. *laad*, however, signifies terra, solum.

LEID, Lede, *s.* 1. Language, S. B.

Strophades in Grew *leid* ar namyt so,
In the grete se standing ilis two.
Doug. Virgil, 74. 38.

i. e. the Greek tongue.

Translait of new, thay may be red and soung
Ouer Albioun ile into your vulgare *lede*.
Ibid. 450. 54.

"Ilk land has its ain *leid*;" S. Prov.

Leet is used in the same sense.

Let matrons round the ingle meet,
An' join for whisk' their mous to weet,
An' in a droll auld-farrant *leet*
'Bout fairys crack.
Morison's Poems, p. 77.

2. *In lede*, literally in language, an expletive frequently used by Thomas of Ercildoune. Mr. Scott views it as "synon. to *I tell you*."

Monestow never *in lede*
Nought lain.
Sir Tristrem, p. 39. st. 60.

i. e. "Thou must not tell a falsehood in any respect."

Rudd. is uncertain whether to refer this to A.S. *leod*, people; Belg. *lied*, a song; A.S. *hlydan*, to make a noise, *hlyd* a tumult; or *laeden*, *leden*, Latin, the learned, the best and most universal language, and therefore, by way of eminence, as he imagines, taken for language in general. Sibb. prefers the last of these etymologies.

It may seem to confirm this derivation, that so late as the age of Chaucer, *leden* occurs in the same sense.

This faire kinges doughter Canace,
That on hire finger bare the queinte ring,
Thurgh which she understood wel every thing
That any foule may in his *leden* sain,
And coude answere him in his *leden* again,
Hath understonden what this faucon seyd.
Squieres T. 10749.

Tyrwhitt observes, that Dante uses *Latino* in the same sense. It may be added, that A S. *lyden* is sometimes used to denote the Latin language, and also language in general; lingua, sermo. Notwithstanding, as our word still occurs without the termination, it seems doubtful whether it should not rather be traced to Su.G. *liud*, sonus, or *lyd-a*, sonare. Ihre deduces it from the latter. The use of the Su.G. *v.* has a striking analogy; *Orden lyden saa*, ita sonant verba. V. next word.

LEID, Lede, Luid, *s.* A song, a lay.

Sum sang ring sangis, dancis, *ledis*, and roundis,
With vocis schil, quhil all the dale resoundis.
Doug. Virgil, 402. 33.

Rudd. has overlooked this very ancient word. It occurs in another form, as used in the title of a poem composed on the death of Sir Richard Maitland and his lady.

"A *Luid* of the said Sir Richard; and his Lady, who died on his burial day." Maitland Poems, p. 353.

Mr. Pinkerton has observed, that "*Leudus* was a sort of ode among the Gauls," and that "it seems to have been of the mournful kind." Ibid. Note, p. 432. Of this, however, there is no evidence; as far as we can judge from the vestiges still remaining. Lhuyd mentions Ir. *lyidh*, as simply signifying a song, a poem; Gael. *laoidh*. The term seems to have been general in the Gothic dialects; A.S. *leoth*, *lioth*, carmen, ode, poema. This was a generic word, the adj. conjoined determining the particular sense; as, *idel leoth*, frivolum carmen, *hilde-leoth*, militare carmen. Hence *leoth-wyrhta*, a poet, literally a song-wright; as *playwright* is still used, E. for one who composes plays. Belg. *lied*, a song or ballad; *minnelied*, a love-song; *bruylofts lied*, an epithalamium or wedding song; *herders-lied*, a pastoral song. Isl. *hliod*, *liod*, a song, verses, metre; *lioda-book*, liber cantionum. *Liuth-on* is an old Gothic word, signifying to sing. Hence, as would appear, MoesG. *awi-liud-on* to praise, to celebrate. V. Ihre, vo. *Liud*.

I am inclined, with G. Andr., to derive this term from Isl. *hliod*, voice, *hliod-a*, to resound; Su.G. *liud*, *liud-a*; especially as Germ. *laut-en* is used in both senses, sonare, resonare; canere, sonum modulare, sive id fiat ore, sive instrumento; Franc. *liut-on* canere; Wachter. From this sense of the word, he adds, are derived the names of songs, actors, and musical instruments, in many languages. He mentions Lat. *lituus*, buccina, a trumpet. Verel. explains Isl. *hliod* as equally signifying cantus and sonus; although the latter is unquestionably the primary sense, as appears from Snorro Sturleson. V. Von Troil's Letters on Iceland, p. 317. Isl. *loddari*, ludio, a player, *ludr*, tuba; Germ. *laute*, testudo, (E. *lute*), *lied*, cantus. Ital. *lai*, Fr. E. *lay*, may be merely the Gothic or Celtic term softened in pronunciation; although, it must be observed, that A.S. *legh* and *leij* are used in the sense of canticum.

LEID, Lied, *s.* *A leid* of a thing, is a partial idea of it. One is said to have *a leid* of a song, when he knows part of the words, S. B.

Whether this is allied to the preceding word, seems doubtful. Shall we refer it to *lith* a joint? *Leyt* occurs in Chron. Sax. for the link of a chain, membrum catenae; Schilter.

LEID, *s.* Safe-conduct, or a state of safety.

Off his modyr tithandis war brocht him till,
That tym befor scho had left Elrisle,
For Inglissmen in it scho durst nocht be.
Fra thine disgysyt scho past in pilgrame weid,
Sum gyrth to sek to Dunfermlyn scho yeid;

Seknes hyr had so socht in to that sted,
Decest scho was, God tuk hir spreit to *leid*.
Wallace, ix. 1529. MS.

Su.G. *leid*, Germ. *leit*, *geleit*, signify safe conduct, or the liberty of going to any place and returning without injury. Thus, Su.G. *komma hem pa leid*, is a phrase used with respect to those who, being at a distance from home, have the public faith pledged for their safe return; *leid-a*, *legd-a*, salvum conductum dare.

Utan han honom legdemaen saende,
Som honom leegdo ok forwara.
Nisi ille mitteret duces itineris,
Qui ipsum salvum praestarent.
Chron. Rhythm. p. 364. ap Ihre, vo. *Leid.*

i. e. "Unless he should send *leid-men*, or guides of his journey, who should conduct him in safety."

Hence also *leidebref*, letters of safe conduct. It seems uncertain, whether the term *leid* has its origin from Isl. *leid-a* to lead, or Germ. *leit-en* to depart. Wachter has observed, that Belg. *lyde*, and hence *overlyd*, denote a departure, and metaphorically death; *overleeden*, deceased. The ancient Lombards used *lido* as simply signifying death.

The idea suggested by the term, as used by Blind Harry, is evidently that God received the soul of the mother of Wallace into his protection. According to this view, a contrast is stated, happily enough, not only between her dangerous situation while at Elrisle, and the *gyrth* or sanctuary she sought at Dunfermline; but even between the latter, and the more secure sanctuary she obtained with God.

To LEIF, *v. n.* To believe.

He saw nane levand leid upone loft lent,
Nouthir lord na lad; *leif* ye the lele.
Gawan and Gol. i. 6.

i. e. "believe ye the truth, or what is testified by an honest person."

I will not do that syn!
Leif yow, this warld to wyn.
Murning Maidin, Maitl. Poems, p. 208.

Mr. Ellis explains it, "Love you! a mode of address." Spec. E. P. ii. 37. But it certainly means, "Believe you, be assured;" and is to be viewed as the language of the *Maidin*, although otherwise printed.

It seems to be the same with O.E. *leue*.

Be here al the Lordes lawes? quod I. Yea *leue* me, he sayd.—
Lo here in my lappe, that *leued* on that charme,
Josue and Judith, and Judas Machabeus,
Yea and VI. thousand beside forth.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 91. a. b.

A.S. *leaf-an*, MoesG. *ga-laub-jan*, Germ. *laub-en*, credere.

To LEIF, *v. a.* To leave.

The lard langis eftir land to *leif* to his are.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 42.

Isl. *lif-a*, Su.G. *leif-a*, *lef-wa*, MoesG. *lif-nan*, A.S. *be-lif-an*, id. *laefed*, left.

LEIF, LEIFF, *s.* Leave, permission.

A woman syne of the Newtoun of Ayr,
Till him scho went fra he was fallyn thar,
And on hir kneis rycht lawly thaim besocht,
To purchess *leiff* scho mycht thin with him fayr.
Wallace, ii. 317. MS.

To LEIF, LEIFF, *v. n.* To live.

Yhit Thomas said, Than sall I *leiff* na mar
Giff that be trow.
Wallace, ii. 322. MS.

Leif in thy flesche, a master of thy cors,
Leif in this warld, as not ay to remane.
Resist to feyndis with slicht and al thy force.
Doug. Virgil, 355. 49. 50.

Su.G. *lefw-a*, Isl. *lif-a*, A.S. *lyf-ian*, Belg. *lev-en*, id. It is highly probable that this is merely a secondary sense of the *v.* signifying to leave; like Lat. *superesse*, to be, or remain, over, i. e. to be *left*, while others are removed.

LEIFULL. V. LEFUL.

LEIF, LIEF, *adj.* 1. Dear, beloved, S.

Remembrand on the mortall anciant were
That for the Grekis to hir *leif* and dere,
At Troye lang tyme sche led before that day.
Doug. Virgil, 13. 44.

2. Willing, not reluctant.

——Quhiddir me war loith or *leif*,
Full oft resistand and denyand the were,
Constrenyt I was.——
Doug. Virgil, 471. 3.

As leif, as leive, as soon, S.

Ainee I could whistle, cantily as they
To owsen, as they till'd my ruggit clay.
But now I wou'd *as leive* maist lend my lugs
To tuneless paddocks croaking i' the bogs.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 1.

A.S. *leof*, *leofa*, MoesG. *liuba*, Franc. *liobo*, Su.G. *liuf*, Isl. *liufe*, Belg. *lief*, Germ. *lieb*, carus, amicus, gratus. Wachter views the v. *lieb-en*, amare, as the root. Hence *lever*, *leuir*, q. v.

LEIFSUM, *adj.* 1. Proper, desirable.

Quhat thinkis thou *leifsum* is, that Troianis in fere,
Violence to make with brandis of mortall were
Aganis Latynis.—
Quhat haldis thou *leifsum*, as I pray the, say.
Doug. Virgil, 315. 45. 50.

2. *Leesome*, which is evidently the same word, is now used in the sense of *pleasant*, S.

O gear will buy me rigs o' land,
And gear will buy me sheep and kye.
But the tender heart o' *leesome* luve,
The gowd and siller canna buy.
Burns, iv. 320.

Dignus, Virg. as *unleif* for indignus, p 442. This, according to analogy, should be the comparative of A.S. *leof*, charus, and *sum*, as *unleif* is A.S. *unleof*, non dilectus, odiosus. It seems radically different from *lesum*, q. v. as well as used in a different sense.

LEISOM, *adj.* Lawful. V. LESUM.

LEIL, LEILE, LELE, *adj.* 1. Loyal, faithful; respecting the allegiance due to a sovereign, S.

Quharfor, syr King, by the hie goddis aboue,—
And by the faith vnfilit, and the *lele* lawté,
Gif it with mortall folkis may funden be,
Haue reuth and pietie on sa feill harmes smert?
Doug. Virgil, 43, 20.

—— Makmurre and great Onele
To him obeyed, and made him homage *leel*.
Hardyng's Chron. F. 191, b.

i. e. true faith.

2. Right, lawful; as enjoined by authority.

Oure Kyng Alysawndyr tuk Margret,
The dowchtyr of this Kyng Henry,
In-to *lele* matrimony.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 94.

—Vnto Juno of Arge our sacrifyce
Maid reuerently, as Helenus vs bad,
Observing wele, as he commandit had,
The serimonis *leile*.
Doug. Virgil, 86. 47.

Jussos honores, Virg.

Unlele is used in the sense of unjust, unrighteous.

Lordis ar left landles be *vnlele* lawis.
Ibid. 238. b. 40.

Lyue through *lele* belcue, and loue as God wytnesseth.
P. Ploughman, F. 68. a.

3. Honest, upright; as denoting veracity in testimony, S. In this sense *leill* and *loyall* are synon.

"Gif the priest sayes, that the thing challenged was bred and vpbrocht in his house, he sall nocht be heard to alledge the samine; but gif he prove the samine be the testimonie of thrie *loyall* men.—He sall verifie the samine be the testimoniall of *leill* men, quha knaw the samine to be of veritie." Reg. Maj. B. i. c. 19. s. 3. 6. *Honest* is used in the same sense in the following section.

Her dowie pain she could no more conceal;
The heart, they'll say, will never lie that's *leal*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 79. 80.

4. Giving to every one his due; as opposed to chicanery or theft.

And fra hence furth he sal baith heir and se
Baith theif puneist, and *leil* men live in lie.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 14.

I have ludg'd a *leil* poor man;
Since nathing's awa, as we can learn.
Gaberlunyie, st. 5. 6.

"It is hard for a greedy eye to have a *leal* heart;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 45. "Speer at Jock Thief, if I be a *leal* man;" Fergusson's S. Prov. p. 29.

5. *A leil stroke*, one that hits the mark; used both literally and metaphorically, S.B.

Hence *lelyly*, *lealelie*, adv. honestly, faithfully; Acts of Parl., pass.

Bot quhethir sa yhe be freynd or fa,
That wynnys pryss off chewalry,
Men suld spek tharoff *lelyly*.
Barbour, iii. 176. MS.

O.E. *lelly*, truly.

The prophet his pane [bread] ate, in penaunce and sorow,
By that the psalter sayeth, so dyd other manye,
That loueth God *lelly*, his liuelode is full easy.
P. Ploughman, F. 38. a.

This line is omitted in edit. 1561.

Lele is also used adverbially.

—Rede *lele*, and tak gude tent in tyme.
Doug. Virgil, 484. 29.

O. Fr. *leall*, loyal, true, faithful, honest; Ital. *leal*, from Lat. *legal-is*.

To LEIN, *v. a.* To conceal. V. LAYNE.

To LEIND, LEYND, LENE, LEND, LENT, *v. n.*

1. To dwell, to abide.

And, quhill him likit thar to *leynd*,
Euirilk day thai suld him seynd
Wictalis for iii. c. men.
Barbour, iii. 747. MS.

A quhile in Karryk *leyndyt* he.
Ibid. v. 125. MS.

—All the wyis I weild ar at his aune will,
How to luge, and to *leynd*, and in my land *lent*.
Gawan and Gol. i. 12.

Mr. Pink. views *lent* as synon.

Here is our duellinge place quhare we sall *leynd*,
For to remane here is our cuntré heynd.
Doug. Virgil, 209. 10.

It is frequently used in this sense in *Sir Eglemore*, Edin. edit. 1508.

By awght wokis war cumyn till ende,
In lande of Egyp can he *leynde*.

Ilke man tuke his awn way
Quhare that hym lykyt to *leynde*.

Thus in Arteas ar thai *lent*.

Mr. Pink. calls this an English metrical romance. But from the orthography, as well as from various words which occur in it, as given in this edition, it appears at least to have been altered by a Scotsman.

The term is used, however, by R. Brunne.

He went vntò Wynchestre, his conseile gaf him so.
Unto the somerestide ther gan he *lende*,
Fyve and thritty batailes had he brouht tille ende. P. 18.

Turn we now other weys vnto our owen geste,
And speke of the Waleys, that lies in the foreste.
In the forest he *lendes* of Dounfermelyn.
Ibid. p. 324.

Lenged seems to be used in the same sense, P. Ploughman:

Was neuer wight as I went, that me wysh could
Where this ladde *lenged*, lesse or more.—
I—prayed hem for charitie, or they passed further,
If they knewe any courte, or contrye as they went,
Where that Dowell *dwelleth*.
Fol. 39. b. Pass. 8.

2. To tarry, to stay.

He said, Allace, I may na longer *leind!*
Sen I my twa best freinds couth assay:
I can nocht get a freind yit to my pay,
That dar now tak in hand, for onie thing,
With me for to compeir befoir yon king.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 41.

Mr. Pink. leaves this word for explanation. But the sense is precisely the same as in the following passage:

Desist, quod he, this mater mon be left,
For the day lycht, quhilk is to vs vnfreynd,
Approchis nere, we may no langar *leynd*.
Doug. Virgil, 288. 39.

No longer than against the day,
It is not my will for to *lend*;
For I would that no man me kend.
Sir Egeir, p. 11.

O.E. *leende*.

Withinne the thridde day of May,
No lengor nolde thei *leende*.
Kyng of Tars, Ritson's E. M. Rom. ii. 162.

Lenit and *lent* are apparently used in the same sense:

—Ilk foule tuke the flicht: and, schortly to schawin,
Held hame to thair hant, and to thair harbry,
Quhair thay wer wont to remane,
All thir gudly and gane:
And thair *lenit* allane
The Howlate, and I.
Houlate, iii. 24. MS.

He saw nane levand leid upone loft *lent*,
Nouthir lord na lad.
Gawan and Gol. i. 6.

3. To continue in any state; applied to the mind.

Thus the ledis on loft in langour war *lent*.
The lordis, on the tothir side, for liking thay leugh.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 6.

Rudd. without reason deduces this *v.* from A.S. *lend*, provincia; Sibb. with more plausibility, from Sw. *linna*, *linda*, cessare. But, although this word sometimes signifies to stop, as on a journey; it does not seem to occur in the sense of permanent residence. It must be acknowledged, however, that A.S. *bilened* is rendered inhabitatus; Lye. But it is more probable that this word primarily signified to remain under covert, to lodge in a place of concealment; from Isl. *lein-a* to conceal, *leind* hiding, *leine* lurking-place, latebrae, clancularia loca, pl. *leind-er*. There is an apparent affinity to Heb. לון *loon*, pernoctare, divertere, commorari.

Douglas in one passage uses this *v.* as conveying the idea of concealment:

Al the feildis still othir, but noyis or soun,
All beistis and byrdis of diuers cullours sere,
And quhatsumeuir in the brade lochis were,
Or amang buskis harsk *leyndis* vnder the spray,
Throw nichtis sylence slepit quhare thay lay.
Virgil, 118. 34.

From this use of the word we might suppose that the O.E. and S. phrase, *under the lind*, were originally from *leind*, covert, hiding, rather than from the *linden* tree; were not the latter etymon confirmed by the use of a similar mode of expression in Isl. V. Lind.

LEINE, *s.*

Haill lady of all ladies, lichtest of *leine!*
Haill! blissit mot thou be
For thy barne *seine*.
Houlate, iii. 7.

Leg. *leme*, gleam, and barne *teme*, as in MS. The latter has been first written, barne *tyme*, in MS.; then *tyme* has been deleted, and *teme* put in its place.

LEYNE, *pret.* Lied, told a falshood.

For sikkirly, les than wyse authoris *leyne*,
Eneas saw neuer Touer with his ene.
Doug. Virgil, 7. 17.

"As *sayne* for *say*, and *fleyne* for *fly*, all for the verse sake," Rudd.

LEINEST.

The larbar lukes of thy lang *leinest* craig,
Thy pure pynd throple peilt, and out of ply,—
Gart men dispyt thair flesch, thou spreit of Gy.
Evergreen, ii. 56. st. 16.

It does not appear whether this be a superlative from *lean;* or a kind of participle from A.S. *hleanan*, to wax lean.

LEIPIT. V. Leepit.

To LEIS, *v. a.* To lose. O.E. *leise*.

I *leis* my fader, al comfort and solace,
And al supple of our trauel and pane.
Doug. Virgil, 92. 24.

MoesG. *lius-an*, *fra-lius-an*, Su.G. *foer-lis-a*, Belg. *verlies-en*, id. Isl. *lyssa*, grande damnum.

To LEIS, Leiss, *v. a.* To lessen, to diminish.

—Thochtful luffaris rownyis to and fro,
To *leis* thare pane, and plene thare joly wo.
Doug. Virgil, 402. 42.

A.S. *laes*, minor.

To LEIS, *v. a.* "To arrange, to lay in order. Goth. *lis-an* congregare;" Gl. Sibb.

LEIS ME, Leese me, Leuis me, "pleased am I with;" an expression of strong affection and good wishes, S. Sibb. seems to give the literal sense in these words above quoted.

I schro the lyar, full *leis me* yow.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 158, st. 2.

i. e. "I wish a curse on the liar, I love you heartily." It being said, that he was only scoffing, he wishes that a curse might light upon him, if he did not speak the truth in declaring his love.

Leez me on liquor, my todlen dow,
Ye're ay sae good humour'd when weeting your mow.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 258.

O *leese me* on my spinning wheel,
O *leese me* on my rock and reel;
Frae tap to tae that cleeds me bien,
And haps me fiel and warm at e'en.
Burns, iv. 317.

This might seem allied to Su.G. *lis-a*, requiem dare. But I prefer deriving it from *leif*, dear, agreeable; q. "*leif is to me*," literally, "dear is to me," a phrase the inverse of *wo is me*, S. *wae's me*. This derivation is confirmed by the form in which Douglas uses the phrase:

Take thir with the, as lattir presand sere,
Of thy kind natiue freyndes gudis and gere;
O *leuis me*, the lykest thing lyuing,
And verray ymage of my Astyanax ying.
Virgil, 84. 45.

We find an A.S. phrase very similar, *leofre me ys*, gratius est mihi, Gen. xxix. 19.; only the comparative is used instead of the positive.

LEISCH, Lesche, *v.* 1. A thong, a whip-cord, S.

Thow for thy lounrie mony a *leisch* has fyld.
Dunbar, *Evergr.* ii. 53. st. 7.

2. A cord or thong, by which a dog or any other animal is held.

Nixt eftir quham the wageoure has ressaue,
He that the *lesche* and lyame in sounder draue.
Doug. Virgil, 145. 45.

3. A stroke with a thong, S. V. Leich.

—Let him lay sax *leischis* on thy lends.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 50. st. 8.

To Leische, Leich, Leash, *v. a.* To lash, to scourge, S.

"Gif ony childer within age commit ony of thir thingis foirsaid, because thay may not be punist for nonage, their fathers or maisters sall pay for ilk ane of thame xiii. s. iiii. d. or els deliuer the said childe to the juge, to be *leichit*, scurgeit, and dung, according to the fault." Acts, Ja. IV. 1503. c. 103. Edit. 1566; *leisched*, Skene, c. 69.

Seren. derives E. *lash* from Isl. *lask-ast*, laedi; Su.G. *laest-a* percutere, caedere. Perhaps it is formed from the *s*.

To LEIST, *v. n.* To incline, Dunbar; E. *list.*

Leist, expl. "Appeased, calmed, q. *leased*, from Fr. *lacher*, Lat. *laxare*," Rudd.

Desist hereof, and at last be the *leist*,
And condiscend to bow at our request.
Doug. Virgil, 441. 34.

Sibb. derives it from Teut. *lessch-en*, extinguere; (sitim) levare. If *leist* signify *appeased*, the most natural origin would be Su.G. *lis-a*, requiem dare, lenire mala; whence *lisa*, requies a dolore, vel sensu quolibet mali; Ihre. But I hesitate, whether it be not used for *least*, adj.; as Jupiter is here requiring submission, although in very respectful terms, from his haughty and vindictive spouse:

Desine jam tandem, precibusque inflectere nostris. *Virg.*

LEISTER, Lister, *s.* A spear, armed with three or four, and sometimes five prongs, for striking fish; an eel-spear, S.

"The modes [of fishing] are four. 1. With *leisters:* a kind of four-pronged fork, with the prongs turned a little to one side; having a shaft 20 or 24 feet long. These they run along the sand on their edge, or throw them when they see any fish. In this manner they often wound and kill great quantities. Some of our people are very dexterous at this exercise, and will sometimes upon horseback throw a *leister*, and kill at a great distance. This is also called *shauling*, as it is generally practised when the tide is almost spent, and the waters turned *shallow.*" P. Dornock, Dumfries, Statist. Acc. ii. 15.

"The *lister* is a shaft, with three iron prongs barbed on one side, fixed on the end, not unlike the figure of Neptune's trident." P. Canoby, Ibid. xiv. 411.

An awfu' scythe, out-owre ae shouther,
Clear-dangling hang;
A three-tae'd *leister* on the ither
Lay, large and lang.
Burns, iii. 42.

Perhaps it is here poetically used, in the description of Death, as denoting a trident.

It has no affinity to Teut. *eel-schere*, eel-spear, referred to by Sibb. I can indeed find no vestige of this word in A.S., or in any of the Germ. dialects. But it is preserved, in the same form, in Su.G. *liuster*, *liustra*, id. *Liustra* signifies to strike fish with a trident or eel-spear, when they approach to the light. *Far med liustra ok elde;* If they use the *leister* and fire. Leg. Upland. c. 13. ap. Ihre. This phrase irresistibly suggests the idea of what is vulgarly called, in our own country, *the black fishing*, i. e. fishing under night, or under the covert of darkness. It also shews that the same illegal mode of fishing has been practised in Sweden, as in Scotland. A torch or light is held above the water, and the fish running towards it, are struck. Verel. defines Isl. *liustra*, *liuster*, so as in fact to give a description of our *black-fishing*. Tridens, *s.* fuscina plurium dentium hamata, manubrioque longissimo adfixa, qua ad faculas lintre circumlatas, pisces nocturno tempore percutiuntur et extrahuntur a piscatoribus; Ind.

The v. *liustra* originally signifies, to strike in general; anc. *lyst-a*, Isl. *liost-a*, *list-a; liste haugg*, verber grave, G. Andr. V. Black-Fishing.

Weblyster occurs in the O.E. law; whether the same instrument be meant, is uncertain. V. Cowpes.

To LEIT, *v. a.* To permit, to endure; E. *let.*

—— No lad unleill thay *leit*,
Untrewth expressly thay expell.
Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 207. st. 2.

"They will not endure the company of any false or disloyal man;" Lord Hailes. V. Lat, *v.* 1.

To LEIT, *v. n.* To delay.

Ane uthir vers yit this yung man cowth sing:
At luvis law a quhyle I think to *leit;*
In court to cramp clenely in my clething,
And luke amangis thir lusty ladeis sweit.
Henrysone, Bann. P. p. 132.

According to L. Hailes, "probably *leet*, give one's suffrage or vote." But it rather signifies, that, as being a young man, he would pass some part of his time in love; Su.G. *laet-ia* intermittere, MoesG. *lat-jan*, A.S. *laet-an*, tardare, morari, A. Bor. *leath*, ceasing, intermission, Ray.

To LEIT, Leet, Let, *v. n.* 1. To pretend, to give out, to make a shew as if, S.B.

Thre kynd of wolffis in the warld now ringis:
The first ar fals pervertaris of the lawis,
Quhilk, undir poleit termes, falset myngis,
Leitand, that all wer gospell that thay schawis:
Bot for a bud the trew men he ourthrawis.
Henrysone, Bann. P. p. 119.

It is surprising that L. Hailes should say, on this word, "probably, voting." Here, as on the preceding term, the *bench* evidently predominated with the worthy Judge.

Thus still thai baid quhill day began to peyr,
A thyk myst fell, the planet was nocht cleyr.
Wallace assayd at all placis about,
Leit as he wald at ony place brek out.
Wallace, xi. 502, MS.

—— I mak ane vow,
Ye ar not sik ane fule as ye *let* yow.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 29.

Lete, pret. is probably used in the same sense in the following passage:

The king, throu consaile of his men,
His folk delt in bataillis ten.
In ilkane war weile X thousand,
That *lete* thai stalwartly suld stand

In the batail, and stythly fycht;
And leve nocht for thair fayis mycht.
Barbour, ii. 157. MS.

In edit. 1620, it is rendered *thought*. But although the *v.* signifying to think is written in a similar manner, that here used does not seem properly to express the idea entertained by the person, but the external semblance. Thus it occurs in Ywaine and Gawin:

Than lepe the maiden on hir palfray,
And nere byside him made hir way;
Sho *lete* as sho him noght had sene,
Ne wetyn that he thar had bene.
Ritson's Met. Rom. i. 76.

"He's no sa daft as he *leets*," S.B. a phrase used with respect to one who is supposed to assume the appearance of derangement to serve a purpose. "You are not so mad as you *leeten* you," Chesh.

Su.G. *laat-as*, to make a shew, whether in truth or in pretence; prae se ferre, sive vere sive simulando; Ihre. This learned etymologist mentions E. *leeten* as a kindred word. Isl. *lat-a*, *laet-a*, id. *Thu ert miklo vitrari en thu laeter;* Multo es sapientior, quam prae te fers; "Thou art meikle wittier than thou *leets*," S. *Their letu illa yfer*; Aegre se ferre professi sunt; Kristnis. p. 74. A.S. *laet-an*, *let-an*, simulare. *The hi rihtwise leton;* Who should feign themselves just men; Luke xx. 20. Belg. *zich ge-laat-en*, to make as if. Many view MoesG. *liutei*, guile, as the radical term. Ihre prefers Su.G. *lat*, *later*, manners, behaviour. Lye explains the prov. term *leeten* prae se ferre; and refers to A.S. *lytig*, astutus; MoesG. *liutei*, dolus; *liuta*, hypocrita; adding that the Icelanders retain the root, in *laet-a* simulare. V. LAIT.

2. To mention, or give a hint of, any thing. *Nevir leet*, make no mention of it, S.B.

To let on, is now more generally used in the same sense.

(1.) To seem to observe any thing; to testify one's knowledge, either by words or looks, S.

A weel-stocked mailin, himsel for the laird,
And marriage aff-hand were his proffers:
I never *loot on* that I kend it, or car'd.
Burns, iv. 249.

(2.) To make mention of a thing.

He did nae let on, he did not make the least mention; i. e. he did not *shew* that he had any knowledge of the thing referred to.

—— *Let* na *on* what's past,
'Tween you and me, else fear a kittle cast.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 100.

(3.) To give one's self concern about any business.

Never let on you, but laugh, S. Prov.; spoken when people are jeering our projects, pretensions, and designs. *Let on you*, trouble yourself about it; Kelly, p. 262.

Isl. *laet-a* is also rendered ostendere.

To let wit, *lat wit*, to make known, S. is probably from the same stock.

Let na man *wit* that I can do sic thing.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 81.

Belg. *laat-en weeten*, Sw. *let-a en weta*, id.

Also, *to let with it*, id. S.B.

Now Nory kens she in her guess was right,
But *lootna wi't*, that she had seen the knight.
Ross's Helenore, p. 78.

To LEIT, LEET, *v. n.* To ooze; especially applied to thin ichor distilling through the pores of the body, S.

This is perhaps merely a secondary sense of the preceding *v.* as signifying to appear. The humour may thus be said to shew itself through the pores.

LEYT, *pret.* Reckoned. V. LAT, 3.

LEYTHAND.

Bot sodandly thar come in till his thocht,
Gret power wok at Stirlyng bryg off tre,
Leythand he said, No passage is for me.
Wallace, v. 304. Perth edit.

In MS. it is *seichand*, sighing.

LEKAME, *s.* Dead body. V. LICAYM.

LELE', *s.* The lily. V. LEVER.

To LELL, *v. a.* To mark, to take aim, S.B.

From A.S. *laefel;* or E. *level*, which is used in the same sense.

LEMANE, *s.* A sweetheart.

Rudd. and Sibb. render it as if it signified only a mistress or concubine; which is the sense in modern E. But Jun. properly explains it as applied to either sex.

Douglas mentions as the name of an old song:

—— *The schip salis ouer the salt fame,*
Wil bring thir merchandis and my lemane *hame.*
Virgil, 402. 38.

This must naturally be viewed as referring to a male. Chaucer uses it in both senses:

Now, dere *lemman*, quod *she*, go farewele.
—Good *lemman*, God thee save and kepe.
And with that word *she* gan almost to wepe.
Reves T. v. 4238. 4245.

Unto his *lemman* Dalida *he* tolde,
That in his heres ail his strengthe lay.
Monkes T. v. 14069.

It is evident that anciently this word was often used in a good sense; as merely denoting an object of affection.

Many a louely lady, and *lemmans* of knightes
Swoned and swelted for sorow of deathes dintes.
P. Ploughman's Vision, Sign. H h, 2. b.

But it is not always used in this favourable sense.

Thys mayde hym payde suythe wel, myd god wille he hyr nom,
And huld hyre, as hys *lefmon*, as wo seyth in hordom.
R. Glouc. p. 344.

Rudd. and Johns. both derive it from Fr. *l'aimant*. Sibb. has referred to the true etymon, although he marks it as doubtful; "Teut. *lief* dilectus, carus, and *man*, pro *homine*, faeminam aeque notante ac virum." Hickes mentions Norm. Sax. *leue-mon*, amasius, Gram. A.S. He also refers to Fr. *lief-mon*, carus homo. But this is certainly of Goth. origin; A.S. *leof*, carus.

To LEME, *v. n.* To blaze, to shine, to gleam, S.; *lemand*, part. pret.

The blesand torchis schane and sergeis bricht,
That fer on bred all *lemes* of thare licht.
Doug. Virgil, 475. 53.

O thou of Troy, the *lemand* lamp of licht!
Ibid. 48. 21.

Now by this time, the sun begins to *leam*,
And lit the hill heads with his morning beam.
Ross's Helenore, p. 55.

A.S. *leom-an*, Isl. *liom-a*, splendere; A.S. *leoma*, Isl. *liome*, splendor. MoesG. *lauhmon*, lightening, is undoubtedly from the same origin. E. *gleam* is evidently A.S. *ge-leoma*, *ge-lioma*, lumen, contr. Thwaites traces Su.G. *glimma*, micare, to the same source; Ihre in vo.

LEME, *s.* Gleam.

—— From the schede of his croun
Schane al of licht vnto the erd adoun,
The *leme* of fyre and flamb ——.
Doug. Virgil, 61. 44.

Be this fair Titan, with his *lemis* licht,
Ouer all the land had spreid hir [his] baner bricht.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 226.

Leom, *leme*, *leem*, occur in O.E.

O cler *leom*, with oute mo, ther stud from hym wel pur,
Y formed as a dragon, as red as the fuyr.
R. Glouc. p. 151.

——A lyght and a *leme* laye before hell.
——This light and this *leem* shal Lucifer ablend.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 98. b. 99, a.

V. the *v.*

To LEN, *v. a.* To lend, to give in loan, S.

Oft times is better hald nor *len.*—
Therefor I red the verrely,
Quhome to thou *lennis* tak rycht gud tent.
Chron. S. P. iii. 225.

A.S. *laen-an*, Su.G. *laen-a*, Belg. *leen-en*, id.

LEN, LEANE, LEND, *s.* A loan, S.

"That quha ever committis usurie, or ocker in time cumming, directlie or indirectlie, (that is to say) takis mair profite for the *leane* of money, nor as it cummis to ten pundes in the yeir for a hundreth pundes, or five bolles victual; and swa *pro rata*, —sall be counted and esteemed usurers and ockerers." Acts, Ja. VI. 1594. c. 222, Murray.

What say you for yourself man? Fye for shame.
Should not a *lend* come always laughing hame?
Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 49.

Su.G. Isl. *laan*, A.S. *laen*, *lean*, Fris. *lean*, id. MoesG. *laun*, merces, remuneratio.

To LEN, *v. n.* V. LAYNE.

To LEND, *v. n.* To abide, to dwell. V. LEIND.

LENDIS, *s. pl.* 1. Loins.

Plate futt he bobbit up with bendis,
For Mauld he maid requeist.
He lap quhil he lay on his *lendis*.
Chr. Kirk, st. 5.

2. Rendered "buttocks," by Ramsay.

Se sune thou mak my Commissar amends,
And let him lay sax leischis on thy *lends*.
Kennedy, *Ever-green*, ii. 49. 50.

A.S. *lendenu*, *lendena*, *lendene*; Germ. *lenden*, Isl. Sw. *lendar*, id. Isl. *lend* in sing. clunis, a haunch or buttock. Callender derives it from *leing-a* "to extend, the loins being the length of the trunk of the body."

LENYIE, LENYE, *adj.* 1. Lean, meagre.

His body wes weyll [maid, and *lenye*,]
As thai that saw him said to me.
Barbour, i. 387.

The words in brackets are not in MS.

2. Of a fine or thin texture.

Riche *lenye* wobbis naitly weiffit sche.
Doug. Virgil, 204. 46. Tenuis, Virg.

A.S. *hlaene*, *laene*, macer; or *laenig*, tenuis.

LENIT, *pret.* Granted.

Be this resone we reid, as our Roy *lenit*,
The Dowglas in armes the bluidy hairt beiris.
Houlate, ii. 18. MS.

Su.G. Isl. *laen-a*, dare, concedere.

LENIT, LENT, *pret.* Abode, remained. V. LEIND.

LENIT, LENT, *pret.* Leaned, reclined.

—As I *lenit* in an ley in Lent this last nycht,
I slaid on ane swevynyng, slomerand and lite.
Doug. Virgil, 238. a. 7.

Sum vthir singis, *I wil be blyith and licht*,
My hert is lent *apoun sa gudly wicht.*
Ibid. 402. 40.

LENT.——LENT-FIRE, *s.* A slow fire.

"They saw we were not to be boasted; and before we would be roasted with a *lent-fire*, by the hands of churchmen, who kept themselves far aback from the flame, we were resolved to make about through the reek, to get a grip o some of these who had first kindled the fire, and still lent feuel to it, and try if we could cast them in the midst of it, to taste if that heat was pleasant when it came near their own shins." Baillie's Lett. i. 171.

It must have received this name, because, in the time of Popery, fire was less needed for culinary purposes during Lent than at any other season.

LENTFULL, *adj.* Apparently, mournful, melancholy; from *Lent*, the season in Popish countries appropriated to fasting.

In relation to the *bloody heart* in the arms of Douglas, Holland speaks——

Of metteles and cullours in *lentfull* attyre.

This is explained by what follows;

All thair deir armes in *dolie* desyre.
Houlate, ii. 9. *MS.*

LENTRYNE, LENTYRE, *s.* The season of Lent; still used to denote that of Spring, S.

Schyr Eduuard, fra the sege wes tane,
A weile lang tyme about it lay,
Fra the *Lentryne*, that is to say,
Quhill forouth the Saint Jhonys mess.
Barbour, x. 815. MS.

—At Saynt Andrewys than bad he,
And held hys *Lentyre* in reawtè.
Wyntown, viii. 17. 42. *Lentyren*, ibid. 18. 2.

The quadragesimal Fast received its name from the season of the year in which it was observed. In the Laws of Alfred the Great, it is called *lengtenfaesten*, or the fast in Spring. So early as the translation of the Bible into A.S., *lengten*, or *lencten* was the term for Spring, as in Psa. 74. 17. *Sumer and lengten thu gescope hig*; Thou hast made summer and spring. They called the vernal equinox *lenctenlican emnihte*. Belg. *lente*, Alem. Germ. *lenze*, the spring.

Both Skinner and Lye derive A.S. *lencten* from *lencg-an*, because then the days begin to lengthen.

LENNO, *s.* A child; Gael. *leanabh.*

Ye's neir pe pidden work a turn
At ony kind of spin, mattam,
But shug your *lenno* in a scull,
And tidel highland sing, mattam.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 190.

To LENTH, *v. a.* To lengthen, to prolong.

He did of Deith suffer the schouris:
And micht not *lenth* his life ane hour,
Thocht he was the first conquerour.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 80.

Teut. *lengh-en*, Sw. *leng-a*, prolongare.

LEOMEN, *s.* A leg, Aberd.

"Sae I tauld her I rather hae the *leomen* of an auld ewe, or a bit o' a dead nout." Journal from London, p. 9.

A.S. *leome*, a limb.

To LEP, *v. n.*

Thai delt amang thaim that war thar,
[And gaif] the King off Inglandis ger,
That he had levyt in Biland,
All gert thai *lep* out our thair hand,
And maid thaim all glaid and mery.
Barbour, xviii. 502. MS.

i. e. "They spent it freely; they did not act the part of misers." This seems to have been anciently a proverbial phrase, synon. with that now used with respect to money spent lavishly, that one *makes it go*. The idea is borrowed from rapid motion; Isl. *leip-a*, *hleip-a*, Su.G. *loep-a*, to run.

To LEPE, LEIP, *v. a.* To heat; properly to parboil, S.

Sum latit lattoun but lay *lepis* in lawde lyte.
Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 49.

"We say that a thing is *leeped*, that is heated a little, or put into boiling water or such like, for a little time," S. Rudd.

They cowpit him then into the hopper,
Syne put the burn untill the gleed,
And *leepit* the een out o' his head.
Allan o' Maut, *Jamieson's Pop. Ball.* ii. 239.

It is explained "scald," in Gl., but rather improperly.

Unleipit occurs in an old poem.

In Tyberius tyme, the trew imperatour,
Quhen Tynto hills fra skraiping of toun-henis was keipit,
Thair dwelt ane grit Gyre Carling in awld Betokis bour,
That levit upoun Christiane menis flesche, and rewheids *unleipit*.
Bann. MS. ap. *Minstrelsy Border*, ii 199.

This seems to signify, *raw heads* that had not got the slightest boiling. *Rew*, however, may signify *rough*, having the hair on.

I take this word to be radically the same with A.S. *hleap-an*, Isl. *leip-a*, MoesG. *hlaup-an*, to leap; because the thing said to be *leped*, is allowed only to wallop in the pot. By the way, the E. synon. *wallop* is not, as Johnson says, merely from A.S. *weal-an* to boil. It is an inversion of Belg. *op-well-en*, to boil up. That some of the Gothic words, similar in form to E. *leap*, had been anciently applied to boiling, appears from the Belg. phrases, *Zyn gal loopt over*, His heart boils with choler; *De pot loopt over*, The pot runs over; Teut. *overloop-en*, exaestuare, ebullire.

LEPE, LEEP, *s.* A slight boiling; q. a wallop, S.

LEPER-DEW, *s.* A cold frosty dew, S. B.

I know not if this derives its designation from being somewhat hoary in its appearance, and thus resembling the spots of the leprosy; or from Isl. *hleipe*, coagulo.

LEPYR, *s.* The leprosy. V. LIPPER, *s.*

To LERE, to learn. V. LARE.

LERGES. V. LARGES.

LERGNES, *s.* Liberality.

He put his *lergnes* to the preif,
For lerges of this new-yeir day.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 151. st. 1. V. LARG.

LES, *conj.* 1. Unless.

Bot I offer me, *les* the fatis vnstabill,
Nor Jupiter consent not, ne aggre.
Doug. Virgil, 103. 31.

2. Lest.

I knew it was past four houris of day,
And thocht I wald na langare ly in May,
Les Phebus suld me losingere attaynt.
Doug. Virgil, 404. 11.

Les than is also used for unless, Doug.

"He counsalit hym—neuir to moue battall, *les than* he mycht na othir wayis do." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 23, b.

Les na, *les nor*, id.

"The chancellar sall mak the panis contenit in the said actis of Parliament to be put to executioun vpoun the brekaris of the saidis actis, *les na* thay leif the said beneficis efter thay be requyrit thairupone." Acts, Ja. IV, 1488, c. 13. Edit. 1566. *Les nor*, Skene.

A.S. *laes*, *les*, id. *laes hwon*, ne quando, Lye. *The laes*, and *thy laes*, are used in the same sense. The original signification of this word is minor, minus, less; as the conj. implies diminution. It occurs in O. E. and is viewed as the imperat. of A.S. *les-an*, to dismiss. V. Divers. Purley, i. p. 172.

LES-AGE, *s.* Non-age, minority; from *less* and *age*.

"First efter the deith of King James the fourt, Johne Duke of Albany, chosen be the nobilitie to governe in the Kingis *les-age*,—the Hammiltounis thinking that he had bene als wickit as thay,—held thame quyet for a season." Buchanan's Admonitioun to Trew Lordis, p. 10.

LESH PUND, LEISPUND, LISPUND, *s.* A weight used in the Orkney islands, containing eighteen pounds Scots.

"Item, ane stane and twa pound Scottish makis ane *lesh pund*. Item, 15 *lesh pundes* makis ane barrel." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplaith*.

"The least quantity [of cosn] is called a Merk, which is 18 ounces; 24 Merks make a *Leispound* or Setten, which with the Danes is that which we call a Stone." Brand's Descript. of Orkney, p. 28.

"The butter—is delivered to the landlord in certain cases by the *lispond*. This denomination of weight consisted originally of only 12 Scotch or

Dutch pounds. By various acts, however, and different imperfect agreements, it has been gradually raised to 30 lb." P. Unst, Shetland, Statist. Acc. v. 197.

Su.G. *lispund*, a pound of twenty marks. Ihre observes that this is properly *Liwesche pund*, the Livonian pound.

LESYT, Lesyt, *pret.* Lost.

Thair gudis haiff thai *lesyt* all.
Barbour, x. 759. MS.

A.S. *leos-an*, O.E. *lese*, to lose.

LESS, lies; *pl.* of LE, lie. *For owtyn less, but less*, in truth, without leasing.

For thir thre men, *for owtyn less*,
War his fayis all wtrely.
Barbour, vii. 419. MS.

Schir Malcom Wallas was his name *but less*.
Wallace, i. 321. MS.

Withouten lies, withouten lese; Chaucer, id.

To LEST, *v. n.* To please, E. *list*.

Giff ye be warldly wicht that dooth me sike,
Quhy *lest* God mak yow so, my derest hert?
King's Quair, ii. 25.

Lest, *s.* is also used, ibid. st. 38.

Opyn thy throte; hastow no *lest* to sing?

i. e. inclination, desire.

LEST, *pret.* Waited, tarried.

This seems the meaning in the following passage.

For he thocht he wald him assail,
Or that he *lest*, in plain bataill.
Barbour, ix. 557. MS.

Elsewhere, it is used for E. *last*, endure.

A.S. *laest-an*, to remain, to stay.

LESUM, Leisom, *adj.* Allowable, what may be permitted; often used as equivalent to *lawful*. "Lovely, acceptable, q. *lovesum*. In our law it signifies *lawful*," Rudd.

—— Is it not as *lesum* and ganand,
That fynalie we seik to vncouth land?
Doug. Virgil, 111. 54.

Lesum it is to desist of your feid,
And now to spare the pure pepil Troyane.
Ibid. 164. 47.

In both these places, the word used by Virgil is *fas*, which has little analogy to "lovely, acceptable." In another place *lesum* is used in rendering *non detur*.

Bot it is na wyse *lesum*, I the schaw,
Thir secrete wayis vnder the erd to went.
Ibid. 167. 46.

Douglas uses *lesum* and *leful* in common for *fas*.

Mot it be *leful* to me for to tell
Thay thingis quhilkis I haue hard said of hell.
Ibid. 172. 26.

"There was no man to defend the burgesses, priests, and poor men labourers haunting their *leisom* business, either publickly or privately." Pitscottie, p. 2.

Sibb. derives it from *lé*, law. But on a more particular investigation, I find the conjecture I had thrown out on *Lefull* confirmed. A.S. *leaf*, *ge-leaf*, licentia, permissio, is indeed the origin. From the latter is formed *ge-leafful*, licitus, allowable; and also *ge-leafsum*, id. Lye. We observe the same form of expression in other dialects; Isl. *oleifr*, *oleifi*, impermissum, illicitum, from *o* negat. and *leifi*, leave, permission: Sw. *laaflig*, allowable, *olaeflig*, what may not be permitted; from *laaf*, *lof*, leave.

LESURIS, Lasors, *s. pl.* Pastures.

In *lesuris* and on leyis litill lammes
Full tait and trig socht bletand to thare dammes.
Doug. Virgil, 402. 24.

"Quhare sum tyme bene maist notable cietes or maist plentuous *lesuris* & medois, now throw erd quaik & trymblyng, or ellis be continewall inundation of watteris, nocht remanis bot othir the huge seys or ellis vnproffitable ground & sandis." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 1.

"Caranach fled to Fyffe, quhilk is ane plenteous regioun lyand betuix two firthis Tay and Forth, full of woddis, *lesuris*, and valis." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 11. Nemoribus, *pascuis*, Boeth. "Valis and *lesuris*." Ibid. B. vi. c. 17. Valles, totaque *planities*, Boeth.

Thay me demandit, gif I wald assent
With thame to go, thair *lasors* for to sie.
Maitland Poems, p. 261.

A.S. *leswe*, *laeswe*, signifies a pasture; and R. Glouc. uses *lesen* in this sense.

For Engelond ys ful ynow of fruyt and of tren,
Of welles swete and colde ynow, of *lesen* and of mede.
Cron. p. 1. Gl. "lees, commons, pastures."

In the same sense *lese* occurs in his account of Ireland.

Lese lasteth ther al the wynter. Bute hyt tho more wonder be,
Selde me schal in the lond eny foule wormes se.
Ibid. p. 43.

Ir. *leasur*, according to Lhuyd, signifies pratum. Du Cange gives L. B. *lescheria* as denoting a marshy place where reeds and herbs grow.

To LET, *v. n.* To reckon, to esteem; conjoined with *of*; pret. *leit of*.

I have na uther help, nor yit supplie,
Bot I wil pas to my freinds thrie;
Twa of them I luifit ay sa weil,
But ony fault thair freindship wil I feil;
The thrid freind I *leit* lichtly of ay;
Quhat my [may] he do to me bot say me nay?
Priests of Peblis, *S.P.R.* i. 38.

V. Lat, v. 3.

To LET, *v. n.* To expect, to suppose; having *that* conjoined with the subst. v.

—— Inglis man he come agayne,
And gert his folk wyth mekil mayne
Ryot halyly the cwntrè;
And *lete*, that all hys awyne suld be.
Wyntown, viii. 30. 111.

—— Na yhoung man wes in the land,
That traystyd sa in his awyne hand,
Na *lete*, that he mycht prysyd be,
[But] gywe a qwhil wyth hym war he.
Ibid. 38. 115.

To LET, *v. a.* To dismiss, to send away.

Than ilka foull of his flight a fether has tane,
And *let* the Houlat in haste, hurtly but hone.
Houlate, iii. 20. *MS.*

i. e. "Has sent away the owl without delay."

A.S. *laet-an*, *let-an*, mittere, dimittere; *Ic. let*

mine wilne to the; Dimisi ancillam meam ad te; Gen. 16. 5.

To LET BE. V. LAT, v. 1.

To LET GAE, *v. a.* To raise the tune; a term especially applied, by old people, to the precentor, or reader, S.

O Domine, ye're dispossest,—
You dare no more now, do your best,
Lat gae the rhyme.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 3.

To LET ON, LET WIT. V. LEIT, v. 3.

To LETE, *v. n.* To pretend. V. LEIT, v. 3.

To LETE, *v. n.* To forbear, to exercise patience.

Rohand bad him *lete*,
And help him at that stounde.
Sir Tristrem, p. 38. st. 58. V. LAT, v. 1.

LETE, *s.* *But let*, literally, without obstruction; an expletive.

He wes nere in the twentyde gre
Be lyne discendande fra Noyè,
Of his yhungest son *but lete*
That to name was callyd Japhete.
Wyntown, ii. 8. 7.

LETLES, *adj.* Without obstruction.

The Scottis men saw thair cummyng,
And had of thaim sic abasing,
That thai all samyn raid thaim fra;
And the land *letles* lete thaim ta.
Barbour, xvi. 568. MS.

From *let* and *les*, corresponding to E. *less*.

LETE, *s.* Gesture, demeanour. V. LAIT.

LETH, LETHE, s. 1. Hatred, evil, enmity.

—— All frawde and gyle put by,
Luwe, or *leth*, thai lelyly,
Gyve thai couth, thai suld declere
Of that gret dystans the matere.
Wyntown, viii. 5. 106.

A.S. *laeththe*, hatred; *lath*, evil, enmity; Su.G. *led*, Isl. *leidr*, Alem. Germ. *leid*, Belg. *leed*, C. B. *a-laeth*, grief, adversity.

2. A disgust, a feeling of detestation, S. B.

Clerkys sayis that prolixyté,
That langsumnes may callyd be,
Gendrys *leth* mare than the delyté.
Wyntown, vi. Prol. v. 3.

LETTEIS, *s.* Some kind of ornament, prohibited except on holidays.

"And as to thair gownis, that na wemen weir mertrikis nor *letteis*, nor tailis unfitt in length, nor furrit vnder, bot on the haly day." Acts, Ja. II. 1457. c. 78. Edit. 1566.

Sibb., for what reason does not appear, conjectures that "scarlet cloth" is meant. That the term referred to some kind of fur, might appear probable from *letteis* being conjoined with *mertrikis*. But that this is the signification, will scarcely be doubted, when it is observed, that Cotgr. mentions Fr. *letice* as denoting "a beast of a whitish gray colour." Whether this be the ermine, which the Swedes call *lekatt* and *leksen*, I cannot say.

LETTER-GAE, *s.* The precentor or clerk in a church; he who raises the tune, and, according to the old custom in this country, reads every line before it be sung, S.

The *letter gae* of haly rhime
Sat up at the board-head;
And a' he said was thought a crime
To contradict indeed.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 265.

"So lightly were clergy and divine worship esteemed some time before the Reformation, that in Mr. Cumming's days, the last Episcopal minister in this parish, there was no singer of psalms in the church but the *lettergae*, as they called the precentor, and one Tait, gardener in Braal." P. Halkirk, Caithness, Statist. Acc. xix. 49. N.

This word might at first view seem allied to Fr. *latrie;* as having the same origin with *letteron*, q. v. The clerk, however, has undoubtedly received this name from his employment in raising the tune, as this is still called *letting gae the line*, S. V. LET GAE.

LETTERON, LETTRIN, *s.* 1. The desk in which the clerk or precentor officiates; extended also to denote that elevated semicircular seat, which, in Scotland, surrounds the pulpit, S.

2. "A writing desk, or table," Rudd.

And seand Virgill on ane *letteron* stand,
To wryte anone I hynt my pen in hand.
Doug. Virgil, 202. 38.

From O.Fr. *letrin*, now *lutrin*, the pulpit from which the *lecture* was anciently read, Alem. *lectrum*, Su.G. *lectare;* all from L.B. *lectorium*.

LEUCH, LEUGH, *pret.* Laughed, did laugh, S. MoesG. A.S. *hloh*, id. V. LEIND.

LEUE, *adj.* Beloved, dear.

Than to her seyd the quen,
—"*Leue* Brengwain the bright,
That art fair to sene."
Sir Tristrem, p. 183.

A.S. *leof*, carus, dilectus, Alem. *lief*, id.

LEUEDI, *s.* Lady.

The *leuedi* and the knight,
Both Mark hath sene.
Sir Tristrem, p. 152.

A.S. *hlaefdige*, *hlafdia*, id. It seems very doubtful if this have any affinity to *hlaf* a loaf, (V. LAIRD); as Isl. *lafd*, *lafda*, *lofde*, are rendered hera, domina, which seem no wise related to *lef* panis.

LEVEFUL, *adj.* Friendly.

The Duk of Burgon in *leveful* band
Wes to the Duk bundyn of Holand.
Wyntown, ix. 27. 263.

V. LEUE.

LEVER, *s.* Flesh.

I was radder of rode then rose in the ron;
Now am I a graceless gast, and grisly I gron.
My *leuer*, as the lelé, lonched on hight.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gol. ii. 24.

V. LYRE.

Lonched may signify, extended itself, like the *lily;* Germ. *lang-en*, porrigere; Fr. *along-er* to lengthen.

LEVER, LEUER, LEUIR, LEIR, LEWAR, LOOR, LOURD, *adv.* Rather.

Bot Wallace weille coude nocht in Corsby ly,
Hym had *leuir* in trauaill for to be.
Wallace, iii. 351. MS.

—— Quhat wikkit wicht wald euer
Refuse sic proffer? or yit with the had *leuer*
Contend in batal?
Doug. Virgil, 103. 27.

Or thay thair lawde suld lois or vassalage,
Thay had fer *lewar* lay thare life in wage.
Ibid. 135. 14.

—Him war *lewer* that journay wer
Wndone, than he sua ded had bene.
Barbour, xiii. 480. MS.

I *leir* thar war not up and doun.
Lyndsay, *S.P.R.* ii. 39.

I *loor* by far, she'd die like Jenkin's hen;
Ere we again meet yon unruly men.
Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

I wad *lourd* have had a winding sheet,
And helped to put it ower his head
Ere he had been disgraced by the border Scot,
Whan he ower Liddel his men did lead.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 106.

Lever, *leifer*, O.E. id. *liever*, A.Bor. *loor*, S.B. Properly the compound of *leif*, willing; as A.S. *leofre* of *leof*, Germ. *lieber* of *lieb*. Thus Belg. *liever*, rather, is formed in the same manner from *lief*, *lieve*, dear. V. Leif, *adj.*

LEUERAIRES, *s. pl.* Armorial bearings.

"There is diuerse princis that gyflis the tryumphe of knychted and nobilite, vitht *leucrairis*, armis and heretage, to them that hes committit vailyeant actis in the veyris." Compl. S. p. 231.

Fr. *livree*. The word may be from *livrer* to deliver, L. B. *liberare*; because certain distinctive badges were *delivered* by the sovereign or superior when he conferred the honour of knighthood.

LEVERE', Leveray, *s.* 1. Delivery, distribution.

Tharfor he maid of wyne *leveré*,
To ilk man, tha. he payit suld be.
Barbour, xiv. 233. MS.

2. Donation.

Ye ar far large of *leveray*,
Agane the courteour can say.
Apperandly ye wald gif all
The teindis of Scotland greit and small,
Unto the Kirk for till dispone,
And to the Court for till gif none.
Diall. Clerk and Courteour, p. 13.

Fr. *livrée*, the delivery of a thing that is given; *la livrée de chanoines*, the stipend given to canons, their daily allowance in victuals or money. L.B. *librare* and *liberatio* were used to denote the provision made for those who went to war; as also Fr. *livrée*. V. Du Cange, and Dict. Trev. Thus, the stated allowance given to servants is called their *livery-meal*, S. *Livery* is used in E. in a similar sense.

LEVIN, *s.* Lightening, a flash of fire; sometimes *fyry levin*.

Dym skyis oft furth warpit fereful *levin*,
Flaggis of fyre, and mony felloun flaw.
Doug. Virgil, 200. 53.

The skyis oft lychtned with fyry *leuyn*.
Ibid. 15. 49.

A selly sight to sene, fire the sailes threwe.
The stones were of Rynes, the noyse dredfulle and grete,
It affraied the Sarazins, as *leuen* the fire out schete.
R. Brunne, p. 174.

In my face the *levening* smate,
I wend have brent, so was it hate.
Ywaine and Gawin, Ritson's M. Rom. i. 17.

Leven, Chaucer id.

2. The light of the sun.

All thoucht he be the lampe and hert of heuin,
Forfeblit wox his lemand gilty *leuin*,
Throw the dedynyng of his large round spere.
Doug. Virgil, 200. 15.

i. e. his "shining gilded light, or rays."

This is perhaps the primary sense of the word; especially as it seems nearly allied to A.S. *hlif-ian*, *hlif-igan*, rutilare, to shine, to glitter. *Levin* may be viewed as embodied in the Su.G. *v. liung-a* to lighten, whence *liungeld*, anc. *lyngeld*, lightening.

LEVIN, *s.* Scorn, contempt; *with levin*, in a light manner.

Sall neuer sege undir son se me with schame,
Na luke on my lekame with light, nor with *levin*:
Na nane of the nynt degre have noy of my name.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 4.

Teut. *laff-en*, *leff-en*, garrire, loquitari? *Leme* occurs, however, in edit. 1508. But *levin* corresponds to the rhyme.

LEVINGIS, Leuingis, *s. pl.* Remains, what is left; *leavings*, E.

O thou onlye quhilk reuth hes and pieté,
On the untellibill pyne of the Troianis,
Quhilk was the Grekis *leuingis* and remanis,
Ouerset wyth all maner necessiteis.
Doug. Virgil, 31. 50.

Alem. *aleibon*, reliquiae, *aleiba*, residua. V. Lafe.

LEUINGIS, *s. pl.* "Loins, or rather lungs," Rudd.

LEUIS ME. V. Leis me.

LEUIT, Lewyt, *pret.* Allowed, permitted, granted.

Gif vs war *leuit* our flote on land to bryng
That with the wind and storm is all to schake,—
Blithlie we suld hald towart Italy.
Doug. Virgil, 30. 23.

Thocht a subiet in deid wald pass his lord,
It is nocht *lewyt* be na rychtwiss racord.
Wallace, iv. 38, MS.

A.S. *lef-an*, *lyf-an*, *alef-an*, *alyf-an*, concedere, permittere. The original idea is retained in Su.G. *lofw-a*, to leave, whence *lof* permission. For to *permit*, is merely to *leave* one to his own course. From A.S. *alef-an*, is formed O.E. *alleuin*, and the modern *v. allow*. Instead of *lewyt*, in edit. 1648, *leasome* is substituted; which is indeed a derivative from the *v.* V. Lesum.

LEVYT, LEWYT, *pret.* Left.

—— Thai durst than abid no mar;
Bot fled scalyt, all that thai war:
And *levyt* in the bataill sted
Weill mony off thair gud men ded.
Barbour, xiv. 301, MS.

Than horss he tuk, and ger that *lewyt* was thar.
Wallace, i. 434. MS.

Isl. *leif-a*, linquere.

To LEW, *v. a.* To warm any thing moderately; usually applied to liquids; *lewed* warmed, made tepid, S.B.

MoesG. *liuhad* is used by Ulph. to denote a fire. *Was warmjands sik at liuhada;* Was warming himself at a fire; Mark xv. 54. The word properly signifies light; and has been transferred to fire, perhaps, because the one depends on the other. Our *v.* is evidently the same with Teut. *lauw-en*, tepefacere, tepescere.

LEW, LEW-WARME, *adj.* Tepid, lukewarm; S. Lancash.

Fetche hidder sone the well wattir *lew warme*,
To wesche hir woundis.——
Doug. Virgil, 124. 13.

Besyde the altare blude sched, and skalit new,
Beand *lew warme* thare ful fast did reik.
Ibid. 243. 52.

This word is used by Wiclif.

"I wolde that thou were coold either hoot, but for thou art *lewe*, and neither coold neither hoot, I schal bigyune to caste thee out of my mouthe." Apocalyps, c. 3.

Teut. Germ. *lauw*, Belg. *liew*, *low*, Su.G. *ly*, whence *liom*, *lium*, Isl. *lyr*, *hlyr*, id. A.S. *hleoth*, tepor, must be radically the same; as Belg. *laewte*, *liewte*, are synon. Ihre and Wachter view the Goth. terms as allied to Gr. χλιαινω, tepefacio. With more certainty we may say that an Isl. *v.*, now obsolete, claims this term as one of its descendants. This is *hloa*, to be warm. *Heilog votn hloa;* Aquae sacrae (in coelo) calent; Edda, App. 12. G. Andr. p. 114. A.S. *hliw-an*, *hleow-an*, tepere, fovere, is synon. Mr. Tooke views *lew*, A.S. *hliw*, *hleow*, as the part. past of this *v.*

To LEWDER, *v. n.* To move heavily, S.B.

But little speed she came, and yet the swate
Was drapping frae her at an unco rate;
Showding frae side to side, and *lewdring* on,
With Lindy's coat syde hanging on her drone.
Ross's Helenore, p. 59.

Thus making at her main, and *lewdring* on,
Thro' scrubs and craigs, with mony a heavy groan—
Ibid. p. 61.

This is radically the same with E. *loiter*. Teut. *leuter-en*, *loter-en*, morari; probably form *laet*, Su.G. *lat*, piger, lazy.

LEWIS, LEWYSS, *s. pl.* Leaves of trees.

—*Lewyss* had lost thair colouris of plesence.
Wallace, iv. 8. MS.

All sidis tharof, als fer as ony seis,
Was dek and couerit with thare dedely *lewis*.
Doug. Virgil, 170. 32.

LEWIT. V. LAWIT. Hence,

LEWITNES, *s.* Ignorance, want of learning.

Quhare ocht is bad, gais mys, or out of gre,
My *lewitnes*, I grant, has all the wyte.
Doug. Virgil, 272. 23.

LEWS, *s. pl.*

For from Dumfermling to Fife-ness,
I do know none that doth possess
His Grandsire's castles and his tow'rs:
All is away that once was ours.—
For some say this, and some say that,
And others tell, I know not what.
Some say, the Fife Lairds ever rews,
Since they began to take the *lews:*
That bargain first did brew their bale,
As tell the honest men of Creil.
Watson's Coll. i. 27.

The only conjecture I can form, as to this phrase, *take the lews*, is that it signifies, "take state upon them," or "shew an ambition for rank." Fr. *lieu* denotes not only a place, but quality, rank, state. This sense agrees with the reason assigned, in the progress of the poem, for the change of property. V. GOODMAN.

LIAM, LYAM, *s.* A string, a thong; pl. *lyamis*.

Nixt eftir quham the wageoure has ressaue,
He that the lesche and *lyame* in sounder draue.
Doug. Virgil, 145. 45.

Of goldin cord wer *lyamis*, and the stringis
Festinnit conjunct in massie goldin ringis.
Palice of Honour, i. 33.

Fr. *lien*, a string, a cord; Arm. *liam*, id. *liama*, to bind, to tie; Basque, *lia*, a cord. This Bullet views as the origin of all the words above mentioned, as well as of Lat. *ligo*.

LIART, LYART, *adj.* 1. Having gray hairs intermixed, S.

At bughts in the morning nae blyth lads are scorning,
But wooers are runkled, *liart*, and gray.
Flowers of the Forest.

"A term appropriated to denote a peculiarity which is often seen to affect aged persons, when some of the locks become gray sooner than others;" Bee.

The passage is otherwise given by Ritson.

At harst at the shearing nae younkers are jearing,
The bansters are runkled, *lyart*, and gray.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 3.

This word is often conjoined with *gray*.

Efter mid-age the luifar lyis full lang,
Quhen that that his hair is turnit *lyart gray*.
Maitland Poems, p. 314.

Elsewhere it is connected with *hoir*, i. e. hoary. Thus Henrysone speaks of

—— *Lyart* lokis *hoir*.——*Bann. P.* p. 131.

2. Grey-haired in general.

I knaw his canois hare and *lyart* berde,
Of the wysest Romane Kyng into the erde,
Numa Pompilius.——
Doug. Virgil, 194. 28.

Ir. *liath* signifies gray, gray-haired. But the resemblance seems accidental. Lord Hailes derives this term from A.S. *lae* hair, and *har* hoary, Bann.

P. Note, p. 284. Tyrwhitt observes that this word "belonged originally to a *horse* of a grey colour." In this sense it is used by Chaucer, when he makes the carter thus address his horse:

That was wel twight, min owen *liard* boy.
Freres T.

The immediate origin is either L.B. *liard-us*, according to Du Cange, that colour of a horse which the Fr. call *gris pommelé*, dapple gray; or Ital. *leardo*. In the same sense *liard* frequently occurs in the O.Fr. romances.

LIBART, LIBBERT, *s.* A leopard.

—— The mast cowart
He maid stoutar then a *libart*.
Barbour, xv. 524. MS.

He also uses *libbard*, Ibid. xiv. 2. which occurs in E. works.

Alem. *libaert*, Belg. *libaerd*, id. O.E. *liberd*.

LIBBERLAY, *s.* A large staff or baton.

Than up he stert, and tuik ane *libberlay*
Intill his hand, and on the flure he stert.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 82.

"*Libbet*, a great cudgel, used to knock down fruit from the trees, and to throw at cocks. Kent." Gl. Grose.

LIBBERLY, *s.*

With twa men and ane varlot at his bak;
And ane *libberly* ful lytil to lak;
With ane wald he baith wod and wraith
Quha at him speirit how sald he the claith?
Priests of Peblis, p. 11.

Wax or *worth*, or rather some word of two syllables, as *become*, seems wanting in the third line. It may denote a servant of some description; as corr. from *livery*, Germ. *liberei*, vestis servientium. But more probably, it is the same with the preceding word; as denoting, that the *varlet*, for the defence of his master, carried a staff, which was by no means to be despised. Thus it appears that, more than three centuries ago, that self-important thing, called a footman, was no stranger to the use of the *cane*.

LICAYM, LIKAME, LECAM, LEKAME, *s.* 1. An animated body.

Sall never my *likame* be laid unlaissit to sleip,
Quhill I have gart youe berne bow,
As I have maid myne avow.
Gawan and Gol. i. 23.

i. e. "My body, freed from the weight of armour, shall not be laid to rest in my bed."

In all his lusty *lecam* nocht ane spot.
King Hart, i. st. 2.

In the same sense it occurs in O.E.

In praiers and penaunce, putten hem many
In hope to haue after heauenrich blisse;
And for the loue of our Lord, liuyden ful harde,
As Ankers & Hermets, that hold hem in her selles
And coueten nought in countrey, to carien about
For no liquerous liuelod, her *lykam* to please.
P. Ploughman, Sign. A. 1. edit. 1561.

2. A dead body, a corpse.

His frosty mouth I kissit in that sted,
Rycht now manlik, now bar, and brocht to ded;
And with a claith I couerit his *licaym*.
Wallace, vii. 281. MS.

A.S. *lichama*, Isl. *lykame*, Su.G. *lckamen*, anc. *likama*, Alem. *lihham*, Germ. *leichnam*, Dan. *legeme*, corpus. Some view it as compounded of *lic* the body, and MoesG. *ahma* the spirit; others, of *lic* and A.S. *hama* a covering. Somner, who gives the latter etymon, thinks that the term properly denotes the covering of the body, i. e. the skin. V. LIK.

LICHELUS, *adj.*

He scalkt him fowlar than a fuil;
He said he was ane *lichelus* bul,
That croynd even day and nycht.
Maitland Poems, p. 360.

This, I suspect, is an error for *licher-us*, lascivious. Or, it may be a word of the same signification, allied to Fland. *lack*, lascivus, Germ. *laich-en*, lascivire, scortari, *lack-en*, saltare, Su.G. *lek-a*, ludere, lascivire. Dunbar uses *lichour* for lecher, and *lichroun* for lechery.

LYCHLEFUL, *adj.* Contemptuous; corr. *lythleful*.

"And quhasaeuir sais to his brothir racha, (that is ane *lythleful* crabit word), he is giltie and in dangeir of the counsell." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 48. b. V. LICHTLY, *adj.*

LYCHT, *adj.* Cheerful, merry.

Bot his vysage semyt skarsly blyith,
Wyth luke doun kast, as in his face did kyith
That he was sum thing sad and nothing *lycht*.
Doug. Virgil, 197. 5.

LICHTER, LICHTARE, *adj.* Delivered of a child, S.B.

Sevyn hundyr wynter and sextene,
Quhen *lychtare* wes the Virgyne clene,
Pape of Rome than Gregore.—
Wyntown, v. 13. 382.

Willie's ta'en him o'er the faem,
He's wooed a wife, and brought her hame;
He's wooed her for her yellow hair,
But his mother wrought her meikle care;
And meikle dolour gar'd her drie,
For *lighter* she can never be,
But in her bour she sits wi' pain,
And Willie mourns o'er her in vain.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 29.

O! is my corn a' shorn, he said;
Or is my toors a' won?
Or my lady *lichter*, sen the streen,
Of a dochter or a son?
Old Ballad.

Toors a' won, turfs all dried.

This phrascology occurs in the Legend of St. Margrete; where a curious account is given of the imagined power of fairies, or of wizards, over *unblisted*, i. e. unbaptised, children.

Ther ich finde a wiif,
That *lizter* is of barn,
Y com ther also sone,
As euer ani arn:
Zif it be unblisted,
Y croke it fot or arm;
Other the wiif her seluen,
Of childeled be forfarn.
V. Gl. Compl. S. p. 311.

The same word is used by R. Brunne, p. 310.

The quene Margerete with childe then was sche,
The kyng bad hir not lete, bot com to the north cuntre
Unto Brotherton, on wherfe ther scho was
& *lighier* of a sonne, the child hight Thomas.

This mode of expression, as it is evidently very ancient, seems to have been common to the Northern nations. Isl. *Ad verda liettare*, eniti partum; in our very sense, literally, "to be lichter:" The opposite is, *oliette kona*, gravida mulier; G. Andr. p. 165. Su.G. *olaett*, id. from Isl. *liette*, levo, attollo; *liett-ur*, Su.G. *laett*, levis, light.

LYCHTLY, *adj.* Contemptuous.

His *lychtly* scorn he sall rapent full sor,
Bot power faill, or I sall end tharfor.
Wallace, viii. 51. MS.

It is also used as a noun, signifying the act of slighting. "As good give the *lightly* as get it," S. Prov. Rudd.

From A.S. *liht* and *lic*, q. having the appearance of lightness.

To LICHTLIE, LYCHTLY, LIGHTLIE, *v. a.* 1. To undervalue, to slight, to despise; also written *lythly*; S.

"Bot nou sen thai ar cum to stait and digniteis trocht me, thai ar be cum ingrat, and *lychtleis* me." Compl. S. p. 199.

"But the king of Scotland was greatly commoved through his passage into England; not only he himself *lightlied* by the earl of Douglas, but also he thought some quiet draught to be drawn betwixt the earl of Douglas and the king of England to his great dishonour and offence." Pitscottie, p. 35.

"Trewlie till thame quhilk contemnis, dispysis, and *lythleis* him and his godly lawis, he is ane mychty and potent iuge, to quhais powar & will na creatur may mak resistence." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 27. b.

This might seem an errat. for *lychleis*, did not the same orthography occur Fol. 106. b. 130. b. &c.

Ay vow and protest that ye care na for me,
And whiles ye may *lightly* my beauty a wee;
But court nae anither, tho' jokin ye be,
For fear that she wyle your fancy frae me.
Burns, iv. 98.

2. To slight, in love, S.

I lean'd my back unto an aik,
I thought it was a trusty tree;
But first it bow'd, and syne it brak,
Sae my true love did *lightly* me.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 156.

I have met with no similar *v.* in the cognate languages. This is evidently formed from the *adj.*

LYCHTLYNESS, *s.* Contempt, derision.

He gat a blaw, thocht he war lad or lord,
That proferryt him ony *lychtlynes*.
Wallace, i. 349. MS.
In *lychtlynes* thai maid ansuer him till,
And him dyspysyt in thar langage als.
Ibid. xi. 166. MS.
For thai ware few, and thai mony,
Thai lete of thame rycht lychtly,
Bot swa suld nane do, that ware wys:
Wys men suld drede thare innymys;
For *lychtlynes* and succwdry
Drawys in defowle comownaly.
Wyntown, viii. 26. 53.

LYCHTNIS, *s. pl.* Lungs. This term is used, as well as *lichts*, S.; the former, it is supposed, rather in the southern parts.

"I sau ysope, that is gude to purge congelie fleume of the *lychtnis*." Compl. S. p. 104.

Teut. *lichte* is the name given to the lungs, according to the general idea, from their *lightness*; as they are also called *loose*, from *loos*, empty, because of their sponginess. V. Jun. Etym.

To LICK, *v. a.* 1. To strike, to beat, to lash, S. A. Bor.

But Davie, lad, I'm sure ye're glaikit;
I'm tauld the Muse ye hae negleckit,
An' gif it's sae, ye sud be *licket*
Until ye fyke.
Burns, iii. 375.

2. To overcome, S.

Su.G. *laegg-a*, ferire, percutere. Ihre observes that Plautus uses *pugno legere* in the same sense; also, *scipione legere*. He views *laegg-a* as a diminutive from *ligg-a* jacere. Isl. *lag-a*, *legg-ia*, transfigere, perfodere; alias *lagg-a*, verberibus caedere. Hence *lag*, ictus, a stroke. *Han geck a lagit*; He received a stroke: *legg-log*, the art of striking, or to express it in the language of this refined age, "the noble science of pugilism." V. Verel. Ind. Germ. *leg-en*, ponere, also signifies sternere, prosternere, facere ut jaceat; like A.S. *lecg-an*, which has both senses, jacere; pulsare, sternere, occidere. Somn., Benson.

LICK, *s.* A stroke, a blow, S. *To give one his licks*, to beat, to chastise one; a vulgar phrase.

When he committed all these tricks,
For which he well deserv'd his *licks*,
With red-coats he did intermix.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 28.

Johnson mentions this as a low word, used by Dryden. He derives it from the verb, while he has mentioned no similar sense of the latter. The *v. lick* is indeed used as a provincial term, both in the N. and S. of England.

LICK, *s.* A wag, one who plays upon another, S.

He's naithing but a shire daft *lick*,
And disna care a fiddlestick,
Altho' your tutor Curl and ye
Shou'd serve him sae in elegy.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 342.
And was nae Willy a great lown,
As shyre a *lick* as e'er was seen?
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 272.

Perhaps from Su.G. *lek-a*, Isl. *leik-a*, to play. It may, however, be allied to A.S. *liccet-an* to dissemble, to feign, *liccetere* a hypocrite; *lycce*, a liar.

LICK-SCHILLING, *s.* A term of reproach expressive of poverty.

—*Lick-schilling* in the mill-house.
Dunbar, *Evergreen*, ii. 60. st. 25.

i. e. one who lives by licking what is called *schilling* at a mill. V. SCHILLING.

LICK-WAKE. V. LYK-WAIK.

LIDDER, LIDDIR, *adj.* 1. Inactive, sluggish. A. Bor. *lither*.

Ye war not wount to be sa *liddir* ilk ane
At nycht betellis and werkis Veneriane.
Doug. Virgil, 3 '1. 23.

Lidder spede, slow progress. *Ibid.* 10. 7.

2. Not forward, in comparison of others.

Thocht I be in my asking *lidder*,
I pray thy Grace for to considder,
Thow hes maid baith Lordis and Lairdis,
And hes geuin mony riche rewairdis,
To thame that was full far to seik,
Quhen I lay nichtlie be thy cheik.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 262. 263.

3. "Loathsome," Gl. Sibb.

It is used by Douglas in a sense apparently different from that of sluggish, in the description of Charon:

His smottrit habit ouer his schulderis *lidder*
Hang peuagely knyt with ane knot togidder.
Virgil, 173. 47.

This corresponds to—

Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus.
Virg.

Rudd. refers to A.S. *lythre*, nequam. But this seems to have no affinity. It is probably formed as a comparative from *lith* mollis, lenis; whence *lithnesse* inertia. Germ. *liederlich* signifies careless, negligent. It may be allied to Su.G. *lat*, Isl. *latur*, lazy, *laettia*, laziness. Isl. *leidur*, however, is rendered turpis, sordidus, Sw. *leed*, from Isl. *leid-a*, taedio afficere, molestum et aegre alicui facere, ut ab incaepto desistat; Verel. Ind. Hence, he adds, Ital. *laido*, Fr. *laide*, foedus, sordidus.

LIDDERLIE, *adv.* Lazily.

—Debora rulit Juda
With spreit of prophecie,
Quhen men wes sueir, and durst not steir;
But lurkit *lidderlie*.
Arbuthnot, Maitland Poems, p. 144.

LIE, *adj.* Sheltered, warm, S.—LYE, *s.* Shelter. V. LE.

LIESOME, *adj.* "Warm, sultry," Gl. Shirr. Aberd.

This explanation seems to refer to the following passage:

Ay, Ned, says she, this is a *liesome* night!
It is, says he; I fear that birn's no light.
Ye better lat me ease you o't a wee,
It winna be sae great a lift to me.
Shirref's Poems, p. 90.

The word, as used in this sense, must have a common fountain with LE and LITHE, calm, q. v.

LYFLAT, *adj.* Deceased.

A child was chewyt thir twa luffaris betuene,
Quhilk gudly was, a maydyn brycht and schene;
So forthyr furth, be ewyn tyme off hyr age,
A squier Schaw, as that full well was seyne,
This *lyflat* man hyr gat in.
Rycht gudly men came off this lynying.
Wallace, vi 71. MS.

In Gl. Perth edit. *lyflat* is absurdly rendered, *the very same*. In edit. 1648 it is *life lait*, q. lately in life. In the same sense *late* is still used. The term, however, has most affinity to Su.G., Isl. *liflat*, loss of life, amissio vitae, interitus, Verel.; from *lif* vita, and *lat-a* perdere; Isl. *lata lifid*, *liflat-ast*, perdere vitam, to die; *liflatinn*, fato sublatus, defunctus, ibid. The old bard, by giving this designation to the Squire Schaw, who had married Wallace's daughter, means to say that he had died only a short while before he wrote.

LYFLAT, *s.* Course of life, mode of living.

As I am her, at your charge, for plesance,
My *lyflat* is bot honest chewysance.
Flour off realmys forsuth is this regioun,
To my reward I wald haiff gret gardoun.
Wallace, ix. 375. MS.

Edit. 1648, *life-lait*. A.S. *lif-lade*, vitae iter, from *lif* life, and *lade* a journey, or peregrination. Wallace means that he had nothing for his support but what he won by his sword.

LIFT, LYFT, *s.* The firmament, the atmosphere, S.

—— With that the dow
Heich in the *lift* full glaide he gan behald,
And with hir wingis sorand mony fald.
Doug. Virgil, 144. 53.

"*If the lift fall, we'll a' gather laverocks*, a proverb used when a person expresses improbable expectations." Gl. Compl.S. More generally, "May be the lift will fall, and smore the laverocks;" spoken to those who are afraid of every thing evil befalling themselves or others.

Another proverb is used, in relation to one who possesses great power of wheedling. It evidently alludes to the idea of the fascinating power of serpents, by means of their breath. *He could souck the larricks out of the lift*, S.B.

Lyfte and *lefte* seem to have been used in the same sense, O.E. although overlooked by Jun., Hearne, and other etymologists.

Tho hurde he thulke tyme angles synge ywys
Up in the *lufte* a murye song, & that songe was thys.
R. Glouc. p. 280.

A voyce was herde on hygh the *lefte*,
Of whiche all Rome was adradde.
Gower, Conf. Am. Fol. 46. b.

The latter may, however, signify the *left* hand, sinistra; this being a bad omen.

A.S. *lyft* aer, Alem. *lupht*, Su.G. *luft*; Isl. *loft*, *lopt*, id. *alopte* in aera, *a lopt* in aerem levatum, *lopt-a* in aerem a terra levo, (G. Andr.) E. *aloft*. Thus it would appear that this is the origin of the *v. lift*, to elevate, q. to carry up into the air. Some have derived A.S. *heof-an*, heaven, from the Gothic verbs signify to *heave*. But Schilter renders it q. *hochfan*, summum aulaeum, because it extends like a high curtain; vo. *Ban*.

I find that Mr. Tooke inverts the etymon given of *lift*. He views the S. term, signifying firmament, as merely *hlifod*, the past part. of A.S. *hlif-ian*, to elevate; and as equivalent to *heaven*, from *heaf-an*, id. Divers. Purley, ii. 161. 162.

To LIFT, *v. a.* To carry off by theft, especially used with respect to cattle, S.

This term has been adopted by those who, living on the confines of the Highlands, did not deem it

expedient to give its proper name to a practice formerly sanctioned by the most powerful chieftains.

It seems to be merely an accidental coincidence that MoesG. *hlift-us* signifies a thief, and *hlif-an* to steal. Junius, however, is uncertain whether to connect it with Gr. κλεπτης, fur, or with Belg. *lift-en* levare, tollere; Gl. Goth.

To LIG, *v. n.* To lie, to recline, Aberd. A. Bor.

Slane ar the wachis *liggand* on the wal,
Opnyt the portis, leit in thare feris all.
Doug. Virgil, 47. 46.

This night sall ye *lig* within mine armes,
To-morrow my bride sall be.
Edom o' Gordon, *Percy's Reliques*, i. 88.

"*Lig ye down there*; lie down there. North." Gl. Grose.

MoesG. *lig-an*, A.S. *licg-an*, Isl. *lig-a*, Su.G. *ligg-a*, Chauc. *ligge*, id.

LIGGAR, *s.* The name given, in the south of S., to a foul salmon.

Perhaps from the preceding v., as fishes of this species become foul by *lying* too long in the fresh water, and not going to the sea.

LIGGAT, *s.* A gate, properly a park-gate, Galloway.

LIGLAG, *s.* 1. A confused noise of tongues as that of a multitude of people talking at the same time, S.

2. A great deal of idle talk, S.

Liklaking occurs in Davie's Life of Alexander, for the clashing of swords; probably from Isl. *klack-a* clango; G. Andr. Su.G. *klick-a* leviusculum crepitum edere, Ihre. Teut. *klick-en* crepitare, *klick* verber, ictus, *klack-en*, verberare resono ictu. The reduplication in the form of our word denotes the reiteration of the same or similar sounds. It may have been softened from *click-clack*. Su.G. *ligg-a*, however, signifies to harass by intreaties.

LIK, *s.* A dead body.

Quha aw this *lik* he bad hir nocht deny.
Wallace, scho said, that full worthy has beyne.
Than wepyt scho, that peté was to seyne.
Wallace, ii. 331. MS.

Isl. *lyk*, Su.G. *lik*, A.S. *lic*. id. The Su.G. term primarily signifies an animated body; in a secondary sense, one that is destitute of life. MoesG. *leik*, Isl. *lyk*, A.S. *lyc*, are used with the same latitude. Hence Isl. *lyk-kysta* a coffin, *lyk-born* a bier. V. LICAYM.

LYK, LIKE, *adj.* Used as the termination of many words in S., which in E. are softened into *ly*. It is the same with A.S. *lic*, *lice*; and denotes resemblance.

Ihre observes, with very considerable ingenuity: "The Latins would hardly have known the origin of their terms *talis*, *qualis*, but from our word *lik*. For cognate dialects can scarcely have any thing more near, than *qualis*, and the term used by Ulph., *quileiks*, Alem. *uuiolih*; *similis*, and MoesG. *samaleiks*; *talis* and Goth. *tholik*, &c. Thus it appears, what is the uniform meaning of the Lat. terminations in *lis*, as puer*ilis*, vir*ilis*, &c. with the rest which the Goths constantly express by *lik*, barns*lig*, man*lig*. Both indeed mark similitude to the noun to which they are joined, i. e. what resembles a *man* or *boy*. I intentionally mention these, as unquestionable evidences of the affinity of the languages of Greece and Rome to that of Scythia; of which those only are ignorant, who have never compared them, which those alone deny, who are wilfully blind in the light of noon-day." V. *Lik*.

LYK, LIK, *v. impers.* *Lyk til us*, be agreeable to us.

It sall *lik til ws* all perfay,
That ilk man ryn his falow til
In kyrtil alane, gyve that yhe will.
Wyntown, viii. 35. 38.

MoesG. *leik-an*, A.S. *lyc-ian*, Su.G. *lik-a*, placere.

LIKAND, *part.* Pleasing, agreeable.

Doun thruch the ryss ane river ran with stremis
So lustely upoun the *lykand* lemis,
That all the laik as lamp did leme of licht.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 9.

A.S. *liciend*, placens, delectans. V. the v.

LYKANDLIE, *adv.* Pleasantly, agreeably.

Sa *lykandlie* in peace and liberté,
At eis his commoun pepil gouernit he.
Doug. Virgil, 253. 14.

LIKING, LIKYNG, 1. Pleasure, delight.

It occurs in that beautiful passage in *The Bruce*:

A! fredome is a noble thing!
Fredome mayss man to haiff *liking*!
Fredome all solace to man giffis;
He levys at ess, that frely levys.
Barbour, i. 226. MS.

2. A darling, an object that gives delight.

And I sall fallow thé in faith, or with fayis be fellit
As thy lege man lele, my *lyking* thou art.
Houlate, iii. 15.

A.S. *licung*, pleasure, delight.

LYKLY, *adj.* Having a good appearance, S.

Off *lykly* men that born was in Ingland,
Be suerd and fyr that nycht deit v thousand.
Wallace, vii. 513. MS.

This word is used by Shakespeare. I take notice of it, merely to observe that Su.G. *lyklig* signifies, bono similis, sat bonus; according to Ihre, from *lik* good. Isl. *liklig*, id. *madur likligste*, vir aspectu pulcherrimus; Heims Kr. Tom. i. p. 280. From *lik*, bonus, Ihre derives *lik-a* to please, because we are pleased with what is beautiful.

To LIKLY, *v. a.* To adorn, to render agreeable.

So me behuffit whilum, or be dum,
Sum bastard Latyne, Frensche, or Inglis ois,
—To keip the sentence, thareto constrenit me,
Or that to mak my sayng short sum tyme,
Mare compendius, or to *likly* my ryme.
Doug. Virgil, 5. 18.

Formed from the adj.

LYK-WAIK, LIKE WALK, *s.* The watching of a dead body during night.

Als mony syne he takin has anone,
Bred and vpbrocht besyde the flude Ufens,
Quham that he ettilles for to send from thens,
To Pallas *like walkis* and obsequies,
To strow his funeral fyre of birnand treis

As was the gise, with blude of prisoneris,
Eftir the auld rytes into mortall weris.
Doug. Virgil, 336. 4.

Mr. Brand supposes that Pennant has erroneously written *late-wake;* Popular Antiquities, p. 26. But this is the modern corruption of the term in S.

Sibb. uses this improper orthography. Lye has justly observed, that *walk* is used by Douglas merely in the sense of *wake*, it being common with S. writers to insert *l;* Jun. Etym. The word is evidently formed from A.S. *lic* a body, and *wac-ian* to watch. V. LIK.

This ancient custom most probably originated from a silly superstition, with respect to the danger of a corpse being carried off by some of the agents of the invisible world, or exposed to the ominous liberties of brute animals. But, in itself, it is certainly a decent and proper one; because of the possibility of the person, considered as dead, being only in a swoon. Whatever was the original design, the *lik-wake* seems to have very early degenerated into a scene of festivity extremely incongruous to the melancholy occasion.

Pennant gives an amusing account of the strange mixture of sorrow and joy in the *late-wakes* of our Highlanders.

"The *Late-wake* is a ceremony used at funerals. The evening after the death of any person, the relations and friends of the deceased meet at the house, attended by bagpipe or fiddle; the nearest of kin, be it wife, son, or daughter, opens a melancholy ball, dancing and *greeting*, i. e. crying violently at the same time; and this continues till day light; but with such gambols and frolics among the younger part of the company, that the loss which occasioned them is often more than supplied by the consequences of that night. If the corpse remain unburied for two nights, the same rites are renewed. Thus, *Scythian* like, they rejoice at the deliverance of their friends out of this life of misery. This custom is an ancient *English* one, perhaps a *Saxon*. *Chaucer* mentions it in his Knight's Tale, v. 2960.

——Shall not be told for me,
How Arcite is brent to ashen cold;
Ne how the *liche-wake* was yhald
All thilke night. ——

It was not alone in *Scotland* that these watchings degenerated into excess. Such indecencies we find long ago forbidden by the church. *In vigiliis circa corpora mortuorum vetantur choreæ et cantilenæ, seculares ludi et alii turpes et fatui.* Synod. Wigorn. An. 1240." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 112.

The *lik-wake* is retained in Sweden, where it is called *wakstuga*, from *wak-a* to watch, and perhaps *stuga*, a room, an apartment; or cottage. Ihre observes, that "although these wakes should be dedicated to the contemplation of our mortality, they have been generally passed in plays and compotations, whence they were prohibited in public edicts;" vo. WAKE.

Not only did the Synod of Worcester prohibit songs, and other profane, loose, and foolish amusements; but enjoined that none should attend wakes, except for the purposes of devotion. Nec ad dictas Vigilias aliqui veniant, nisi causa devotionis. Du Cange, vo. *Vigiliae*.

LIL FOR LAL, tit for tat, retaliation.

Your catale and your gude thai ta;
Your men tha spar nought for to sla,
Quhen ye set you thaim for to grewe:
To serve you sua tha ask na leve,
Bot ay tha qwyte you *lil for lal*,
Or that thai skale thare markat all.
Wyntown, ix. 13. 63.

At first view this phrase seemed to have some reference to musical symphony, q. one stroke for another. V. LILL. But I have accidentally discovered, in the laws of Alfred, what must undoubtedly have been the origin of the expression. It is a law requiring strict retaliation; Honda for honda, fet for fet, berning for berning, wund with wund, *lael with laele;* i. e. Manum pro manu, pedem pro pede, adustionem pro adustione, vulnus pro vulnere, *vibicem pro vibice*, or, stripe for stripe. It is indeed the very language of the A.S. version of Ex. xxi. 24. 25. only *with* is used throughout the passage there, but *for* in some of the clauses here; both having the same meaning. Thus *lael for laele* would be precisely the same as *lael with laele*.

LILL, *s.* The hole of a wind instrument, S. V. Gl. Ramsay. In Edit. 1800, this word in pl. is erroneously printed *lilts*.

Go on, then, Galloway, go on,
To touch the *lill*, and sound the drone;
A' ither pipers may stand yon',
When ye begin.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 154. V. LILT, *v.*

To LILT, *v. n.* 1. To sing cheerfully, S.

I've heard a lilting at our ewes milking,
Lasses a' *lilting* before the break of day.
Flowers of the Forest, *Ritson's S. Songs*, ii. 1.

Our Jenny sings saftly the "Cowden Broom knows,"
And Rosie *lilts* swiftly the "Milking the Ewes."
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 106.

Lilts sweetly, Edit. Foulis, 1768.

In this sense it is also applied to the music of birds.

The sun looks in o'er the hill-head, and
The laverock is *liltin'* gay.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 152.

2. To sing on a high or sharp key, S.

Sometimes the phrase *lilt it up* is equivalent to "raise the tune cheerfully."

3. It denotes the lively notes of a musical instrument, S.

Wha winna dance, wha will refuse to sing?
What shepherd's whistle winna *lilt* the spring?
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 190.

Hence, perhaps, the phrase, *to lilt and dance*, to dance with great vivacity; Fife.

4. To lilt out, to take off one's drink merrily, S. an oblique sense.

Tilt it lads, and *lilt* it *out*,
And let us ha'e a blythsome bowt.
Up wi't there, there,
Dinna cheat, but drink fair.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 239.

Su.G. *lull-a*, Fenn. *laul-an*, cane ; Teut. *lull-en*, *lull-en*, numeros non verba canere ; *lol*, *lul*, ratio harmonica, Kilian. Germ. *laut-en*, Alem. *liut-en*, seem more nearly allied to *Leid*, a song, q. v. In Gl. Ramsay this is derived from *Lill*, q. v. V. also Lill-pipe.

LILT, *s.* A cheerful air, in music; properly applied to what is sung, S.

Thy breast alane this gladsome guest does fill,
With strains that warm our hearts like cannel gill,
And learns thee, in thy umquhile gutcher's tongue,
The blythest *lilts* that e'er my lugs heard sung.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 390.

To cheer your hearts I'll chant to you a *lilt*,
Sae may for a wee but listen til't.
Morison's Poems, p. 122.

LILT, *s.* A large draught or pull in drinking, frequently repeated, Fife.

LILTING, *s.* The act of singing cheerfully. V. the *v.*

LILT-PYPE, *s.* A particular kind of musical instrument.

All thus our Ladye thai lofe, with lyking and list;—
The *lilt-pype* and the lute, the cithill in fist.
Houlate, iii. 10. *MS.*

"The *lilt-pype*," says Ritson, "is probably the bag-pipe." Essay on S. song, cxv. This conjecture is confirmed, as far as it can be by analogy, from the sameness of the signification of Teut. *lul-pijpe*, *lulle-pijpe*, tibia utricularis; whence *lulle-pijper*, a player on the bag-pipe, utricularius ascaules, Kilian.

LIME, *s.* Glue; Gl. Sibb. Teut. *lijm*, gluten.

LIMITOUR, *s.* An itinerant and begging friar.

I charge the yit as I have ellis,
Be halie relickis, beidis and bellis,
Be ermeitis that in desertis dwellis,
Be *limitoris* and tarlochis.
Philotus, *S.P.R.* iii. 48.

Skinner supposes that this was a seller of indulgences, thus denominated as *limiting* or fixing the price for each sin. Jun. defines the term as denoting a friar or monk who discharged his office within certain *limits* or bounds. From the Visions of P. Ploughman it appears, indeed, that the *limitour* was properly a confessor, who, by virtue of episcopal letters, although he had no parochial charge, was authorised to hear confession and grant absolution within a certain district. R. de Langland describes him metaphor. in allusion to a surgeon.

Conscience called a leche that coulde well *shriue;*
Go saluеth tho that sick ben, & through syn wounded,
Shrift shope sharpe salue, and made hem do penaunce,
For her misdedes that they wrought had.—
The frere hereof harde, and hyed hym ful fast
To a lord for a letter, leaue to haue curen,
As a curatour he were; and came with his letters,
Boldly to the bishop, and hys briefe had
In countreys there he came in, *confession to here.*

The writer then gives a character of a friar of this description; which, in that age, it may be supposed, was by no means singular.

I knew such one once, not eyght winters passed,
Came in thus coped, at a court where I dwelled,
And was my lordes leche, and my ladyes both.
Ar' last this *limitour*, tho my lorde was oute,
He s..ued so our women, till some were with childe.
—Here is Contrition, quod Conscience, my cousin sore wounded.
Comfort him, quod Conscience, & take kepe to hys soores.
The plasters of the *Person*, and pouders beaten to sore,
He letteth hem lig ouer long, & loth is to chaunge hem.
From lenten to lenten his plasters biten.
That is ouer long, quod this *limitor*, I leue I shall amend it;
And goeth & gropeth Contrition, and gaue him a plaster
Of a priuy payment, and I shall praye for you.—
Thus he goth, & gathereth, and gloseth ther he shriueth,
Till contrition had cleane for..ten to crie, & to wepe,
And wake for his workes, as he was wont to do.
P. Ploughman, Fol. ult. Edit. 1561.

The character given by Chaucer is nearly alike.

A Frere ther was, a wanton and a mery,
A *Limitour*, a ful solempne man.
In all the ordres foure is non that can
So moche of daliance and fayre langage.
—His tippet was ay farsed ful of knives,
And pinnes, for to given fayre wives.
—Somwhat he lisped for his wantonnesse,
To make his English swete upon his tonge;
And in his harping, whan that he hadde songe,
His eyen twinkeled in his hed aright,
As don the sterres in a frosty night.
Cant. T. Prol. v. 208—271.

LIMMAR, LIMMER, *s.* 1. A scoundrel, a worthless fellow.

"The noblis hauand gret indignation in lykwise of the trubyl falling baith to tham and thair commonis, send ane certane of gentyl men as ambassatouris to king Gryme, persuading hym in thair name to deuoid hym of vnhappy & mischeuous *limmaris*, in quhom he had onir gret confidence." Bellend. Cron. B. xi. c. 13. Posthabitis *sceleratorum* sententiis, Boeth. Used also for *nebulo*, Ibid. c. 14. V. Lurdane.

God send grace to our Quene Regent,
Be law to mak sic punishment,
To gar *lymmars* forbeir
For till oppress the innocent,
Now into this new yeir.
Maitland Poems, p. 279.

Limmer is used in our laws as equivalent to *thief*, *riever*.

"Sik hes bene, and presentlie is the barbarous cruelties, and dailie heirschippes of the wicked thieves and *limmers* of the clannes and surnames following, &c.——This mischief and schamefull dis-

ordour increasis, and is nurished be the oversight, hounding-out, receipt, mainteinance, and not punishment of the thieves, *limmers* and vagaboundes." Acts, Ja. VI. 1594. c. 227; Murray.

Mr. Pinkerton justly observes, that *lymmar*, like *shrew* E., was anciently masculine. It is still thus used, Aberd.

I hitcht about Lyrnessus wa'as
Till I my time cou'd see;
Syne gart the *lymmers* tak their heels.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

V. also p. 2.

Chaucer uses *limer* for a blood-hound, Fr. *limier*, id. Hence it might be used metaphor. for one, who, like a blood-hound, was constantly in pursuit of prey. Teut. *luymer*, however, is rendered, insidiator, from *luym-en* observare, insidiari. According to the latter, *limmar* might originally denote one who lays snares for others, who lies in wait to deceive.

2. In vulgar language, a woman of loose manners, S.

LIMMERY, *s.* Villainy, deceit.

Of *Scotland well*, the Friers of *Faill*,
The *limmery* lang hes lastit;
The Monks of Melros made gude kaill
On Friday when they fastit.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 37.

LYMMIT, *pret.*

Nature had *lymmit* folk, for thair reward,
This gudlie king to governe and to gy.
King Hart, c. i. st. 3.

Perhaps q. bound, engaged, from Teut. *lym-en* agglutinare.

LYMOURIS, LYMMOUR, LIMNARIS, *s. pl.* The shafts of a cart or chariot.

The cartis stand with *lymouris* bendit strek.
Doug. Virgil, 287. 5.

Lymmouris, ibid. 426. 47.

The *lymnaris* wer of burnisit gold.
Palice of Honour, i. 33. *Birneist*, Ed. 1579.

"*Limmers*, a pair of shafts; North. *Limbers*, thills or shafts; Berksh." Gl. Grose.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *limon*, *limons*, id. Whence the phrase *cheval limonier*, a thill horse. Menage ridiculously imagines that *limon* is instead of *timon*, from *temo*. It may naturally be traced to Isl. *lim*, pl. *limar*, Sw. *lem*, pl. *lemmar*, rami arborum; Su.G. *lima*, *laem*, *lemm*, tabula, asser.

LYMPET, *part. pa.*

—— I ly in the lymb, *lympet* the lathaist.
Houlate, iii. 26. MS.

Probably maimed, or crippled. A.S. *limp-healt*, lame. Isl. *limp-ast*, viribus deficit, G. Andr. p. 167. *Lymb* contains an allusion to that sort of prison which the Papists call *limbus*, in which they suppose that the souls of all departed saints were confined before the death of Christ.

LIN, LYN, *s.* 1. A cataract, a fall of water, S.; sometimes *lynd*, Rudd.

"Becaus mony of the watteris of Scotland ar full of *lynnis*, als sone as thir salmond cumis to the *lyn*, thay leip." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

The wattir *lynnys* rowtis, and euery lynd
Quhislit and brayit of the souchand wynd.
Doug. Virgil, 201. 23.

It grows ay braider to the sea,
Sen owre the *lin* it came.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 110.

2. The pool into which water falls over a precipice, the pool beneath a cataract, S.

—— I saw a river rin
Outoure a steipie rock of stane,
Syne lychtit in a *lin*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 6.

The shallowest water makes maist din,
The deadest pool the deepest *linn*,
The richest man least truth within,
Tho' he preferred be.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 92.

Then up and spake the popinjay,
Says—"What needs a' this din?
It was his light lemman took his life,
And hided him in the *linn*."
Ibid. ii. 49.

It seems uncertain which of these is the primary sense. For A.S. *hlynna* denotes a torrent, Isl. *lind* a cascade, aqua scaturiens, Verel. Ind.: and C.B. *lhynn*, Arm. *len*, Ir. *lin*, a pool.

I have met with no evidence, that *lyn* is used in the sense given by Sibb., as denoting "two opposite contiguous cliffs or heughs covered with brushwood."

LIN, LINN, *v. s.* To cease.

"Yet our northern prikkers, the borderers, notwithstanding, with great enormitie, (as thought me) and not unlyke (to be playn) unto a masterless hounde houyling in a hie wey, when he hath lost him he wayted upon, sum hoopyng, sum whistelyng, and moste with crying a *Berwyke!* a *Berwyke!* a *Fenwyke!* a *Fenwyke!* a *Bulmer*, a *Bulmer!* or so ootherwise as theyr capteins names wear, never *linnde* those troublous and daungerous noyses all the night long." Patten's Account of Somerset's Expedition, Dalyell's Fragments, p. 76.

LINCUM LICHT.

Thair kirtillis wer of *lincum licht*,
Weill prest with mony plaittis.
Chr. Kirk. st. 2.

This has been understood as denoting some cloth, of a *light* colour, made at *Lincoln*. Mr. Pinkerton, however, says, that it is a common Glasgow phrase for *very licht*, and that no particular cloth was made at Lincoln; Maitland Poems, p. 450, Append. Sibb. also thinks it not probable that this signifies "any cloth manufactured at Lincoln, but merely *linen*;" Chron. *S.P.* ii. 368.

With respect to the phrase being used in Glasgow, I can only say, that during twenty years residence there I never heard it. But although it were used, it would rather strengthen the idea that the allusion were to Lincoln; as suggesting that the colour referred to, which was brought from that city, excelled any other.

It confirms the common interpretation, that the phrase, *lincum green* frequently occurs.

His merryemen are a' in ae liverye clad,
O' the *Linkome grene* sae gaye to see.
Outlaw Murray, *Minstrelsy Border*, i. 8.

As Spenser uses the phrase *Lincolne greene*, there is no room to doubt as to the meaning of the allusion.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad,
Of *Lincolne greene*, belayd with silver lace.
V. *Sir Tristrem*, Note, p. 256.

It seems scarcely necessary to add, that the term *lincum* is not only used with respect to the colour, but the peculiar texture or mode of manufacture.

Ane sark maid of the *linkome twyne*,
Ane gay grene cloke that will nocht stenye.—
Bannatyne Poems, p. 160. st. 8.

LIND, LYND, *s.* A teil or lime tree, E. *linden*.

Licht as the lynd is a common allusion, because of the lightness of this tree; as Virg. uses the phrase *tilia levis*, Georg. i. 173.

——Set in stede of that man, *licht as lynd*,
Outhir ane cloud or ane waist puft of wynd.
Doug. Virgil, 316. 6.

I wait it is the spreit of Gy,
Or ellis fle be the sky,
And *lycht as the lynd*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 173. st. 2.

It occurs also in P. Ploughman.

Was never leafe upon *lind* lighter thereafter.
Fol. 7. a.

This allusion seems to have had its origin from the use anciently made of the bark of this tree; especially as bonds and fetters were formed of it. It was employed for this purpose so early as the time of Pliny. Inter corticem et lignum tenues tunicas multiplici membrana, e quibus vincula tiliae vocantur. Hist. Lib. 16. c. 14. Wachter observes, that the Germans call bonds of this kind *lindenbast*, i. e. vincula tiliacea; and that, from these fetters, the Swedes not only give the name of *linden trae*, but also of *bast*, to the tree itself, from *lind-en* to bind.

Under the lind, "under the teil tree, or any tree, or in the woods; a way of speaking very usual with poets." Rudd.

I haif bene banneist *undir the lynd*
This lang tyme, that nane could me fynd,
Quhill now with this last eistin wynd,
I am cum heir.——
Bannatyne Poems, p. 176.

Lord Hailes renders this phrase, "under the line or equator." As this language was used with respect to those who were in a rambling state, either from choice or from necessity, the poet seems to play on the words by his allusion to the *eastern* wind; as if this had brought him back from the regions under the equator. But at most it is merely a *lusus poeticus*. The phraseology properly signifies, being in the woods.

Thare housis thay forhow, and leuis waist,
And *to the woddis* socht, as thay war chaist,
And lete thare nekkis and hare blaw with the wynd:
Sum vtheris went yelland *vnder the lynd*,
Quhyl a the skyis of thare skrik fordynnys.
Doug. Virgil, 220. 40.

Here *under the lynd* is used as synon. with *to the woddis*. We have a similar phrase in *Adam Bell*, &c.

Cloudeslé walked a lytle beside,
Look't *under the grene wood linde*.
Percy's Reliques, i. 128.

That this is the sense appears also from a passage in Gower.

The kynges doughter, which this sigh,
For pure abasshe drew her adrigh,
And helde her close *vnder the bough*.—
And as she loked her aboute,
She sawe, comende *vnder the lynde*,
A woman vpon an hors behynde.
Conf. Am. Fol. 70. a. b.

I find one instance of the phrase being used with the prep. *on*, as would seem, improperly.

—— Grass on ground or beist *on lind*.
Dunbar, *Ever-green*, ii. 57. st. 19.

The teil tree is celebrated by the old Northern Scalds. G. Andr. quotes the following passage from an ancient Isl. poem, where this tree is introduced as an emblem of the return of Spring.

Vex yđn, vellur rodna,
Verpur lind, *thrimur snerper.*
Crescit assiduus labor, prata rubescunt,
Mutat colores Tilia, praelia exasperantur.

As bonds are made of the bark of the teil-tree, Ihre seems to think that it is denominated *lynd* from this circumstance, from *lind-a* to bind. But G. Andr. gives the word as primarily denoting a tree, and only applied, in a more confined sense, to the teil-tree: *Lind*, arbor, tilia, p. 167. *Lundr* denotes a wood: and it deserves observation, that Isl. writers use this term precisely in the same sense in which *lind* is used by our old poets. *Aec veg til lundar;* Ad sylvam mihi eundum est:——in quibus verbis poeta *exul*, et *ad sylvas damnatus*, suum statum respexit. Gl. Landnamabok. C.B. *llwyn* also signifies a wood, a tree.

Thus, it seems natural to conclude, either that this phrase, *under the lynd*, did not originate from *lind* the teil-tree, but Isl. *lund-ur* a wood; or, that the name, originally denoting a wood in general, came to be transferred to one particular species of tree, because of the great partiality that our ancestors had for it, both because of its beauty and its usefulness.

LINDER, *s.* A short gown, shaped like a man's vest, with sleeves, worn both by old women and by children; Ang.

Perhaps q. *lendir*, from Isl. *lendar*, lumbi, because this garment sits close to the *loins* or *reins;* or Su.G. Isl. *linda*, a girdle. *Lind-a*, *v.* signifies to swaddle.

To LINE, *v. a.* To beat. Hence, a game in which a number of boys beat one of the party with their hats or caps, is called *Line him out;* Ang.

To LYNE, Lyn, *v. a.* To measure land with a line.

"The *lyners* sall sweare, that they sall faithfullie *lyne* in lenth as braidnes, according to the richt meiths and marches within burgh. And they sall *lyn* first the fore pairt, and thereafter the back pairt of the land." Burrow Lawes, c. 102, s. 3.

Lat. *lin-eo, are*, id.

LYNER, *s.* One who measures land with a line. V. the *v.*

LING, *s.* 1. A species of grass, Ayrs.

"All beyond the mountains is a soft mossy ground, covered with heath, and a thin long grass called *ling* by the country people." P. Ballantrae, Statist. Acc. i. 105.

Johns. renders E. *ling* heath; although, from the authority he gives, it is evidently different. It is used in the same sense, A. Bor. V. Gl. Grose.

2. *Pull ling*, cotton grass, Eriophorum vaginatum, Linn.

"There is a moss plant with a white cottony head growing in mosses, which is the first spring food of the sheep. It springs in February, if the weather is *fresh*. It is commonly called *pull ling*. The sheep take what is above the ground tenderly in their mouths, and without biting it draw up a long white stalk." P. Linton, Tweedd. Statist. Acc. i. 133.

Denominated perhaps from being thus *drawn up* or *pulled* by the sheep. Its synon. name is CANNA DOWN, q. v.

LING, LYNG, *s.* A line. *In ane ling*, 1. In a straight line, straight forward.

Schir Oviles, Schir Iwell, in handis war hynt,
And to the lufly castell war led *in ane lyng*.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 10.

2. The phrase is used to denote expedition in motion, "quick career in a straight line;" Shirr. Gl.

Than twa discuvcrowris have thai tane,—
Thai bade thame ryd *in-to a lyng*
To se, qwhat done wes of that thyng.
Wyntown, viii. 26. 207.

Gyf the list rew on syc, quhat gift condigne
Will thou gyf Nisus, ran swyft *in ane ling?*
Doug. Virgil, 139. 26.

Fr. *ligne*, Lat. *lin-ea*.

To LING, *v. n.* To move with long steps or strides, to go at a long pace, S.

And thai that drunkyn had off the wyne,
Come ay wp *lingand* in a lyne,
Quhill thai the bataill come sa ner,
That arowis fell amang thaim ser.
Barbour, xix. 356. MS.

It is also applied to the motion of horses, that have a long step.

And quhair that mony gay gelding
Befoir did in our mercat *ling*,
Now skantlie in it may be sene
Tuelf gait glydis, deir of a preine.
Maitland Poems, p. 183.

Shirr. renders it, to gallop, Gl.

I know not whether this may be allied to Teut. *lingh-en*, to lengthen, or Ir. *ling-im* to skip or go away, also to fling or dart.

To LINK, *v. n.* 1. To walk smartly, to trip, S.

Quhen scho was furth and frie sche was rycht fain
And merrylie *linkit* unto the mure.
Henrysone, Chron. S.P. i. 113.

The lasses now are *linking* what they dow,
And faiked never a foot for height nor how.
Ross's Helenore, p. 73.

2. Used to denote the influx of money.

My dadie's a delver of dikes.
My mither can card and spin;
And I am a fine fodgel lass,
And the siller comes *linkin* in.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 242.

This seems a frequentative from *Ling*, v.

Su.G. *lunk-a* conveys an idea quite the reverse, tarde incedere, ut solent defatigati; Ihre.

LINGEL, LINGLE, *s.* 1. Shoemaker's thread, S. also pron. *lingan*, Fr. *ligneul*. A. Bor. *langot*, the strap of the shoe, Gl. Grose.

Nor hinds wi' elson and hemp *lingle*,
Sit soleing shoon out o'er the ingle.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 203.

The canty cobler quats his sta',
His rozet an' his *lingans*.
His buik has dreed a sair, sair fa'
Frae meals o' bread an' ingans.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 61.

2. A bandage.

—Or louses of thy *lingels* sa lang as thay may last.
Polwart. V. BOUK.

Linda is the word used in this sense in Su.G.; hence *lindebern*, a child wrapt in swaddling-clothes. Ital. *lunga*, a girth or thong of leather.

LINGEL-TAIL'D, *adj.* A term applied to a woman whose clothes hang awkwardly, from the smallness of her shape below, S.

LINGET, *s.* Properly, a rope binding the fore foot of a horse to the hinder one, to prevent him from running off, Ang.

Su.G. *lin-a*, funis crassior. V. LANGET.

LINGET-SEED, *s.* The seed of flax. This is usually called *linget*, S.B. pron. like Fr. *linge*, flax; A.S. *linsaed*, lini semen.

"Sik-like, that nane of the subjects of this realme, take upon hand, to carry or transport foorth of this realme, ony maner of linning claith, *linget seed*," &c. Acts, Ja. VI. 1573. c. 59. Murray.

LINGIS, LINGS, *term.* Somner has observed that this termination, added to an adj., forms a subst. denoting an object possessing the quality expressed by the adj. Hence also, perhaps, the adv. of this form, as *backlingis, blindlingis, halflingis, langlingis, newlingis*, &c.

Ling in A.S. is also a common termination, denoting diminution.

LINGIT, *adj.* Flexible, pliant; *lingit claith*, cloth of a soft texture, E. Loth. "*Lingey*, limber, North." Gl. Grose. V. LENYIE.

LINKS, *s. pl.* 1. The windings of a river, S.

"Its numerous windings, called *links*, form a great number of beautiful peninsulas, which, being of a very luxuriant and fertile soil, gave rise to the following old rhyme:

The lairdship of the bonny *Links* of Forth,
Is better than an Earldom in the North."
Nimmo's Stirlingshire, p. 439. 440.

2. The rich ground lying among the windings of a river, S.

Attune the lay that should adorn
Ilk verse descriptive o' the morn;

Whan round Forth's *Links* o' waving corn
At peep o' dawn,
Frae broomy know to whitening thorn
He raptur'd ran.
Macneill's Poems, ii. 13.

3. The sandy flat ground on the sea-shore, covered with what is called *bent-grass, furze*, &c. S. This term, it has been observed, is nearly synon. with *downs*, E. In this sense we speak of the Links of Leith, of Montrose, &c.

"Upoun the Palme Sonday Evin, the Frenche had thameselfis in battell array upoun the *Links* without Leyth, and had sent furth thair skirmischears." Knox's Hist. p. 223.

"In his [the Commissioner's] entry, I think, at Leith, as much honour was done unto him as ever to a king in our country.—We were most conspicuous in our black cloaks, above five hundred on a brae-side in *the Links* alone for his sight." Baillie's Lett. i. 61.

This passage, we may observe by the way, makes us acquainted with the *costume* of the clergy, at least when they attended the General Assembly, in the reign of Charles I. The etiquette of the time required that they should all have *black cloaks*.

"The island of Westray—contains, on the north and south-west sides of it, a great number of graves, scattered over two extensive plains, of that nature which are called *links* in Scotland." Barry's Orkney, p. 205. "Sandy, flat ground, generally near the sea," N. ibid.

4. The name has been transferred, but improperly, to ground not contiguous to the sea, either because of its resemblance to the beach, as being sandy and barren; or as being appropriated to a similar use, S.

Thus, part of the old Borough-muir of Edinburgh is called *Bruntsfield Links*. The most probable reason of the designation is, that it having been customary to play at golf on the *Links* of Leith, when the ground in the vicinity of Bruntsfield came to be used in the same way, it was in like manner called *Links*.

In the Poems ascribed to Rowley, *linche* is used in a sense which bears some affinity to this, being rendered by Chatterton, *bank*.

Thou limed ryver, on thie *linche* maie bleede
Champyons, whose bloude wylle wythe thie waterres flowe.
Elin. and Jug. v. 37. p. 21.

This is evidently from A.S. *hlinc*, agger limitaneus; quandoque privatorum agros, quandoque paroecias, et alia loca dividens, finium instar. "A bank, wall, or causeway between land and land, between parish and parish, as a boundary distinguishing the one from the other, to this day in many places called a *Linch*;" Somn.

According to the use of the A.S. term, *links* might be q. the boundaries of the river. But, I apprehend, it is rather from Germ. *lenk-en*, flectere, vertere, as denoting the *bendings* or curvatures, whether of the water, or of the land contiguous to it.

Sir J. Sinclair derives *links* "from *ling*, an old English word, for down, heath, or common." Observ. p. 194. But, the term, as we have seen, is sometimes applied to the richest land.

LYNTQUHIT, LINTWHITE, *s.* A linnet, S., often corr. *lintie*; Fringilla linota, Linn.

"The *lyntquhit* sang cunterpoint quhen the oszil yelpit." Compl. S. p. 60.

O sweet ar Coila's haughs an' woods,
When *lintwhites* chaunt amang the buds.
Burns, iii. 251.

—— Larks, gowdspinks, mavises and *linties*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 516. V. GOLDSPINK.

A.S. *linetwige*, Aelfr. Gl.; supposed to receive its name from feeding on the seed of flax, also *linet*; as for the same reason, in Germ. *flachefinke*, q. a flax-finch; Sw. *hampspink*, id., q. a hemp-finch, as feeding on the seed of hemp. C.B. *llinos*, a linnet, according to Junius, from *llin* lint.

LIPPER, *s.* Leprosy.

"Quhen thir ambassatouris was brocht to his presence, he apperit to thair sicht sa ful of *lipper*, that he was repute be thaym maist horribyll creature in erd." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 19. *Lepra* infecto. Boeth.

Wyntown writes *lepyr*. V. APON.

Fr. *lepre*, Lat. *lepra*, id.

LIPPER, *adj.* 1. Leprous.

"Na *lipper* men sall enter within the portes of our burgh.—And gif any *lipper* man vses commonlie contrair this our discharge, to come within our burgh, his claiths quherewith he is cled, sall be taken fra him, and sall be brunt; and he being naked, sall be ejected forth of the burgh." Stat. Gild, c. 15.

2. Applied to fish that are diseased, as synon. with *mysel*, q. v.

"They open the fishe, and lukes not quhither they be mysel or *lipper* fish or not." Chalmerlan Air, c. 21. s. 9. *Leprosi* is the only word used in the Lat. A.S. *hleapere*, leprosus.

To LIPPER, *v. n.* A term used to denote the appearance of foam on the tops of the waves, or of breakers.

Thare, as him thocht, suld be na sandis schald,
Nor yit na land birst *lippering* on the wallis,
Bot quhare the flude went styl, and calmyt al is,
But stoure or bulloure, murmoure, or mouyng,
His steuynnis thidder stering gan the Kyng.
Doug. Virgil, 325. 51.

Hence the tops of broken waves are called *Lipperis* or *lopperis*.

This stoure sa bustuous begouth to rise and grewe,
Like as the sey changis first his hewe
In quhite *lopperis* by the wyndis blast.
Ibid. 226. 13.

This may either be the same with *lapper*, to curdle, according to Rudd., sometimes written *lopper*, "as if the sea were *curdled*;" or it may be immediately allied to MoesG. *hlaup-an*, A.S. *hleap-an*, Su.G. *loep-a*, currere, whence *loepare*, cursor; especially as Germ. *lauff-en* denotes the flowing of water, fluere, manare, and *lauff*, Su.G. *loep*, Isl. *hlaup*, *laup*, are used as nouns in a similar sense. V. LOUP.

LIPPIE, *s.* The fourth part of a peck, S.

"The stipend—consists of 5 bolls of wheat, 33 bolls 3 pecks 1 *lippie* barley, 9 bolls 1 peck 1 *lippie* meal," &c. Statist. Acc. P. Dalmenie, i. 236.

Several vestiges of this word remain in modern E. In Sussex, a *leap* or *lib* is half a bushel. In Essex, a *seed leap* or *lib* is a vessel or basket in which corn is carried; from A.S. *leap* a basket, *saed leap* a seed-basket, Ray. "*Leap*, a large deep basket; a chaff basket, North." Gl. Grose.

It occurs in O.E. "Thei token that that was left of relifis sevene *lepfull*;" in another MS., "*leepis* full." Wiclif, Matt. 15. "Seven *leepis*." Mark 8.

To this agrees Isl. *laup* calathus, quasillum; Su.G. *lop*, *loep*, mensura frumenti, sextam tonnae partem continens; Ihre. He also renders it by *modius*. For although the cognate terms are used to denote certain measures, these differ much from each other. In Sw. *laupsland* denotes as much land as is necessary for sowing this quantity of seed. In like manner, in S. we speak of a *lippie's sawing*, especially as applied to flax-seed, i. e. as much ground as is required for sowing the fourth part of a peck. Hence L. B. *lep-a*, a measure, according to Lye, vo. *Leap*, containing two thirds of a bushel. But in the passage quoted by him, it evidently signifies the third part of *two* bushels. Teut. *loope korens* denotes a bushel. For *loope lands* is expl. quadrans jugeri, agri spatium quod modio uno conseri potest; Kilian. Fris. *loop*, the fourth part of a bushel, synon. with *viertele*.

To LIPPIN, Lyppyn, Lippen, *v. n.* 1. To expect; sometimes used in vulgar language without any prep., at other times with *for*, S. Lancash.

This tre may happyn for to get
The kynd rwte, and in it be set,
And sap to recovyr syne;—
Than is to *lyppyn* sum remede.
Wyntown, vii. 4. 138.

The ferd Alysawndyr oure kyngis sone,
— At Roxburch weddyt Dame Margret,
The erle of Flawndrys dowchtyr fayre,
And *lyppynyt* than to be hys ayre.
Ibid. vii. 10. 382.

But some chield ay upon us keeps an ee,
And sae we need na *lippen* to get free.
Ross's Helenore, p. 51.

Ne'er—deal in cantrip's kittle cunning,
To spier how fast your days are running;
But patient *lippen for* the best,
Nor be in dowy thought opprest.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 123.

2. *To lippin in*, to put confidence in, to trust to, to have dependence on.

Lippin not Troianis, I pray you *in* this hors;
Howeuer it be, I drede the Grekis fors.
And thame that sendis this gift always I fere.
Doug. Virgil, 40. 13.

Do neuer for schame vnto your self that lak,
To *lippin in* spede of fute, and gyf the bak.
Ibid. 329. 18.

3. *To lyppyn off*, used in the same sense.

The fyrst is, that we haf the rycht;
And for the rycht ay God will fycht.
The tothyr is, that thai cummyn ar,
For *lyppynnyng off* thair gret powar,
To sek ws in our awne land.
Barbour, xii. 238. MS.

4. *To lippen till*, to entrust to the charge of one.

I love yow mair for that lofe ye *lippen* me *till*,
Than ony lordschip or land.——
Houlate, ii. 12. MS.

5. *To lippin to*, to trust to, or confide in; the phraseology commonly used, S.

Lippyn not *to* yone alliance reddy at hand.
To be thy mach sall cum ane alienare.
Doug. Virgil, 208. 14.

"*Lippen to* me, but look to yourself," S. Prov. Kelly.

6. *To lippin upon*, to depend on for.

"The first command techis the hart to feir God, to beleif fermelie his haly word, to traist vpon God, *lippin* all gud *vpon* him, to lufe him, and to loue him thairfore." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 29, 6.

None of our etymologists have given any derivation of this word. But it is unquestionably allied to the different Goth. verbs which have the same signification; although it most nearly resembles the participle.

MoesG. *laub-jan*, *ga-laub-jan*, credere; whence *ga-laubjand-ans* credentes, *lippinand*, S. *ga-laubeins* fides. It needs scarcely to be observed, that *b* and *p* are often interchanged. Alem. *loub-en*, *gi-loub-en*, AS. *ge-lyf-en*, *leaf-an*, *lef-an*, Germ. *laub-en*, Belg. *ge-loov-en*, id.

Lypnyng, *s.* Expectation, confidence.

Thai chesyd the mast famows men
Of thare college commendyt then
Wyth the consent of the kyng,
Makand hym than full *lypnyng*
That thai suld sa thraly tret the Pape,
That of Northwyche the byschape
Til of Cawntirbery the se
Befor othir suld promovyd be.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 686.

LIRE, Lyr, Lyre, *s.* 1. The fleshy or muscular parts of any animal, as distinguished from the bones.

Thus it is frequently used by Blind Harry.

Quham euir he strak he byrstyt bayne and *lyr*.
Wallace, v. 1109. MS.

This seems equivalent to *bayne and brawne*, ver. 962.

The burly blaide was braid and burnyst brycht,
In sonder kerwyt the mailyeis off fyne steyll,
Throwch *bayne and brawne* it prochit euirilk deill.

Thus it is applied to the flesh of brute animals, offered in sacrifice.

—— Sum into tailyeis schare,
Syne brocht flikerand sum gobbetis of *lyre*.
Doug. Virgil, 19. 35.

God Bacchus gyftis fast thay multiply,
Wyth platis ful the altaris by and by
And gan do charge, and wourschip with fat *lyre*.
Ibid. 456. 2.

2. Flesh, as distinguished from the skin that covers it.

Of a sword it is said;
What flesh it ever hapneth in,
Either in *lyre*, or yet in skin;
Whether that were shank or arm,
It shall him do wonder great harm.
Sir Egeir, p. 26.

The origin is certainly AS. *lire*, lacerti, the pulp or fleshy parts of the body; as *scanc-lira*, the calf of the leg. Rudd. has observed, that S. "they call that the *lyre*, which is above the knee, in the forelegs of beeves." This has an obvious analogy with Su.G. Dan. *laar*, Mod. Sax. *lurre*, femur, the thigh.

The phrase *fat lyre* used by Doug. would almost suggest that our term had some affinity to Isl. *klyre*, *lyre*, which is the name of the fattest fish, piscis pinguissimi nomen; piscis pinguissimus maris, G. Andr. p. 115. 167. whence *klyrfeit-er*, *lyrfeit-er*, very fat.

LYRE, LYIRE, *s.* That part of the skin which is colourless, especially as contrasted with those parts in which the blood appears.

As ony rose hir rude was reid,
Hir *lyre* wes lyk the lillie.
Chr. Kirk, *st.* 3.

——Hir lips, and cheikis, pumice fret;
As rose maist redolent.
With yvoire nek, and pomells round,
And comelie intervall.
Hir lillie *lyire* so soft and sound;
And proper memberis all,
Bayth brichter, and tichter,
Then marbre poleist clein.
Maitland Poems, p. 239.

This term is common in O.E. in the same sense.

His lady is white as wales bone,
Here *lere* brygte to se upon,
So fair as blosme on tre.
Isumbras, *MS. Cott. V. Tyrwh.* iv. 321.

Her *lyre* light shone. *Launfal.*

"Lyre," says Mr. Pink., "is common in old English romances for *skin*, but originally means *flesh*," Maitl. P. N. 394. But this word is most probably different from the preceding. If its original signification be *flesh*, it is strange that it should be appropriated to one part of the skin only. It seems also to have quite a different origin. Rudd. mentions Cimb. *klyre* gena, a word I have found nowhere else. But it corresponds to AS. *hleor*, *hlear*, which not only signifies the cheek, but the face, the countenance.

LYRE, LAYER, LYAR, *s.* That species of petrel, called the *Shear-water*, Procellaria Puffinus, Linn.

"The—*lyre*—is a bird somewhat larger than a pigeon, and though extraordinary fat, and moreover very fishy tasted, is thought by some to be extremely delicious." P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc. vii. 537.

"This species inhabits also the Orkney isles;—it is called there the *lyre*; and is much valued, both on account of its being a food, and for its feathers." Penn. Brit. Zool. ii. 552.

"The *lyar* bird is not peculiar to this island, but abounds far more here than in other places of the country.—This bird makes its nest by digging a hole horizontally in the loose earth, found among the shelvings of high rocks." P. Walls and Flota, Orkney, Statist. Acc. xvii. 322.

"There is a bird, called a *layer*, here, that hatches in some parts of the rocks. It is reported, that it is only to be found in Dunnet Head, Hoy Head in Orkney, in Wales, and in the Cliffs of Dover, (where it is said to be known by the name of the *puffin*), and in no other place in Britain." P. Dunnet, Caithness, Statist. Acc. xi. 249.

Pennant says they are "found in the *Calf of Man*, and as Mr. Ray supposes in the *Scilly Isles*." There is no reason for supposing the *Lyre* to be the *Puffin*.

Feroensibus, *Liere*, Brunnich, 119. Penn. Zool. 551. Seren. calls the Shearwater, *Larus Niger*. May we suppose that this name has originally been formed from *Lar-us*? or *vice versa*.

To LIRK, *v. a.* To crease, to rumple, S.

It is also used as a *n. v.*, to contract, to shrivel, S.

Isl. *lerk-a* contrahere; *lerkadr* contractus, in plicas adductus. *Hosur lerkadr at beinum*; caligae circa crura in plicas coactae, Landnam. Gl. In the same sense we say that stockings are *lirkit*.

LIRK, *s.* 1. A crease, a mark made by doubling any thing, S.

2. A fold, a double, S.

3. A wrinkle.

Some loo the courts, some loo the kirk,
Some loo to keep their skins frae *lirks*;—
For me, I took tham a' for stirks
That loo'd na money.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 307.

4. A hollow in a hill.

The hills were high on ilka side,
An' the bought i' the *lirk* o' the hill;
And aye, as she sang, her voice it rang,
Out o'er the head o' yon hill.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 281.

To LIS, *v. a.*

Weill gretis yow, lord, yone lusty in leid,
And says him likis in land your langour to *lis*.
Gawan and Gol. i. 14.

"Lessen," Pink. Gl. But I would rather understand it as signifying to assuage; Su.G. *lis-a* requiem dare, lenire.

LISK, LEESK, *s.* The flank, the groin, S. *Lisk*, *lask*, id. A. Bor. *Lesk*, Lincoln.

——The grundyn hede the ilk thraw
At his left flank or *lisk* persit tyte.
Doug. Virgil, 339. 7.

Dan. *liuske*, Sw. id. Seren. *liumske*, Ihre. Belg. *liesch*, id.

LISS, *s.* "Remission, or abatement, especially of any acute disease. Fr. and Sax. *lisse*, remissio, cessatio." Gl. Sibb.

We may add, as cognate terms, Dan. *lise*, Su.G. *lisa*, otium, requies a dolore vel sensu quolibet mali. Ihre seems to view Isl. *leys-a*, A.S. *lyse*, [*lys-an*], to loose, as the origin.

LISTARIS, *s. pl.* The small yard arms.

"Hail on your top sail scheitis, vire your *listaris* and your top sail trossis, & heise the top sail hiear." Compl. S. p. 63.

Perhaps from *list*, the border of a garment, or Germ. *latz*, sinus vestis.

LISTER, *s.* A spear for killing fish. V. LEISTER.

To LIT, LITT, *v. a.* To dye, to tinge, S. A.Bor. Part. pa. *littyt*, dyed.

"Na man bot ane burges may buy woll to *lit*, nor make claith, nor cut claith, without or within bourgh." Burrow Lawes, c. 22.

—— Turnus by his hait and recent dede
Had wyth hys blude *littyt* the ground al rede.
Doug. Virgil, 462. 9.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *lit-um*, the supine of *lino*. Sibb. with far greater propriety mentions Sw. *lett-a*, id. Our term is more immediately allied to Isl. *lit-a* colorare, tingere, *litr*, Su.G. *let*, anc. *lit*, color; hence *twaclitt*, variegated, q. of two colours; Isl. *lit-laus* decolor, *litklaedi* vestes tinctae, *litverpur* colorem deponens, &c.

This term seems to be confined to the Scandinavian dialects of the Goth. I have, at least, observed no vestige of it in the Germ.

LIT, LITT, *s.* Colour, dye, tinge, S.

"It is sene speidfull, that *lit* be cryit vp, and vsit as it was wont to be." Acts Ja. II. 1457, c. 76, edit. 1566. V. HOGERS; also the *v.* Hence,

LITSTAR, LITSTER, *s.* A dyer, one who gives a colour to clothes, S.

"And at na *litstar* be draper, nor by claith to sell agane, nor yit thoilit thairto, vnder the pane of escheit." Acts Ja. II. 1457, c. 76, edit. 1566.

"Na sowter, *litster*, nor flesher, may be brether of the merchand gilde; except they sweare that they sall not vse their offices with their awin hand, bot onlie be servants vnder them." Burrow Lawes, c. 99.

Isl. *litunarmadur* tinctor, literally a colour-man.

LITE, LYTE, *adj.* Little, small, limited.

Consider thy ressoun is so febill and *lite*,
And his knawlege profound and infinite.
Doug. Virgil, 310. 4.

Thys litil toun of Troy, that here is wrocht,
May not wythhald the in sic boundis *lyte*.
Ibid. 300. 50.

"*Lite*, *a lite*, a few or little. North." Gl. Grose.

LITE, LYTE, *s.* 1. A short while.

And though I stood abaisit tho *a lyte*,
No wonder was.
King's Quair, ii. 22.

I you beseik my febyl lyffe to respite,
That I may leif, and endure yit ane *lyte*,
All pane and labour that you list me send.
Doug. Virgil, 263. 34.

The term is used in O.E.

Sithen he gan him drawe toward Normundy,
The londe to visite, & to comfort his frendes.
He rested bot *a lite*, a sonde the Inglis him sendes.
R. Brunne, p. 81.

2. A small portion.

—— I knaw tharin full *lyte*.
Doug. Virgil, 3. 41.

A.S. *lyt*, *lyte*, parum, pauci; Su.G. *lite*, Isl. *litt*, parum. It is not improbable that this is allied to Su.G. *lyte* vitium, as *littleness* implies the idea of defect. Thus the origin may be Isl. *liot-a* damnum accipere; Verel.

LYTE, *s.* Elect, contr. of *elyte*, q. v.

He stud as *Lyte* twa yhere owre,
And Byschape thretty yhere and foure.
Wyntown, vii. 5. 141.

LITE, *s.* A nomination of candidates for election to any office.

"Archibald Earl of Argile,—James Earl of Morton, and John Earl of Marre, being put in *lites*, the voices went with the Earl of Marre." Spotswood, p. 258.

—"You will not finde any Bishop of Scotland, whom the Generall Assemblie hath not first nominated and given vp in *lytes* to that effect."—Bp. Galloway's Dikaiologie, p. 180. V. LEET.

To LITH, LYTH, *v. n.* To listen, to attend.

Than said he loud upone loft, "Lord, will ye *lyth*,
Ye sal nane torfeir betyde, I tak upone hand."
Gawan and Gol. iii. 18.

This word is common in O.E. Su.G. *lyd-a*, Isl. *hlyd-a*, audire, obedire; *hlyding*, *hlydin*, Dan. *lydig*, obediens. From the *v.*, as Ihre observes, are formed A.S. *hlyst-an*, Su.G. *lyst-ra*, *lyst-a*, *hlust-a*, *lysn-a*, Germ. *laust-ern*, Belg. *luyst-ern*, E. *list*, *listen*.

LITH, *s.* 1. A joint, S.

— Thare *lithis* and lymys in salt wattir bedyit,
Strekit on the coist, spred furth, bekit and dryit.
Doug. Virgil, 18. 28.

Not *lichtis* as in the printed copy. V. Gl. Rudd.

"Looking to the breaking of that bred, it represents to thee, the breaking of the bodie and blood of Christ: not that his body was broken in bone or *lith*, but that it was broken with dolour, with anguish and distres of hart, with the weight of the indignation and furie of God, that he sustained for our sins quhilk hee bure." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. F. 4. b.

2. Used metaphor. to denote the hinge of an argument, S.

The Squire perceiv'd; his heart did dance,
For he had fall'n on this perchance.
He did admire, and praise the pith of 't,
And leugh and said, I hit the *lith* of 't.
Cleland's Poems, p. 31.

A.S. *lith*, artus, membrum, Isl. *litha*, id. Verel. Ind. p. 158. This learned writer deduces it from *led-a* to bend; observing that it properly denotes the flexion and articulation of the joints. Proprie est flexus et commissio articulorum. Alem., Dan., Belg., *lid*, Chaucer *lithe*. MoesG. *uslitha* is used to denote a paralytic person, Matt. 8. 6.; 9. 9. deprived of the use of his limbs; *us* signifying *from* or *out of*. To this corresponds S. *aff-lith*, or *out-of-lith*, dislocated, disjointed.

To LITH, *v. a.* To separate the joints one from another, especially for facilitating the business of carving a piece of meat, S. V. the *s.*

LITHE, *adj.* 1. Calm, sheltered from the blast, S. Lancash. Pron. *lyde, leyd*, S.B. synon. *lown.*

"*A lythe place*, i. e. fenced from the wind or air," Rudd. vo. *Le. The lithe side of the hill*, that which is not exposed to the blast, S.

In a *lythe* cantie hauch, in a cottage,
Fu' bien wi' ald warldly store,
Whare never lack'd rowth o' good potage,
And butter and cheese gilore;
There, couthie, and pensie, and sicker,
Wonn'd honest young Hab o' the Heuch.
Jamieson's Pop. Ball. i. 292.

Like thee they scoug frae street or field,
An' hap them in a *lyther* bield.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 34. V. Scoug, *v. n.*

2. Warm, possessing genial heat.

The womannys mylk recomford him full swyth,
Syn in a bed thai brocht him fair and *lyth.*
Wallace, ii. 275. MS.

3. Affectionate, metaphor. used. One is said to *have a lithe side* to a person or thing, when it is meant that he has attachment or regard, S.B.

A.S. *hlithe*, quietus, tranquillus, *hleowth* apricitas, sunshine, *hleoth-faest* calidus, are evidently allied. But it appears in a more primitive form in Isl. *hliae* umbra, umbraculum, locus a vento vel sole immunis. *Ad draga i hlie*, occultare, celare, subducere. *Leite*, locus soli, ascendens inter humiliora terrae, tanquam latibulum depressionis loci; G. Andr. Isl. *hlyd* dicebatur latus cujusvis montis, potissimum tamen pars montis a ventis frigidioribus maxime aversa. Jun. Et. vo. *Lukewarm.* V. Le, under which some other cognate terms are mentioned; as both words claim the same origin.

To Lythe, *v. a.* To shelter, S.B.

'Twas there the Muse first tun'd his saul
To lilt the Wauking of the Faul'.
When ance she kindly *lyth'd* his back,
He fan' nae frost.
Shirrefs' Poems, viii. V. the *adj.*

Lythe, *s.* 1. A warm shelter, S.B.

—— She frae ony beeld was far awa',
Except stanesides, and they had little *lythe.*
Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

2. Encouragement, favour, countenance; metaph. used, S.B.

And he, 'bout Nory now cud see nae *lythe*,
And Bydby only on him looked blythe.
Ross's Helenore, p. 106.

Lythnes, *s.* Warmth, heat.

"To excesse, thair may never cum gud nor profit, nor body nor lif is nevir the bettir. And sa it tynis all maner contience, voce, aynd, *lythenes* and colour." Porteous of Nobilnes, Edin. 1508.

Perhaps it may signify softness, A.S. *lithenesse* lenitas.

To LITHE, *v. a.* 1. To soften.

"I beleif that trew repentance is the special gift of the haly spreit, quhilk be his grace *lythis* and turnis our hart to God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552. Fol. 119. a.

2. To thicken, to mellow; S. Chesh. Spoken of broth, when thickened by a little oat-meal, or by much boiling. Lancash. "*lithe*, to put oatmeal in broth." Tim Bobbin, Gl. "*Lithing*, thickening of liquors. North." Gl. Grose.

A.S. *lith-ian*, to mitigate; *lithewaec-an*, to become mellow. Our *v.* is also used, like the latter, in a neut. sense.

A *v.* of this form seems to have been anciently used in Isl. Hence Olaus mentions this as an old proverb addressed to maid-servants, when their work went on slowly. *Huad lydur grautnum genta?* Quid proficis pultem coquendo? or, as it would have been expressed in vulgar S., "What speid do ye mak in *lithing* the crowdie, maid?" Lex. Run. vo. *Genta.*

Lythe, *adj.* Of an assuaging quality.

Water thai asked swithe,
Cloth and bord was drain;
With mete and drink *lithe*,
And seriaunce that were bayn.—
Sir Tristrem, p. 41.

MoesG. *leithu* denotes stronk driuk; whence A.S. *lith* poculum. V. the *v.*

LITHE, *s.* A ridge, an ascent.

Here I gif Schir Galeron, quod Gaynour, without ony gile,
Al the londis, and the *lithis* fro laver to layre.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 27.

In this sense, doubtless, are we to understand the term *lithe*, as used by Thomas of Ercildoune; although viewed by the ingenious Editor, as "oblique for satisfaction." V. Gl.

No asked he lond, no *lithe*,
Bot that maiden bright.
Sir Tristrem, p. 97.

A.S. *hleoth*, *hlithe*, jugum montis, clivus, Su.G. *lid* clivus, colli altior; Hist. Alex. Magn.

Them lister at dwaeljas under ena lida.
Placet sub clivo subsistere.

Isl. *leit*, id. *lid*, *hlid*, latus montis, seems also allied; pl. *lidar*, declivitates; Verel. Ind.

LYTHE, Laid, *s.* The pollack, Gadus Pollachius, Linn. Statist. Acc. v. 536. *Laith*, Martin's St. Kilda, p. 19.

"The fish which frequent Lochloug, are cod, haddocks, seath, *lythe*, whitings, flounders, mackarel, trouts, and herrings." P. Arroquhar, Dunbart. Statist. Acc. iii. 434.

They are called *leets* on the coast near Scarborough; Encycl. Brit. vo. *Gadus.*

"*Laid*, a greenish fish, as big as a haddock." Sibb. Fife, p. 129.

Lyth is also the name in Orkney.

"The *pollack*,—with us named the *lyth*, or *lyfish*, is frequently caught close by the shore, almost among the wrack or ware in deep holes among the rocks." Barry's Orkney, p. 293.

This, by mistake, is viewed as the same with the *scad.* P. Kirkcudbright, Statist. Acc. xi. 13.

LYTHYRNES, *s.* Sloth.

The statis of Frawns soucht for thi
Til the Pape than Zachary,
And prayid hym be hys consaile
To decerne for thare governale,

Quhether he war worth to hawe the crown,
That had be vertu the renowne
Of manhad, helpe, and of defens,
And thare-til couth gyve diligens;
Or he that lay in *lythyrnes*
Worth to nakyn besynes.
Wyntown, vi. 4. 69.

V. LITHRY. This, however, may be allied to Isl. *lat-ur*, Su.G. *lat*, piger.

LYTHIS, *s. pl.*
For *lythis* of ane gentil knicht,
Sir Thomas Moray, wyse and wycht,
And full of ——.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 359.

It is difficult to determine the meaning, the sentence being incomplete in the printed poem. It may denote *manners;* Isl. *lit*, *lyt*, mos. *Med fagram lyt och nyom fundom;* Pulcris moribus et novis artibus. Hist. Alex. Magn. ap. Ihre, vo. *Later*. If so, it is synon. with *lait*, q. v. Or it may signify tidings, from *lith*, to listen; Su.G. *hliod-a*, id. *hliods*, a hearing. *Hliods bid ek;* Audientiam peto; Voluspa, Ihre, vo. *Liuda*. The language of Dunbar may be equivalent to, "I have tidings to give concerning a gentle knight."

To LYTHLY, *v. a.* To undervalue. V. LYCHTLIE.

LITHRY, *s.* A crowd; "commonly a despicable crowd," Shirr. Gl.

"In came sik a rangel o' gentles, and a *lithry* o' hanyiel slyps at their tail, that in a weaven the house wis gaen like Lawren-fair." Journal from London, p. 8.

This is either a deriv. from *leid*, people, q. v. or from A.S. *lythre* malus, nequam; *lythre cynne*, adulterinum genus, Lye; Isl. *leid-ur*, turpis, sordidus vel malis moribus praeditus.

LITTLEANE, *s.* A child, S.
—Fu soon as the jimp three raiths was gane,
The daintiest *littleane* bonny Jean fuish hame,
To flesh and bluid that ever had a claim.
Ross's Helenore, p. 12.

This may be q. *little one;* or from A.S. *lytling* parvulus. V. LING, *term.*

LITTLEGOOD, LITTLEGUDY, *s.* Sun-spurge, or wart-spurge, an herb, S. Euphorbia helioscopia, Linn.

LIUE, *s.* Life. *Eterne on liue*, eternally in life, or alive, immortal. *On lyve*, alive.
Was non *on lyve* that tok so much on hand
For lufis sake.—
King's Quair, iii. 11.
—All ane begynnare of euery thing but drede,
And in the self remanis *eterne on liue*.
Doug. Virgil, 308. 52.

The phrase *on liue* is from A.S. *on lyf*, alive; *Tha he on lyf waes*, when he was alive, Lye.

Lyue is used for live or life, O.E.
The emperour of Alymayne wyllede to wyue
Mold the kynge's dogter, & to rygte *lyue*.
R. Glouc. p. 433.

To LIVER, *v. a.* *To liver a vessel*, to land the goods carried by her, S.
Germ. *liefer-n*, Fr. *livr-er*, to deliver, to render.

LIVERY-DOWNIE, *s.* A haddock stuffed with *livers*, meal, and spiceries; sometimes the roe is added, Ang.

LIVER-MOGGIE, *s.* The stomach of the cod filled with liver, &c. a dish used in Shetland; evidently from Sw. *lefwer*, liver, and *mage*, the maw or stomach.

LIUNG, *s.* An atom, a whit, a particle, Ang. synon. *yim*, *nyim*, *hate*, *flow*, *starn*.
I scarcely think that this can be allied to Su.G. *liung-a* to lighten, q. a flash, a glance.

LYWYT, *pret.* Lived.
For auld storys, that men redys,
Reprasentis to thaim the dedys
Of stalwart folk, that *lywyt* ar,
Rycht as thai than in presence war.
Barbour, 1. 19. MS.

Mr. Pink. thinks that the phrase *lywyt ar* signifies *are dead*, as equivalent to Lat. *vixerunt;* Gl. But it simply means "lived in former times," or "before." V. AIR, *adv.*

LOAN, LONE, LOANING, *s.* 1. An opening between fields of corn, near or leading to the homestead, left uncultivated, for the sake of driving the cattle homewards, S. Here the cows are frequently milked.
Thomas has loos'd his ousen frae the pleugh;
Maggy by this has bewk the supper-scones;
And muckle kye stand rowting in the *loans*.
Ramsay, ii. 7.
On whomelt tubs lay twa lang dails,
On them stood mony a goan,
Some fill'd wi' brachan, some wi' kail,
And milk *het frae the loan*.
Ibid. i. 267.

Hence the phrase, *a loan soup*, "milk given to passengers when they come where they are milking;" Kelly, p. 371.
But now there's a moaning on ilka green *loaning*,
That our braw foresters are a' wede away.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 2.

The term, I suspect, is allied to E. *lawn*. As this signifies an open space between woods, there is great affinity of idea. The E. word is generally derived from Dan., Su.G., *lund*, a grove. V. Jun. Etym. Gael. *lòn*, however, signifies a meadow.

Launde, as used by Chaucer, is rendered "a plain not plowed;" Tyrwhitt.
—— To the *launde* he rideth him ful right,
Ther was the hart ywont to have his flight.
Knightes T. v. 1693.

2. A narrow inclosed way, leading from a town or village, sometimes from one part of a village to another, S. This seems at first to have been applied to a place where there were no buildings, although the term has in some instances been continued afterwards. It is nearly allied to E. *lane*, as denoting "a narrow way between hedges."
—— He spang'd out, rampag'd an' said,
That nane amon' us a'
Durst venture out upo' the *lone*,
Wi' him to shak a fa'.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 10.

LOCH, Louch, *s.* 1. A lake, S.

Thai abaid till that he was
Entryt in ane narow place,
Betwis a *louch*sid and a bra.
Barbour, iii. 109, MS.

Bot suddainlie thay fell on slewthfull sleip,
Followand plesance drownit in this *loch* of cair.
Palice of Honour, iii. 6.

It is used metaphor. by Douglas.

2. An arm of the sea, S.

"Kingsburgh conducted us in his boat across one of the *lochs*, as they call them, or arms of the sea, which flow in upon all the coasts of Sky." Boswell's Journ. p. 244.

Gael. *loch*, Ir. *lough*, C.B. *llugh*, a lake. *Loch* in Gael. also signifies an arm of the sea. Lat. *lac-us* is radically the same. This term seems to have been equally well known to the Goths. Hence A.S. *luh*, and Isl. *laug*, Su.G. *log*, a lake. A.S. *luh* also denotes a firth, an arm of the sea; fretum, aestuarium, Lye. The Northern languages, indeed, seem to retain the root, Su.G. *lag*, Isl. *laug*, which have the general sense of moisture, water. V. *Lag*, Ihre.

Loch-reed, Common Reed-grass, S.

"Arundo phragmites. The *Loch-Reed*. Scot. aust." Lightfoot, p. 1131.

LOCHTER, *s.* A layer. V. Lachter.

LOCHTER, *s.* The eggs laid in one season. V. Lachter.

LOCK, Loake, *s.* A small quantity, a handful; as *a lock of meal, a lock of hay*, or *a lock meal*, &c. S.

"*Lock*, a small parcel of any thing. North." Gl. Grose. *Lock*, E. sometimes signifies a tuft.

Ye may as weel gang sune as syne
To seeke your meal amang gude folk;
In ilka house yese get a *loake*,
When ye come whar yer gossips dwell.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 225.

"May bids keep a *lock hay*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 52.

The original application seems to have been to hair, as the phrase is still used; from Isl. *lock-r*, Su.G. *lock*, capillus contortus; in the same manner as *tait*, q. v.

LOCKMAN, Lokman, *s.* The public executioner. It occurs in this sense, in the Books of Adjournal, Court of Justiciary, so late as the year 1768; and is still used, Edinburgh.

His leyff he tuk, and to West Monastyr raid.
The *lokmen* than thai bur Wallace but baid
On till a place his martyrdom to tak,
For till his ded he wald na forthyr mak.
Wallace, xi. 1342, MS.

Ay loungand, lyke a *lock-man* on a ladder;
Thy ghaistly luke fleys folks that pas thee by,
Lyke a deid theif that's glowrand in a tedder.
Dunbar, *Evergreen*, ii. 56.

In both passages, this is the most natural sense. That from Wallace, in edit. 1648, is nonsensically printed *cleughmen;* in edit. 1673, *cleugmen.*

Lockman seems originally to have denoted a jailer; Germ. *loch*, a prison, a dungeon; *cinen in loch stecken*, to clap up one in prison; Teut. *luck-en*, *lock-en*, to lock; A.S. *loc* claustrum, "a shutting in," Somner. A place of confinement in Dundee is still called the *Lock-up House.*

From the apparent origin of the term, it would appear, that, in former times, the jailer, or perhaps the turn-key, who had the charge of a condemned criminal, was also bound to act as executioner.

Analogous to this, A.S. *bydel*, ergastularius, exactor, "the keeper of a prison or house of correction," Somn., in mod. language signifies a door-keeper, E. *beadle*. Germ. *buttel* is radically the same word, lictor; in Teut. softened into *beul*, an executioner; carnifex, tortor, lictor; Kilian. Hence *beulije*, *beulerije*, a prison, carcer; Germ. *buttelei*. Wachter derives *buttel* from *beit-en* capere, because his office is to seize and *bind* the guilty. Sw. *boedel*, from the same source, is the common designation for an executioner. V. Dempster.

LOFF, *s.* Praise. V. Loif.

LOG, *s.* The substance which bees gather for making their works, S. B.

Perhaps radically the same with A.S. *loge*, Su.G. *lag*, humor. *Lag*, Ihre observes, is one of the most ancient Goth. words, as appears from the great variety of forms which it assumes in different languages. Isl. *laug-r*, *berialaugr* the juice of berries; Belg. *loog*, lye for washing.

LOGE, *s.* A lodge, a booth.

A litill *loge* tharby he maid;
And thar within a bed he haid.
Barbour, xix. 653, MS.

Celt. *lug*, *log*, a place; whence, according to Callender, Lat. *loc-us*. Dan. *loge*, however, denotes a lodge, a shed, a hut; Su.G. *laage* locus recubationis, Isl. *laag* latibulum, Seren. A.S. *log-ian* to lodge.

LOGIE, Killogie, *s.* A vacuity before the fireplace in a kiln, for keeping the person dry, who feeds the fire, or supplies fuel, and for drawing air. Both terms are used, S.

And she but any requisition,
Came down to the *killogie*,
Where she thought to have lodg'd all night.
Watson's Coll. i. 45.

I have sometimes been inclined to deduce this from Su.G. *loga*, Isl. *log*, flame. But perhaps it is from Belg. *log* a hole; or merely the same with the preceding word, as denoting a *lodge* for him who feeds the fire.

LOY, *adj.* Sluggish, inactive; Ang.

This is merely Belg. *luy* lazy, Fenn. *loi*, id. Isl. *lue* fatigue, and *luen* weary, seem allied. Hence,

Loyness, *s.* Inactivity, Ang. Belg. *luyheit.*

To LOIF, Loife, Loiue, Love, Luff, Loue, *v. a.* To praise.

Now sal thair nane, of thir wayis thrie,
Be chosen now ane bishope for to be;
Bot that your micht and majestie wil mak
Quhatever he be, to *loife* or yit to lak;
Than heyly to sit on the rayne-bow.
Thir bishops cums in at the north window;
And not in at the dur, nor yit at the yet:
Bot over waine and quheil in wil he get.
Priests of Peblis, *S.P.R.* p. 16. 17.

The meaning seems to be, "to merit praise or dispraise;" the term being used rather in a passive sense, like *to blame*, S. instead of, *to be blamed.*

Thy self to *loif*, knak now scornefully
With proude wourdis al that standis the by.
Doug. Virgil, 300. 24.

Now God be *louit* has sic grace till vs sent.
Ibid. 485. 13.

Thai prysyt him full gretumly,
And *lovyt* fast his chewalry.
Barbour, viii. 106, MS.

Leavté to *luff* is gretumly;
Throuch leavté liffis men rychtwisly.
Ibid. i. 365, MS.

i. e. loyalty is greatly to be praised.

"*Loiue* thow the Lord O my saule, and all that is within me *loiue* his haly name, *loiue* thow the Lord my saule, and forget nocht his benefitis." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme 1552, Fol. 90, 6. This is for *benedic* in the Vulgate.

This word appears in most of the Goth. dialects; Isl. Su.G. *lofw-a*, A.S. *lof-ian*, Alem. *lob-on*, Germ. *lob-en*, Belg. *loob-en*, id. A.S. Isl. Belg. *lof*, Germ. *lob*, praise. Isl. *loflig* laudable, *loford* commendation.

Ihre informs us that some derive *lofw-a*, to praise, from *lofwe*, *lofi*, the palm of the hand, S. *lufe;* because the clapping of the *luves* is a sign of praise, as 2 Kings xi. 12. is rendered in the Isl. version, *Their kloppudu lofum saman;* They clapped their hands. Hence *lovaklapp* applause.

LOIF, LOFF, *s.* Praise.

Leill *loif*, and lawté lyis behind,
And auld kyndnes is quyt foryett.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 184. st. 1.

i. e. honest commendation, void of flattery.

Thair *loff* and thair lordschip of so lang date,
That bene cot armour of eld,
Thair into herald I held.
Houlate, ii. 9. *Lofs*, MS.

LOIS, *s.* Praise.

The sege that schrenks for na schame, the schent might hym schend,
That mare luffis his life, than *lois* upone erd.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 7.

Sa grete dangere of battal it was he
Prouokit sa, and mouit to the mellé,
For young desire of hye renowne perfay,
Aud *lois* of proues, mare than I bid say.
Doug. Virgil, 469. 6.

Laus is the word used by Maffei. V. Los.

LOISSIT, *pret.*

Thair lufly lances thai *loissit*, and lichtit on the ground.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 3.

"Loosed," Pink. But it is rather, *lost*, broke, or destroyed; A.S. *leos-an* perdere, or *los-ian* perire, amittere. This is confirmed from another passage.

Thair lancis war *loissit*, and left on the land.
Ibid. st. 18.

LOIT, *s.* A turd, S. Isl. *lyte*, deformity; or Su.G. *lort*, dung, filth.

To LOKKER, *v. n.* To curl, S. part. pr. *lokker-and;* part. pa. *lokkerit.*

The benk ybeildit of the grene holynè
Wyth *lokkerit* lyoun skyn ouerspred was syne.
Doug. Virgil, 247. 1.

"When your hair's white, you would have it *lockering*," S. Prov.; spoken of one who is immoderate in his desires; Rudd.

Isl. *lock-r*, capillus contortus; *locka-madr*, a man who has long and curled hair; Franc. *loche*, curled hair; also to curl, Gl. Pez. According to Somner, A.S. *locca* sometimes bears this sense. Gr. πλοκος cirrus, has been fancifully viewed as the origin by Helvigius, Rudd. and others.

LOKKER, LOKAR, *adj.* Curled.

His heid was quhyt, his een was grene and gray,
With *lokar* hair, quhilk owre his shulder lay.
Henrysone, Evergreen i. 186. st. 5.

LOKLATE, *adj.*

Wicht men assayede with all thair besy cur,
A *loklate* bar was drawyn ourthourth the dur;
Bot thai mycht nocht it brek out of the waw.
Wallace, iv. 234, MS.

Edit. 1648. *locked.* The term seems to signify a bar that guarded or covered the *lock*, so as to *let* or hinder it from being opened by a key or forced open.

LOKMAN. V. LOCKMAN.

LOLLERDRY, *s.* The name given, for some ages before the Reformation, to what was deemed heresy.

The schip of faith, tempestous wind and ne,
Dryvis in the see of *Lollerdry* that blawis.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 190. st. 4.

From *Lollard*, a name reproachfully given, in England, to any one who adhered to the doctrines of Wiclif. Some think that it was derived from Lat. *lol-ium* cockle. To this origin, as Tyrwhitt has observed, Chaucer seems to allude.

He shal no gospel glosen here ne teche,
He woulde sowen som difficultee,
Or springen *cockle* in our clene corne.
Shipmanne's Prol. v. 12923.

Others trace it to Teut. *lollaerd* mussitator, a mumbler of prayers, *loll-en* mussitare. V. Kilian, vo. *Lollaerd.*

LOME, LOOM, pron. *lume*, *s.* 1. An utensil or instrument of any kind, or for whatever use, S. *Loom*, Chesh. id.

Eneas himself also with ful gud willis
For to be besy gan his feris pray:
With *lume* in hand fast wirkand like the laif.
Doug. Virgil, 169. 25.

Werklome is often applied to instruments used in labour; S. *warkloom.*

Al instrumentis of pleuch graith irnit and stelit,
As culturis, sokkys, and the sowmes grete,—
War thidder brocht, and tholis tempyr new,
The lust of all sic *werklomes* wer adew:
Thay dyd thame forge in swerdis of mettal brycht,
For to defend thare cuntré and thare richt.
Doug. Virgil, 230. 31.

2. A tub, or vessel of any kind, S.; as *brew-lumes*, the vessels used in brewing; *milk-lumes*, those employed in the dairy; often, in this sense, simply called *lumes.*

A.S. *loma, ge-loma*, utensilia. Hence, as Lye observes, the word *heirloom* is used by E. lawyers, in the sense of hereditaria supellex, i. e. S. the *splechrie* which one enjoys by *heritage*.

LOMPNYT, *part. pa.*

Barbour, when describing the conduct of Bruce, in dragging his ships across the narrow neck of land called the Tarbet, says;

Bot thaim worthyt draw thair schippis thar;
And a myle was betwix the seys;
Bot that wes *lompnyt* all with treys.
The King his schippis thar gert draw.
The Bruce, xv. 276, MS. *Loned*, Ed. 1620. p. 294. *Loupnyt*. Ed. 1758.

Sibb. renders "*lompnit, lonit*, hedge-rowed." But the meaning seems to be, that the way, across the neck of land, was prepared for the passage of the ships, by trees being laid in a straight line, on which the ships might slide along; somewhat in the same manner as when vessels are about to be launched. It may be allied to A.S. *limp-ian, gelimp-ian*, convenire; or Sw. *laemp-a* to adapt, to fit. The origin is, however, uncertain; as is even the proper form of the word. If *lompnyt* be the true reading, as in MS., it may be allied to *lamp*, applied to the appearance of the ground when covered with the gossamer. V. Lamp, 2. Perhaps it is from Isl. *lunn*, pl. *lunner*, Su.G. *lunnar*, (abl. *lunnum*, written also *lummum*, Ihre,) phalangae sive truncae terretes et volubiles super quos in terram vel aridum extrahuntur naves per hyemem siccandae vel reparandae; Verel. Ind. This conveys precisely the same idea.

LONE, *s.*

He ladde that ladye so long by the lawe sides,
Under a *lone* they light lore by a felle.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 3.

Perhaps a place of shelter; Isl. *logn*, Su.G. *lugn*, tranquillitas aeris. Or it may signify a secret place; Isl. *laun*, occultatio, *loen-bo*, furis occultae latebrae.

LONY.

The land *lony* was, and lie, with lyking and love.
Houlate, i. 2.

Read *loun*, as in MS., sheltered.

LOOGAN, *s.* A rogue, Loth.; synon. with *Loun*, q. v.

LOOM, *s.* V. Lome.

LOOPIE, *adj.* Crafty, deceitful, S. either, q. one who holds a *loop* in his hand, when dealing with another; or as allied to Belg. *leep*, id.

LOOR, *adv.* Rather. V. Lever.

To LOPPER. *Lopperand*, part. pr.

The swelland seis figure of gold clere
Went flowand, but the *lopperand* wallis quhite
War pouderit ful of fomy froith mylk quhite.
Doug. Virgil, 267. 45. *lipperand*, MS.
V. Lipper, *v.*

Lopperis, *s. pl.* The broken, foamy waves, when the sea is agitated by the wind. V. Lipper, *v.*

LOPPIN, Loppen, *pret.* and *part. pa.*

Sum to tha erd *loppin* from the hie touris of stone.
Doug. Virgil, 57. 53.

"Our longsome parliament was hastened to an adjournment, by the sudden and unexpected invasion of Kintyre, by Coll, Mr. Gillespie's sons, who, with 2500 runagates from Ireland, are *loppen* over there." Baillie's Lett. ii. 48.

i. e. Have fled thither, have gone hastily.

A.S. *hleop*, insiliit, pret. of *hleap-an* salire. Sw. imperf. *lopp*, pret. *lupit, lupen*.

LORE, *part. pa.* Solitary, forlorn.

He ladde that ladye so long by the lawe sides,
Under a lone they light *lore* by a felle.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 3.

Mr. Pink. renders the term, probably in reference to this passage, *low*. But here it would seem to signify, that they had separated from the rest of their company, Belg. *ver-loren*, to lose; as synon. with *lorn* used by later writers.

LORER, *s.* Laurel, or an arbour of laurel.

Under a *lorer* ho was light, that lady so small,
Of box, and of berber, bigged ful bene.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 6.

Fr. *laurier*, a laurel; *lauriere*, a plot or grove of bay trees. V. Ho.

LOSE, Loss, *s.* Praise, commendation, good name.

Sir Ywayne oft had al the *lose*,
Of him the word ful wide gose,
Of thair dedes was grete renown.
Ywaine, Ritson's E.M.R. i. 66.

—— The lyoun he bure, with loving and *loss*,
Of silver, semely and sure.——
Houlate, ii. 20.

It is used by R. Glouc. and Chaucer.

Hys *los* sprong so wyde of ys largesse
—To the verrost ende of the world,
That such man was nour non.
R. Glouc. p. 181.

This, Mr. Tooke observes, is the past part. of the A.S. v. *hlis-an* celebrare. He views the northern word as also the origin of Lat. *laus*, praise. Divers. Purley, ii. p. 303. V. Lois.

LOSEL, *s.* "Idle rascal, worthless wretch," Gl.

Away, away, thou thriftless loone,
I swear thou gettest no alms of mee;
For if we shold hang any *losel* heere,
The first we wold begin with thee.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 136. 137.

Tyrwhitt observes, that in the Prompt. Parv. "*Losel*, or *Lorel*, or *Lurden*, is rendered *Lurco*;" Gl. vo. *Lorel*. It is perhaps allied to Teut. *losigh*, ignavus.

LOSYNGEOUR, Losingere, *s.* 1. A lying flatterer, a deceiver.

For thar with thaim wes a tratour,
A fals lourdane, a *losyngeour*,
Hosbarne to name, maid the tresoun,
I wate nocht for quhat enchesoun.
Barbour, iv. 108. MS.

Chaucer uses *losengeour* in the same sense. Fr. *lozeng-er* to flatter, to couzen, to deceive. Ital. *lusingare*, Hisp. *lisongear*, a flatterer; Alem. *los* guile, *losen* crafty, *losonga* guile. V. Menage. Isl. *lausingia folk*, liars, *lausungar ord*, a lie; A.S. *leasunga*, whence E. *leasings*.

2. A sluggard, a loiterer.

I knew it was past four houris of day,
And thocht I wald na langare ly in May,
Les Phebus suld me *losingere* attaynt.
Doug. Virgil, 404. 11.

It seems used by Douglas rather improperly; as it can scarcely be viewed as a different word, allied to Teut. *losigh*, *leusigh*, piger, ignavus.

LOSS, *s.* Praise. V. LOIS, LOS.

LOT, *s.*

—Lantern to lufe, of ladeis lamp and *lot.*—
Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 202.

Lord Hailes views it as put for *laud*, praise. From the connexion, it seems rather to signify *light*; A.S. *leoht*, Alem. *leoht*, *lioht*. It may, however, be used in the former sense, from Ital. *lode* praise.

LOT-MAN, *s.* One who threshes for one boll in a certain number, as in twenty-five, S.

"There are several threshing machines here; but they seem, as yet, to save only a *lot-man*, as he is called, who threshes for so much the boll." P. Dunbog, Fife. Statist Acc. iv. 234.

LOTCH, *s.* A snare, a situation from which one cannot easily extricate one's self, S.

Near to his person then the rogues approach,
Thinking they had him fast within their *lotch*;
And then the bloodhounds put it to the vote,
To take alive or kill him on the spot.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 334.

Chauc. *latche* id., the same as *las*; Teut. *letse*, Ital. *laccio*; supposed to be formed from Lat. *laqueus*.

LOTCH. V. BAKIN-LOTCH.

LOUABIL, *adj.* Commendable, praise-worthy.

Reduce ye now into your myndis ilkane
The wourthy actis of your eldaris bigane,
Thare *louabil* fame, and your awin renownee.
Doug. Virgil, 325. 23.

Fr. *louable*, id. V. LOIF, *v.*

LOUCH, *s.* (gutt.) 1. A cavity, a hollow place of any kind.

The Lord of Douglas thiddir yeid,
Quhen he wyst thai war ner cummand,
And [in] a *louch* on the ta hand
Has hys archers enbuschit he,
And bad thaim hald thaim all priué,
Quhill that thai hard him rayss the cry.
Barbour, xvi. 386. MS.

2. A cavity containing water, a fountain.

And O thou haly fader *Tyberine*,—
Quhare euer thy *louch* or fontane may be found,
Quhare euer so thi spring is, in quhat ground,
O flude maist plesand, the sal I ouer alquhare
Hallow with honorabill offerandis euermare.
Doug. Virgil, 242. 28.

Germ. *loch* apertura, cavitas rotunda, foramen. *Loch* is also explained latibulum, spelunca. Wachter views these as radically different, but without sufficient reason; Alem. *loh*, fovea, *Fohun habent loh*; The foxes have holes; Tatian. ap. Schilter. Otfrid uses *luage* in the sense of spelunca; A.S. *loh* barathrum; Isl. *lyk* concavitas, Verel. *Louch*, as denoting a fountain, may be from the same root; as Franc. *loh* signifies, orificium. At any rate, Lye seems mistaken in confounding this with *loch*, a lake. V. Jun. Etym.

LOUCHING, *part. pr.* Bowing down, louting.

Than fled thay, and sched thay,
Euery ane from ane vdder,
Doun *louching* and coutching,
To fle the flichts of fudder.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 24.

Isl. *lyst*, *laut*; *at lut-a*, pronus fio, procumbo, flecto me prorsum; *lutr* pronus, *lotinn* cernuus; G. Andr. A.S. *hlut-an*. To this fountain undoubtedly ought we to trace E. *slouch*, which Dr. Johnson inconsiderately derives from Dan. *sloff*, stupid.

To LOUE, LOVE, *v. a.* To praise. V. LOIF.

LOVEDARG, *s.* A piece of work done from a principle of affection, S. V. DAWERK.

LOVERY, LUFRAY, *s.*

The feynds gave them hait leid to laip;
Thair *lovery* wes na less.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 30.

"Their desire was not diminished; their thirst was insatiable." Lord Hailes.

Lufray occurs in the same poems.

Grit God releif Margaret our Quene;
For and scho war as scho hes bene,
Scho wald be lerger of *lufray*
Than all the laif that I of mene,
For lerges of this new-yeir day.
P. 152. st. 10.

It seems to be the same word that occurs in both places, as signifying *bounty*, in which sense Lord Hailes renders it in the latter passage, from Fr. *l'offre*. If so, in the former, it is used ironically. It may be allied to Su.G. *lufr*, qui aliis blanditiis inescat, from *liuf* carus; or from *lofwa*, to extend the hand in token of engagement; a derivative from *lofwe*, S. *lufe*, the palm of the hand; whence Su.G. *for-lofwäre*, a surety, one who "strikes hands with" another.

LOUING, *s.* Praise, commendation.

—— Na *louingis* may do incres thy fame,
Nor na reproche dymynew thy gude name.
Doug. Virgil, 4. 21.

Lowyng, Barbour, id. A.S. *lofung* laudatio. V. LOIF.

To LOUK, *v. a.* 1. To lock, to inclose, to embrace.

Luffaris langis only to lok in thare lace
Thare ladyis lufely, and *louk* but lett or releuis.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 36.

2. To surround, to encompass.

Amiddis ane rank tre lurkis a goldin beuch,—
That standis *loukit* about and obumbrate
With dirk shaddois of the thik wod schaw.
Doug. Virgil, 167. 44.

MoesG. *luk-an*, Su.G. Isl. *luk-a*, A.S. *be-luc-an*, Belg. *luyck-en*, claudere. V. LUCKEN.

LOWN, LOWNE, *adj.* 1. Calm, serene; expressive of the state of the air, S. This seems to be the primary sense.

— In the calm or *loune* weddir is sene
Aboue the fludis hie, ane fare plane grene,
Ane standyng place, quhar skartis with thare bekkis,
Forgane the son gladly thaym prunyeis and bekis.
Doug. Virgil, 131. 43.

When th' air is calm, and still as dead and deaf,
And vnder heav'n quakes not an aspin leaf,—
And when the variant winde is still and *lowne*,
The cunning pylot never can be knowne.
Hudson's Judith, p. 8.

Its growin loun; The wind begins to fall, S.

"*Lownd*, calm and mild," Yorks. Dial. Gl. p. 107. Westmorel. id. "Calm; out of the wind. North." Gl. Grose.

2. Sheltered; denoting a situation skreened from the blast, S. *lound*, Northumb.

The land *loun* was and lie, with lyking and love.
Houlate, i. 2. MS.

The fair forrest with levis, *loun* and lé,
The fowlis song, and flouris ferly sueit,
Is bot the warld, and his prosperité,
As fals plesandis myngit, with cair repleit.
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 129.

3. Unruffled; applied to water.

The streme bakwartis vpflowis soft and still;
Of sic wise meissand his wattir, that he
Ane standand stank semyt for to be,
Or than a smoith pule, or dub, *loun* and fare.
Doug. Virgil, 243. 3.

"Thir salmond, in the tyme of heruist, cumis vp throw the smal watteris, speciallie quhare the watter is maist schauld and *loun*, and spawnis with thair wamis plet to vthir." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

4. Applied metaph. to man. One who has been agitated with passion, or in the rage of a fever, is said to be *loun*, when his passion or delirium subsides, S.

Ye hae yoursell with yon snell maiden locked,
That winna thole with affsets to be joked;
And sae, my lad, my counsel's ye be *lown*,
And tak a drink of sic as ye hae brewn.
Ross's Helenore, p. 92.

When the wind falls, we say, *It lowdens*, or, *It's lowdening*, S.B. V. Loun, *v.*

To be loun, or *lowden*, also signifies to be still, or silent, "to speak little or none in the presence of one of whom we stand in awe." Rudd.

Isl. *logn*, Su.G. *lugn*, tranquillitas aeris. *Logn* denotes serenity, both of air and of water. *Tha var logn vedurs, logn siöar;* Erat tranquillitas aeris, tranquillum mare, Olai Lex. Run. Or, as we would express it, including both the first and the third sense given above; "There was loun weddir, and a loun sea."

Su.G. *lugn* is also used metaph. as applied to the mind. *Hog lugn*, tranquillitas animi. Spegelius derives the term from *lun*, quietness, peace, to which *styr*, battle, contention, is opposed; Ihre, from *laegg-a* ponere, as the wind is said to be *laid. Og vinden laegdes, og thar var logn mykit;* Ventus subsedit, et tranquillitas magna facta est. Bibl. Isl. Mark. 4. 39.

Besides Su.G. *lugn*, Sibb. mentions Isl. *lundr* sylva, which has no connexion; and MoesG. *analaugn* occultum. I have sometimes hesitated whether S. *loun*, with the cognate terms already mentioned, might be allied to Isl. *laun*, Su.G. *lon*, clam; *lagga a lon*, to hide. But the most natural deduction is from Isl *hlaun-ar*, aer calescit, et fit blandus, the air becomes warm and mild; *hlyn-ar*, id. *hlyende*, calor aethereus; from *hloa*, to grow warm. *Loun* has thus a common fountain with *lew*, tepid, q. v. Although Belg. *laauw*, tepid, is written differently from *luuw*, sheltered from the wind, they seem originally the same. *Luuw-en* is evidently allied to *loun; Het begint te luuwen*, the wind begins to cease; hence *luuwte*, a shelter, a warm place.

Lé, *lie*, sheltered, and *lé*, shelter, are evidently from the same root. Hence, as appears from the preceding quotations, *loun and lé* seems to have been a common phrase, in which the same idea was expressed, according to a common pleonasm, by synon. terms.

I shall only add, that although *lowden*, mentioned under sense 4. as applied to the wind, when it falls, and also as signifying, to be still, to speak little, might be viewed as allied to Belg. *luwte*, it seems preferable to consider it as radically different. Isl. *hliod* is used in a sense nearly correspondent. Its original signification is, voice, sound. But, like some Heb. words, it also admits a sense directly contrary, denoting silence. *Bidia hliods*, to demand silence, *hliodr*, silent, *tala i hliodr*, to speak with a low voice, *hliodlatr*, multum tacens; G. Andr. Su.G. *liud*, silence; *kyrkoliud*, the silence of the temple. V. *Liud*, Ihre.

To Loun, Lown, *v. a.* To calm, to make tranquil.

The wyndis eik thare blastis *lounit* sone,
The sey calmyt his fludis plane abone.
Doug. Virgil, 317. 7.

—— The dow affrayit dois fle
Furth of her holl, and richt dern wynyng wane,
Quhare hir sueit nest is holkit in the stane,
So feirsly in the feildis furth scho spryngis,
Quhill of hyr fard the hous rigging ringis,
And sone eftir scherand the *lownyt* are,
Down from the hicht discendls soft and fare.
Doug. Virgil, 134. 44.

To Loun, Lown, *v. n.* To turn calm, S.

"Blow the wind ne'er so fast, it will *loun* at the last;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 65.

LOUN, Loune, Lown, Loon, *s.* A rogue, a worthless fellow, S.

——— Quod I, *Loune*, thou leis.
Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 26.

Loun, lyke Mahoun, be boun me till obey.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59. st. 24.

It is sometimes applied to a woman. The phrase *loun-queyn* is very common for a worthless woman, S.B. Hence a female, who has lost her chastity, is said to have *played the loun*, S.

Then out and spake him bauld Arthur,
And laugh'd right loud and hie—
"I trow some may has *plaid the lown*,
"And fled her ain countrie."
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 75.

Loun is used by Shakespeare for a rascal.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *loen* homo stupidus, bardus, insulsus; A.S. *lun* egenus: Lye, to Ir. *liun*, slothful, sluggish, (Jun. Etym.) which is evidently the same with the Teut. word. Lye mistakes the sense of it as used in S.; viewing it as agreeing in signification with the Teut. and Ir. terms. If originally the

same with these, it has undergone a very considerable change in its meaning. Mr. Tooke gives *lown* as the part. pa. of the v. *to low*, to make low. Divers. Purley, ii. 344. What, if it be rather allied to MoesG. *leygands*, A.S. *laewend*, traditor, proditor, a traitor. Alem. *loug-en* signifies to lie; hence *lougn-a*, a falsehood, *lugenfeld*, campus mendacii, *luggenwizagon*, false prophets, pseudoprophetæ. Could we view *loogan*, Loth., synon. with *loun*, as giving the old pronunciation, it might with great probability be traced to A.S. *leog-an* mentiri, as being the part. *leogende*, mentiens, q. a lying person, a lyar. (V. Loun, 2.) Hence,

Lounfow, *adj.* Rascally, S. from *loun* and *full.*

Loun-like, *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of a *loun*, or villain, S, *lowner-like*, compar.

I'll put no water on my hands,
As little on my face;
For still the *lowner-like* I am,
The more my trade I'll grace.
Ross's Helenore, Song, p. 141.

2. Shabby, threadbare; applied to dress, S.

Lounrie, *s.* Villany.

Thou—for thy *lounrie* mony a leisch has fyld.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53. st. 7.

LOUN, Lown, *s.* A boy, S.

Then rins thou doun the gate, with gild of boys,
And all the town-tykes hingand at thy heils;
Of lads and *lowns* ther rises sic a noyse,
Quhyle wenches rin away with cards and quheils.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59. st. 23.

And Dunde gray, this mony a day,
Is lichtlyt baith be lad and *loun.*
Evergreen, i. 176.

"The usual figure of a Sky-boy, is a *lown* with bare legs and feet, a dirty kilt, ragged coat and waistcoat, a bare head, and a stick in his hand." Boswell's Journ. p. 264.

It is not improbable that this word originally denoted a servant, as allied to Isl. *liodne*, *lione*, servus. Hence *lionategt*, quod est servile, G. Andr.; *lionar*, legati, Verel. There is a considerable analogy. For *loun*, S. is often used to denote a boy hired either occasionally, or for a term, for the purpose of running of errands, or doing work that requires little exertion. In a village, he who holds the plow is often called the *lad*, and the boy who acts as *herd*, or drives the horses, the *loun*. In like manner, *lad*, a youth, is derived from Isl. *lydde* servus, Seren.

Loun's Piece, the uppermost slice of a loaf of bread, S.

In Su.G. this is called *skalk*. Ihre is at a loss to know, whether it be from *skal* crusta, because it has more of the crust than those slices that are under it. Singulare est, says this learned writer, quod vulgo *skalk* appellent primum secti panis frustum. He would have reckoned it still more *singular*, had he known that the S. phrase, *loun's piece*, is perfectly consonant. It would also have determined him to reject *skal*, crusta, as the origin. He has properly given this word under *skalk* as the root, which primarily signifies a servant; and in a secondary sense, a deceitful man, a rascal (nebulo) a *loun*. Now this Su.G. term primarily denoting a servant, and being thus allied to S. *loun*, as signifying a hired boy; the uppermost slice must, according to analogy have been denominated *skalk*, as being the *loun's piece*, or that appropriated to the servant, perhaps because harder than the lower slices. This coincidence is very remarkable in a circumstance so trivial; and exhibits one of those minute lines of national affinity, that frequently carry more conviction to the mind than what may be reckoned more direct evidence. Dan. *skalk*, id. "the kissing-crust, the first slice, crust or cut of a loaf;" Wolff.

If we could suppose that *loun* had been used by our ancestors to denote a servant in general, we might carry the analogy a little farther. We might view this as the primary sense, and *rogue*, *scoundrel*, as the secondary. For this process may be remarked, in different languages, with respect to several terms originally signifying service. This has been already seen with respect to Su.G. *skalk*. In like manner, E. *knave*, which primarily means a boy, secondarily a servant, has been used to denote a rascal. Wachter views Germ. *dieb*, Su.G. *thiuf*, a thief, as an oblique sense of MoesG. *thiwe*, a servant; as Lat. *fur*, a thief, was originally equivalent to *servus*. Both Ihre and Wachter ascribe this transition, in the sense of these terms, to the depraved morals of servants. Cui significationi haud dubie procacia servorum ingenia occasionem dedere; Ihre, vo. *Skalk*.

This, however, may have been occasionally, or partly, owing to the pride of masters. Of this, I apprehend, we have a proof in the E. word *villain*, which, originally denoting one who was transferable with the soil, came gradually to signify "a worthless wretch," from the contempt entertained for a bondman. Perhaps *varlet*, which formerly conveyed no other idea than that of one in a state of servitude, may be viewed as a similar example.

To LOUNDER, *v. a.* To beat with severe strokes, S.

The hollin souples, that were sae snell,
His back they *loundert*, mell for mell.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 238.

Instead then of lang days of sweet delyte,
Ae day be dumb, and a' the neist he'll flyte:
And may be, in his barlichoods, ne'er stick
To lend his loving wife a *loundering* lick.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 79.

V. Loundit.

Lounder, *s.* A severe stroke or blow, S.

He hit her twa'r three routs indeid,
And bad her pass sweith from his stead;
"If thou bide here, I'll be thy dead:"
With that gave her a *lounder*,
While mouth and nose rusht out of blood;
She staggard also where she stood.
Watson's Coll. i. 43.

— Then, to escape the cudgel, ran;
But was not miss'd by the goodman,
Wha lent him on his neck a *lounder*,
That gart him o'er the threshold founder.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 530.

LOUNDIT, *part. pa.* Beaten.

That cuddy rung the Drumfres fuil
May him restrane againe this Yuil,
All *loundit* into yallow and reid,
That lads may bait him lyk a buil.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 108.

This seems to be the origin of *lounder;* although I cannot even form a conjecture as to the radical term.

To LOUP, *v. n.* 1. To leap, to spring, S. *lope*, A.Bor. Pret. *lap;* also, *loppin*, q. v.

"As good hads the stirrup as he that *loups* on;" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 7.

"He stumbles at a strae, and *loups* o'er a brae;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 19.

"Every one *loups* o'er the dike, where it is laighest;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 97.

"He that looks not ere he *loup*, will fall ere he wit;" S. Prov. Kelly, 97. 147.

Then Lowrie as ane lyoun *lap*,
And sone ane flane culd fedder;
He hecht to perss him at the pap,
Thairon to wed ane weddir.
Chr. Kirk, st. 12. *Chron. S. P.* ii. 362.

He *lap* quhill he lay on his lendis.
Ibid. st. 5.

It is also used in a kind of active sense, S.

O Baby, haste, the window *loup*,
I'll kep you in my arm;
My merry men a' are at the yett,
To rescue you frae harm.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 141.

This v. retains the character of the other Northern dialects, more than of A.S. *hleap-an*, id. MoesG. *hlaup-an* saltare, Germ. *lauffen*, id. Su.G. *loep-a*, Belg. *loop-en*, currere.

2. To burst open. *Luppen, loppin*, burst open, S.

The frost's loppin, a phrase used to signify that the frost, which prevailed during night, has given way about sunrise; which is generally a presage of rain before evening, S.

3. Used in the same sense with Su.G. *loep-a*. De canibus, ubi discursitant veneri operam daturi; hence *loepsk*, catuliens; Ihre. Germ. *lauffen*, Teut. *loop-en*, catulire, in venerem currere. Lyndsay, Chron. S. P. ii. 164. Warkis, 1592. p. 268.

4. To change masters, to pass from one possessor to another; applied to property.

For why tobacco makes no trouble,—
Except it gar men bleer and bubble,
And merchants whiles winn meikle geir.
Yea sometimes it will make a steir,
Gar swaggerers swear and fill the stoup.
Quoth Conscience, since it came here,
It has gard sindrie lairdships *loup*.
Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's P. p. 111.

LOUP, *s.* A leap, a jump, a spring, S.

The King with that blenkit him by,
And saw the twasome sturdely
Agane his man gret mellé ma.
With that he left his awin twa,
And till thaim that faucht with his man
A *loup* rycht lychtly maid he than;
And smate the hed off the tane.
Barbour, vi. 638. MS.

LOUP, LOUPE, LEAP, *s.* A cataract, a waterfall, S.

Be it alwayes understand, that this present Act, nor nathing theirin conteined, sall be prejudiciall to his Hienes subjectes, being dewlie infeft and in possession of halding of cruves, lines or *loupes* within fresche waters." Acts Ja. VI. 1581. c. 111.

Lines seems used for *linns*, as equivalent to *loupes*. The word is still used in this sense.

"The Endrick—then turns due W., rushing over the *Loup of Fintry*, and inclosing part of the parish within 3 sides of a square."

"—— The only curiosity which is universally remarked in this parish, is the above mentioned *Loup of Fintry;* a cataract of 91 feet high, over which the Endrick pours its whole stream." P. Fintry, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xi. 381.

Leap occurs in the same sense; but I suspect, that it is the common word Anglified.

"Still farther up the burn, agreeable to the description in the dialogue of the second scene [of the Gentle Shepherd], the hollow beyond Mary's Bower, where the Esk divides it in the middle, and forms a linn or *leap*, is named the How Burn." P. Pennycuik, Loth. Append. Statist. Acc. xvii. 611.

It occurs in a sense, although different, yet nearly allied, in other Northern languages: Isl. *laupur*, alveus, calathus, Su.G. *lop*, *watnlop*, the channel of a river; Teut. *loop der rivieren*, id. These terms, denoting the channel or course of a river, are from Su.G. *loep-a*, &c. as signifying *currere*, to run. Our word is from the same v. in the sense of *saltare*, to leap or spring.

LOUPING AGUE, a disease resembling St. Vitus's dance, Ang.

"A singular kind of distemper, called the *louping ague*, has sometimes made its appearance in this parish. The patients, when seized, have all the appearances of madness; their bodies are variously distorted; they run, when they find an opportunity, with amazing swiftness, and over dangerous passes; and when confined to the house, they jump, and climb in an astonishing manner, till their strength be exhausted. Cold bathing is found to be the most effectual remedy." P. Craig, Forfars. Statist. Acc. ii. 496.

"There is a distemper, called by the country people the *leaping ague*, and by physicians, *St. Vitus's dance*, which has prevailed occasionally for upwards of 60 years in these parishes, and some of the neighbouring ones. The patient first complains of a pain in the head, and lower part of the back; to this succeed convulsive fits, or fits of dancing at certain periods. This disease seems to be hereditary in some families. When the fit of dancing, leaping, or running, seizes the patient, nothing tends more to abate the violence of the disease, than the allowing him free scope to exercise himself in this manner till nature be exhausted." P. Lethnot, Forfars. Ibid. iv. 5.

Leaping ague must be an error of the press; as *louping* is the term invariably used.

LOUPIN-ON-STANE, *s.* A stone, or several stones raised one above another, like a flight of steps, for assisting one to get on horseback, S. Hence, metaph. *To cum aff at the loupin-on-stane*, S. to leave off any business in the same state as when it was begun; also, to terminate a dispute, without the slightest change of mind in either party.

LOUP-HUNTING, *s.* *Hae ye been a loup-hunting?* a phrase commonly used, by way of query, S.B. It is addressed to one who has been abroad very early in the morning, and contains an evident allusion to the hunting of the wolf in former times. Fr. *loup*, a wolf.

LOURD.

Enouch of blood by me's bin spilt,
Seek not your death frae mee;
I rather *lourd* it had been my sel,
Than eather him or thee.
Gil Morrice, *Ritson's S. Songs*, ii. 165.

In Gl. "wished?" But it seems merely a tautology, *lourd* signifying *rather*, as *lewar*, *loor*. V. LEVER.

LOURDNES, *s.* Surly temper.

This Kyng Edward lyklyly
Hys pryncehad chaungyd in tyrandry,
And in *lourdnes* hys ryaltè.
That suld hawe bene of gretè pytè.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 373. V. LOWRYD.

To LOURE, *v. n.* To lurk.

This cruel monstoure Alecto on ane
Infect with fel venom Gorgonayne,
Socht first to Latium, and the chimes hie
Of Laurentyne the Kingis cheif cietè;
And priuely begouth to wach and *loure*
About his spous Quene Amatais bour.
Doug. Virgil, 218. 31.

— The ilk Furie pestilentiale that houre
Ful priuely in the derne wod dyd *loure*
To cast on thame slely hyr fereful rage.
Ibid, 225. 15. *Latet*, Virg.

This is indeed allied to E. *lowre*, *lower*, to frown, as Jun. and Rudd. conjecture, in as far as they are both connected with Teut. *loer-en*. But the E. word retains one sense, retortis oculis intueri, also, frontem contrahere; the S. another, observare insidiose, insidiari. Germ. *laur-en* has both senses, insidiari; also, limis oculis intueri; whence *laur*, a lurker. In other languages the v. is used only in one sense; Su.G. *lur-a*, oculis auribusque insidiari; Isl. *lure*, more aluri in insidiis latere; Dan. *lur-er*, to lurk, to watch, to lie sneaking or in ambush; whence *lur*, an ambush, *lurer*, a lurker. This is undoubtedly the origin of E. *lurk*, which Seren. and Ihre both trace to Su.G. *lurk*, Isl. *lurkr* mendicus vago, homo rudis et subdolus. But Verel. explains *lurkr* as simply signifying a staff, clava, baculus. It is the compound designation, *lurkr landafaegir*, which he renders, mendicus vagus, cui in manu *scipio*, et rotunda patera vel lagena, ad excipiendum potum datum. This is almost the very description that a Scotsman would give of a *sturdy-beggar*; one who wanders through the country with a pike-staff, and a cap in his hand, for receiving his *almess*.

LOUSANCE, *s.* A freedom from bondage.

"It is not a death, but *lousance*;" S. Prov. "that is, a recovery of freedom from bondage;" Kelly, p. 54.

This is a Goth. word, with a Fr. termination.

To LOUT, LOWT, *v. n.* 1. To bow down the body, S.

Bot Dares walkis about rycht craftelie,
— Lurkand in harnes wachis round about,
Now this tocum, now by that way gan *lout*,
Quhare best he may cum to his purpois sone.
Doug. Virgil, 142. 35.

2. To make obeisance.

And quhen Dowglas saw hys cummyng,
He raid, and hailsyt hym in hy,
And *lowtyt* him full curtasly.
Barbour, ii. 154. MS.

Here it is used actively. R. Brunne subjoins the preposition, p. 42.

The folk vntille Humber *to* Suane gan thei *loute*.

Johnson mentions *lout* as now obsolete. It is still used as a provincial term, A. Bor. A.S. *hlut-an*, Isl. Su.G. *lut-a*, Dan. *lud-er*, incurvare se; whence *lutr*, bowed, and Isl. *lotning*, which denotes not only submission, but religious worship. Spelm. and Jun. view this as the origin of O.E. *lout*, *lowt*, a subject, a servant, from the homage or obeisance required by his superior. But it seems rather from A.S. *leod* plebs, populus, Germ. *leute*. V. Spelm. vo. *Leudis*. V. also UNDERLOUT.

LOUTSHOUTHER'D, *adj.* Round-shouldered, S. V. LOUT, v.

To LOUTHER, *v. n.* 1. To be entangled in mire or snow, Ang.

Isl. *ludra*, demissus cedere, uti canes timidi, vel mancipia dum vapulant; G. Andr.; Isl. *ledia* limus, coenum, might seem allied. I suspect, however, that this is the same with the v. LEWDER, q. v.

2. To walk with difficulty; generally applied to those who have short legs, Ang.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Lewder*.

To LOW, *v. n.* 1. To flame, to blaze, S. part. pr. *lowan*.

Ah! wha cou'd tell the beauties of her face?
Her mouth, that never op'd but wi' a grace?
Her een, which did with heavenly sparkles *low*?
Her modest cheek, flush'd with a rosie glow?
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 17.

When stocks that are half rotten *lowes*,
They burn best, so doth dry broom kowes.
Cleland's Poems, p. 34.

2. To flame with rage, or any other passion, S.

My laureat liems at thee, and I *lows*.
Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 48.

A vulgar mode of speech for *low*.

Gower uses *loweth* as signifying, *kindles*.

For he that hye hertes *loweth*
With fyry dart, whiche he throweth,
Cupido, whiche of loue is god,
In chastisynge hath made a rod
To dryue away her wantounesse.
Conf. Am. Fol. 70. a.

Isl. *log-a*, Su.G. *laag-a*, ardere, flagrare; Alem. *loghent* flammant. V. the *s.*

LOW, LOWE, *s.* 1. Flame, blaze, S. A. Bor.

Na mar may na man [fyr] sa cowyr
Than *low*, or rek sall it discowyr.
Barbour, iv. 121. MS.

The lemand *low* sone lanssyt apon hycht.
Wallace, vii. 429. MS.

Of lightnes sal thou se a *lowe*,
Unnethes thou sal thi-selven knowe.
Ywaine, v. 343. *Ritson's E. M. Rom.* i. 15.

2. Used metaphor. for rage, desire, or love.

That, quod *Experience*, is trew;
Will flatterit him quhen first he flew;
Will set him in a *low*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 54. *Evergreen*, ii. 133.

Isl. Dan. *loge*, Su.G. *loga*, *luaga*, Alem. *lauga*, Germ. *lohe*, id. Perhaps the common origin is MoesG. *liug-an* lucere, whence *liuhad* ignis, fire. Our term has less affinity to A.S. *leg*, *lig*, flamma, than to any of the rest. It may be observed, that Isl. *log-a* signifies, to diminish, to dilapidate, to *consume;* but whether allied to *loge*, flame, seems doubtful.

Junius has a curious idea with respect to Goth. *orlog*, battle, a word that has greatly puzzled etymologists. He views it as composed of *or*, great, and *log*, flame, q. the *great flame* that extends far and wide. Etym. vo. *Brand.*

To LOWDEN, *v. n.* 1. Used to signify that the wind falls, S.B.

2. To speak little, to stand in awe of another, S.B. It is also used actively, in both senses. "The rain will *lowden* the wind," i. e. make it to fall; and, "He has got something to *lowden* him;" or, to bring him into a calmer state; S.B. V. LOUN, *adj.*

LOWDER, LOUTHERTREE, *s.* A hand spoke used for lifting the miln-stones, S.

Into a grief he past her frae,—
And in a feiry farry
Ran to the mill and fetcht the *lowder*,
Wherewith he hit her on the show'der,
That he dangt a to drush like powder.
Watson's Coll. i. 44.

Can this be derived from Isl. *ludr* mola, molitoria? (G. Andr.) perhaps for *molitura.*

LOWDING, *s.* Praise, q. *lauding.*

Quhat pryce or *lowding*, quhen the battle ends,
Is sayd of him that overcomes a man;
Him to deffend that nowther dow nor can?
Henrysone, *Evergreen*, i. 192.

LOWE, *s.* Love.

Than pray we all to the Makar abow,
Quhilk has in hand off justry the ballance,
That he vs grant off his der lestand *lowe.*
Wallace, vi. 102. MS. V. LUF.

LOWN, *adj.* Calm, &c. V. LOUN.

LOWNDRER, *s.* A lazy wretch.

— Repruwand thame as sottis wyle,
Syne thai mycht doutles but peryle
Tyl thame and all thare lynyage,
That lordschipe wyn in herytage,
For to leve it fayntly,
And lyve as *lowndreris* cayttevely.
Wyntown, ii. 8. 106.

"Q. lourdaner. See *Lourdane*," Gl. Sibb. But with far more reason, Mr. MacPherson derives it from Teut. *lunderer* cunctator, dilator; *lunder-en* cunctari, morari. The origin is probably Su.G. *lund* intervallum. Hence Isl. *bid-lund*, expectatio, mora, Verel.; mora concessa, Ihre; the time that any one is allowed to stay.

LOWRYD, *adj.* Surly, ungracious.

Set this abbot wes messyngere,
This kyng made hym bot *lowryd* chere:
Nowthir to mete na maungery
Callyd thai this abbot Den Henry.
Wyntown, viii. 10. 116.

By the sense given to this Mr. MacPherson seems to view it as allied to the E. v. *lower*, to appear gloomy.

LOWRIE, LAWRIE, *s.* 1. A designation given to the fox; sometimes used as a kind of surname, S.

Then sure the lasses, and ilk gaping coof,
Wad rin about him, and had out their loof.
M. As fast as fleas skip to the tate of woo,
Whilk slee *Tod Lowrie* hads without his mow,
When he to drown them, and his hips to cool,
In summer days slides backward in a pool.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 143.

He said; and round the courtiers all and each
Applauded *Lawrie* for his winsome speech.
Ibid. ii. 500.

2. A crafty person; one who has the disposition of a fox.

Had not that blessit bairne bene borne,
Sin to redres,
Lowries, your liues had bene forlorne
For all your Mes.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 38.

The name *Tod Lowrie* is given to this animal in S., in the same manner as in E. he is called *Reynard the Fox*, and perhaps for a similar reason. The latter designation is immediately from Fr. *renard*, a fox. This Menage derives from *raposo*, a name given to the fox in Spain and Portugal, from *rabo*, a tail; as he supposes that Reynard has received this designation from the grossness of his tail. But what affinity is there between *raposo* and *renard.* It is worth while to attend to the process, that the reader may have some idea of the pains that some etymologists have taken, as if intentionally, to bring ridicule on this important branch of philology.

This word must be subjected to five different transmutations, before it can decently assume the form of *renard.* The fox himself, with all the craft ascribed to him, could not assume so great a variety of shapes, as Menage has given to his name. *Raposo* is the origin of *Renard.* "The change," he says, "has been effected in this manner; *Raposo*, *raposus*, *raposinus*, *rasinus*, *rasinardus*, *renardus*, Renard!" *Quod erat demonstr.*

The author sagely subjoins; "This etymon displeases me not. On the contrary, I am extremely well pleased with it."

But it would be cruel to torture Reynard himself so unmercifully, notwithstanding his accumulated villanies. The writer had no temptation whatsoever to do such violence to his name. For this term,

like many others in the Fr. language, is undoubtedly of Goth. origin. Isl. *reinicke* signifies a fox, from *reinki*, crafty, to which Germ. *raenke*, Dan. *renk*, fraudes, versutiae, correspond.

Hisp. *raposo* may be from Lat. *rapio*, *-ere*, to snatch away, or Su.G. *raef*, Isl. *ref-r*, a fox, whence perhaps *refiur*, technae, deceptiones, stratagems. Ihre mentions Pers. *roubah*, Fenn. *rewon*, as also denoting this animal.

Henrysone expresses his S. designation, as if he had viewed it as the common diminutive used for the proper name *Lawrence*. But for this supposition, if really made by him, there is no foundation. Speaking of the fox, he says;

Lawrence the actis and the proceis wrait.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 112. st. 14.

This agrees to what he had formerly said;

The *fox* wes clerk and notar in that caus.
P. 110. st. 5.

The name might seem formed from Corn. *luern*, Arm. *luarn*, vulpes. But it is more probably of Goth. extract. It has been seen, that Fr. *renard* appears nearly allied to some Northern terms denoting craft. Ihre thinks that the fox in MoesG. was denominated *fauho*, from its *faw* or yellow colour, and that hence its Germ. name *fuchs* is formed. But Wachter, with greater probability, deduces the latter, whence E. *fox*, from *fah-en* dolo capere, Isl. *fox-a* decipere, *fox* false; as, *raup fox*, a false sale; Verel. It is therefore probable, from analogy, that *lowrie* owes its origin to some root expressive of deception.

Sibb. has materially given the same etymon that had occurred to me; "Teut. *lorer*, fraudator; *lorerye*, fraus, *lore*, illecebra." The designation may have been immediately formed from our old v. *loure*, to lurk, q. v. I need only add to what is there said, that Fr. *leurr-er* and E. *lure*, are evidently cognate terms. Not only Teut. *lorer*, but *loer*, denotes one who lays snares.

It is impossible to say, whether the term has been first applied to the fox, or to any artful person. Its near affinity to the v. *loure* would seem to render the latter most probable.

LOZEN, *s.* A pane of glass, S. corrupted from *lozenge*; so called from its form.

LUBBA, *s.* A name given to coarse grass of any kind; Orkney.

"As to hills,—they are covered with heath, and what we call *lubba*, a sort of grass which feeds our cattle in the summer time; it generally consists of different species of carices, plain bent, and other moor grasses." P. Birsay, Statist. Acc. xiv. 316.

Isl. *lubbe* conveys the idea of rough, hirsutus; *kua lubbe*, boleti vel fungi species; G. Andr. p. 171. c. 2. He derives it from *lafe*, haereo, pendulus lacer sum. Dan. *lu*, *luv*, the nap of clothes; *lubben*, gross.

In Isl. *lubbe* we perceive the origin of E. *lubber*. For it is also rendered, hirsutus et incomptus nebulo; q. *a rouch tatty-headit lown*, S.

This term appears nearly in its primitive Goth. form in O.E.

Hermets an heape, with hoked staues,
Wenten to Walsingham, & her wenches after.
Great *loubies* & long, that loth were to swinke,
Clothed hem in copes, to be knowen from other,
And shopen hem hermets, her ease to haue.
P. Ploughman, Sign. A. 1, b.

Lubberly fellows assumed the sacerdotal dress, or appeared as hermits, because they were unwilling to *swinke*, i. e. to labour.

To LUCK, *v. n.* To have good or bad fortune; S.

Quhair part has perisht, part prevaild,
Alyke all cannot *luck*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 103.

Teut. *ghe-luck-en*, Su.G. *lyck-as*, Isl. *leik-ast*, Dan. *lykk-es*, to prosper. Ihre derives *lyck-as* from *lik-a*, to please; as Wachter, *gluch*, fortune, from *gleich-en*, which is synon. with *lik-a*.

LUCKEN, *part. pa.* 1. Closed, shut up, contracted.

Lucken-handed, having the fist contracted, the fingers being drawn down towards the palm of the hand, S. "close fisted," Gl. Shirr. "Hence," says Rudd. vo. *Louk*,—"*the man with the lucken hand* in Th. Rhymer's Prophecies, of whom the credulous vulgar expect great things." The same ridiculous idea, if I mistake not, prevails in the North of Ireland. This man is to hold the horses of three kings, during a dreadful and eventful battle. I am not certain, however, if this remarkable person does not rather appear with two thumbs on each hand.

Lucken-taed, also, *lucken-footed*, web-footed, having the toes joined by a film, S.

"This [Turtur maritimus insulae Bass] is palmipes, that's *lucken-footed*." Sibbald's Hist. Fife, p. 109.

Chaucer uses *loken* in a similar sense. "*Loken* in every lith," contracted in every limb. Nonne's Preestes T. v. 14881.

2. Locked, bolted.

Rudd. thinks that "the *Lucken-booths* in Edinburgh have their name, because they stand in the middle of the High-street, and almost joyn the two sides of it." Vo. *Louk*. But the obvious reason of the designation is, that these booths were distinguished from others, as being so formed that they might be *locked* during night, or at the pleasure of the possessor.

A.S. *locen* signifies clausura, retinaculum. But the term is evidently the part. of *luc-an*, to lock. V. LOUK, v.

To LUCKEN, LUKEN, *v. a.* 1. To lock, S.

—— Baith our hartis ar ane,
Luknyt in lufis chene.
Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 169.

2. Metaph. used to denote the knitting of the brows, as expressive of great displeasure.

His trusty-true twa-hannit glaive
Afore him swang he manfullie,
While anger *lucken'd* his dark brows,
And like a wood-wolf glanst his ee.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 173.

This v. is formed from the part. *Lucken*.

LUCKEN or LUKIN GOWAN, The globe flower, S. Trollius europaeus, Linn.; q. the *locked* or Cabbage daisy. V. LIGHTFOOT, p. 296.

Let all the streets, the corners, and the rewis
Be strowd with leaves, and flowres of divers hewis;—
With mint and medworts, seemlie to be seen,
And *lukin gowans* of the medowes green.
Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 379. 380.

We'll pou the daizies on the green,
The *lucken gowans* frae the bog.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 227.

LUCKIE, LUCKY, *s.* 1. A designation given to an elderly woman, S.

As they drew near, they heard an *elderin* dey,
Singing full sweet at milking of her ky.—
And *Lucky* shortly follow'd o'er the gate,
With twa milk buckets frothing o'er, and het.
Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

How does auld honest *lucky* of the glen?
Ye look baith hale and fair at threescore-ten.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 96.

Fair ought to be *feer* or *fere*.

2. A grandmother, Gl. Shirr. often *luckie-minny*, S.B. ibid.

I'll answer, sine, Gae kiss ye'r *lucky*,
She dwells i' Leith.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 351.

"A cant phrase, from what rise I know not; but it is made use of when one thinks it is not worth while to give a direct answer, or think themselves foolishly accused." Ibid. N.

Perhaps it signifies, that the person seems to have got no more to do than to make love to his *grandmother*.

Luckie-daddie, grandfather, S.B.

We shou'd respect, dearly belov'd,
Whate'er by breath of life is mov'd.
First, 'tis unjust; and, secondly,
— 'Tis cruel, and a cruelty
By which we are expos'd (O sad!)
To eat perhaps our *lucky dad*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 507.

The gentles a' ken roun' about,
He was my *lucky-deddy*.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 15.

"Ha'd your feet, *luckie daddie*, old folk are not feery;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 164.

3. Used, in familiar or facetious language, in addressing a woman, whether advanced in life or not, S.

Well, *Lucky*, says he, hae ye try'd your hand
Upon your milk, as I gae you command?
Ross's Helenore, p. 125.

4. Often used to denote "the mistress of an ale-house," S. V. Gl. Ross.

It did ane good to see her stools,
Her boord, fire-side, and facing-tools;—
Basket wi' bread.
Poor facers now may chew pea-hools,
Since *Lucky's* dead.
Elegy on Lucky Wood, Ramsay, i. 229.

"*Lucky* Wood kept an ale-house in the Canongate; was much respected for hospitality, honesty, and the neatness of her person and house." N. ibid. p. 227.

The source is uncertain. Originally, it may have been merely the E. adj., used in courtesy, in addressing a woman, as we now use *good*. This idea is suggested by the phraseology of Lyndsay, when he represents a tippling husband as cajoling his obstreperous wife.

Ye gaif me leif, fair *lucky* dame.
—— Fair *lucky* dame, that war grit schame,
Gif I that day sowld byid at hame.
—— All sall be done, fair *lucky* dame.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 8. 9.

It may, however, have been applied to an old woman, primarily in contempt, because of the ancient association of the ideas of age and witchcraft; Isl. *hlok*, maga. *Hlokk* is also the name of one of the *Valkyriar*, *Parcae*, or *Fates* of the Gothic nations; Grimmismalum, ap. Keysler, Antiq. Septent. p. 153.

Louke is a term used by Chaucer, in a bad sense, although of uncertain meaning.

—— Ther n'is no thefe without a *louke*,
That helpeth him to wasten and to souke
Of that he briben can, or borwe may.
Coke's T. v. 4413.

This has been explained, "a receiver to a thief." But he seems evidently to use it as equivalent to *trull*.

LUCKY, *adj.* Bulky, S.

"The *lucky* thing gives the penny;" S. Prov. "If a thing be good, the bulkier the better; an apology for big people." Kelly, p. 334.

It is also used *adv.* for denoting any thing exuberant, or more than enough. *It's lucky muckle*, it is too large, S.

But she was shy, and held her head askew;
And cries, Lat be, ye kiss but *lucky* fast;
Ye're o'er well us'd, I fear, since we met last.
Ross's Helenore, p. 82.

—— Our acquaintance was but *lucky* short,
For me or ony man to play sic sport.
Ibid. p. 83.

This use of the word has probably originated from a custom which seems pretty generally to have prevailed, of giving something more to a purchaser than he can legally claim, *to the luck* of the bargain, as it is called, S. or *to the to-luck*, S.B. V. next word, and TO-LUCK.

LUCK-PENNY, *s.* A small sum given back by the person who receives money in consequence of a bargain, S. *lucks-penny*, S.B.

"A drover had sold some sheep in the Grass-market last Wednesday morning.—In the afternoon the drover received his payment from the butcher's wife, and not only went away content, but returned a shilling as *luck-penny*." Edin. Even. Courant, 28 Oct. 1805.

This custom has originated from the superstitious idea of its ensuring *good luck* to the purchaser. It is now principally retained in selling horses and cattle. So firmly does the most contemptible superstition take hold of the mind, that many, even at this day, would not reckon that a bargain would prosper, were this custom neglected.

LUDE, *part. pa.* Loved, beloved, S.

Quhat hes marrit thé in thy mude,
Makyne, to me thow schaw;
Or quhat is luve, or to be *lude?*
Faine wald I leir that law.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 98. st. 2.

V. LUF, *v.*

LUDE, contraction for *love it*, S.

And quha trowis best that I do *lude*,
Skink first to me the kan.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 177. st. 16.

To LUF, LUVE, LUWE, *v. a.* To love, S. *lue*, pron. with the sound given to Gr. *υ*.

Luf euery wicht for God, and to gud end,
Thame be na wise to hârm, bot to amend.
That is to knaw, *luf* God for his gudenes,
With hart, hale mynd, trew seruice day and nycht.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 95. 48.

Luffis, lovest, *ibid.* 42.

—— He *luwyd* God, and haly kyrk
Wyth wyt he wan hys will to wyrke.
Wyntown, vi. 9. 29.

Luwand he wes, and rycht wertwus,
Til clerkys, and all relygyus.
Ibid. vii. 6. 7.

A.S. *luf-ian*, Alem. *liub-en*, id. MoesG. *liub-a* dilectus, Su.G. *liuf* gratus, Isl. *liufr* amicus, blandus.

LUF, LUVE, *s.* Love.

O *luf*, quidder art thou joy, or fulyschnes,
That makys folk so glayd of thair dystres?
Doug. Virgil, 93. 34.

LUFARE, *adj.*

Of bestis sawe I mony diuerse kynd.——
The percyng lynx, the *lufare* vnicorn,
That voidis venym with his euoure horn.
King's Quair, c. v. st. 3. 4.

The poet represents the unicorn as a more pleasant, or perhaps more powerful, animal than the lynx; especially from the idea of his horn being a safeguard against poison, as it was formerly believed, that it would immediately burst, if any deleterious liquid were poured into it. A.S. *leofre*, gratior, potior, compar. of *leof* charus, exoptatus.

LUFFAR, *s.* A lover, pl. *luffaris*.

Quhat? Is this luf, nyce *luffaris*, as ye mene,
Or fals dissait, fare ladyis to begyle?
Doug. Virgil, 95. 8.

LUFLELY, *adv.* Kindly, lovingly.

—— Thar capitane
Tretyt thaim sa *luflely*,
And thair with all the maist party
Off thaim, that armyt with him wer,
War of his blud, and sib him ner.
Barbour, xvii. 315, MS. *lovingly*, Ed. 1620.

A.S. *lufelic* lovely, whence O.E. *lufly*.

Befor the messengers was the maiden brouht,
Of body so gentille was non in erth wrouht.
No non so faire of face, of spech so *lufly*.
R. Brunne, p. 30.

LUFSOM, LUSOME, *adj.* Lovely. The *f* is now sunk in pronunciation, S.

—A lady, *lufsom* of lete, ledand a knight,
Ho raykes up in a res bifor the rialle.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 1. V. LAIT, and RIAL.

A.S. *lofsum*, delectabilis; *lufsumlie*, desiderabilis.

LUFE, LUIF, LUFFE, LOOF, *s.* The palm of the hand; pl. *luffis*, Doug. *luves;* S. *luve*, also *lufe*, A. Bor.

Syr, quhen I dwelt in Italy,
I leirit the craft of palmestry.
Schaw me the *luffe*, Syr, of your hand,
And I sall gar yow undirstand
Gif your Grace be unfortunat,
Or gif ye be predestonat.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 120.

Na laubour list thay luke tyl, thare *luffis* are bierd lyme.
Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 26.

This is a very ancient word; MoesG. *lofa. Lofam slohun ina;* Did strike him with the palms of their hands; Mark xiv. 65. Su.G. *lofwe*, Isl. *lofi*, *loofve*, *loove*, vola manus; whence *loefd* a span, *loef-a* to span, *loefatak* plausus, G. Andr., the clapping of the hands; also, stipulatio manualis. Dan. *luen*, vola, differs in form. Wachter, vo. *Law*, refers to Celt. *llaw* the hand, and Gr. λοβας, id. plur. He views *llaw* as the radical term. Lhuyd mentions *lhau* as signifying, not only the hand, but the palm of the hand; and Ir. *lamh*, pron. *lav*, the hand; whence *lamhach* a glove, *lamhagan*, groping, &c. These terms are retained in Gael. The word has thus been common to the Goth. and Celt. tribes.

No similar term occurs in A.S. Always where Ulphilas uses *lofa*, we find another word in the A.S. version.

LUFEFOW, LUIFFUL, *s.* As much as fills the palm of the hand.

He maid him be the fyre to sleip;
Syne cryit, Colleris, beif and coillis,
Hois and schone with doubill soillis;
Caikis and candell, creische and salt,
Curnis of meill, and *luiffullis* of malt.
Lyndsays Warkis, 1592, p. 314.

LUFFIE, *s.* A stroke on the palm of the hand, S. synon. *pawmie*, *pandie*.

MoesG. *slahlofi*, alapa. *Gaf slahlofin*, Dedit alapam, John xviii. 22. This is from *slah-an* to strike, and *lofa* the palm of the hand. It properly denotes a stroke with the palm.

To LUFF, *s.* To praise, to commend. V. LOIF, *v.*

LUFLY, *adj.* Worthy of praise or commendation; applied both to persons and to things.

Thus thai mellit, and met with ane stout stevin.
Thir *lufly* ledis on the land, without legiance,
With seymely scheidis to schew thai set upone sevin.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 2.

Thai *lufly* ledis belife lightit on the land.
And laught out swerdis *lufly* and lang.
Ibid. ii. 25.

Isl. *loflig*, Teut. *loflick*, laudabilis.

Lufly, or *loofly*, is applied to a person who is apt to strike another, Ang. But there is no affinity.

LUFRAY, *s.* V. Lovery.

LUG, *s.* The ear; the common term for this member of the body in S. as well as A. Bor.

—"He sall be put vpon the pillorie, and sall be convoyed to the head and chief place of the towne, and his taker sall cause cutt ane of his *lugges*.—His taker sall cause his other *lug* to be cutted." Burrow Lawes, c. 121. s. 3. 4. V. Trone.

"Ye canna make a silk purse o' a sow's *lug*;" Fergusson's S. Prov. p. 35.

This term is used by E. writers, but in a derisory sense.

—With hair in characters, and *lugs* in text.
Cleaveland's Poems, Ray.

2. *At the lug of*, near, in a state of proximity, S.

"Ye live *at the lug of* the law;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 83.

3. *Up to the lugs* in any thing, quite immersed in it, S.

It has been supposed that this phrase alludes to one's drinking out of a two-handed beaker. It may, however, refer to immersion in water.

4. *If he were worth his lugs*, he would do, or not do, such a thing; a phrase vulgarly used to express approbation or disapprobation, S.

The same idea has been also familiar with the E. in an early age. Langland speaking of the absurd custom of pretending to sell pardons, says;

Were the bishop blessed, and *worth both his eares*,
His seale shold not be sent to deceyue the people.
P. Ploughman, A. ii. a.

This proverbial phrase has most probably had its origin from the custom of cutting off the ears; a punishment frequently inflicted in the middle ages. One part of the punishment of a sacrilegious person, according to the laws of the Saxons, was the slitting of his ears. These and other crimes were punished, several centuries ago, with the loss of both ears. Du Cange refers to the statutes of St. Louis of France, and of Henry V. of England; vo. *Auris*.

Sibb. thinks that this word may be from A.S. *locca* caesaries, the hair which grows on the face. Although the origin is quite uncertain, I would prefer deriving it from Su.G. *lugg-a* to drag one, especially by the hair; as persons are, in like manner, ignominiously dragged by the ears. V. Blaw, v.

LUG, *s.* A worm got in the sand, within flood-mark, used by fishermen for bait, S. Lumbricus marinus, Linn.

"All the above, except the partans and lobsters, are taken with lines baited with mussels and *lug*, which are found in the bed of the Ythan at low tides." P. Slains, Statist. Acc. v. 277.

"The bait for the small fishes—a worm got in the sand, *lug*." P. Nigg, Aberd. ibid. vii. 205.

"Eruca marina; the fishers call it *lug*." Sibb. Fife, p. 138.

Perhaps from Fris. *luggh-en*, ignave et segniter agere; as descriptive of the inactivity of this worm, as another species is called *slug*, for the same reason.

LUGGIE, *adj.* Corn is said to be *luggy*, when it does not fill and ripen well, but grows mostly to the straw, S. B.

Belg. *log*, heavy; Teut. *luggh-en*, to be slothful.

LUGGIE, *s.* A lodge or hut in a garden or park, S.B.

Teut. *logie* tugurium, casa. V. Loge.

LUGGIE, Loggie, *s.* A small wooden vessel, for holding meat or drink, provided with a handle, by which it is laid hold of, S.

The green horn-spoons, beech *luggies* mingle,
On skelfs forgainst the door.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 114.

Among the superstitious rites observed on the eve of Hallowmas, the following is mentioned.

In order, on the clean hearth-stane,
The *luggies* three are ranged,
And every time great care is ta'en,
To see them duly changed.
Burns, iii. 188. V. Note ibid.

It is also written *loggie*.

The sap that hawkie does afford
Reams in a wooden *loggie*.
Morison's Poems, p. 48.

Perhaps from *lug* the ear, from the resemblance of the handle. The Dutch, however, call a wooden sauce-boat *lokie*. Some might be disposed to trace this word to Heb. לוג, *log*, sextarius, the smallest measure of liquids used among the Jews, nearly equal to an English pint and a half.

LUID, *s.* A poem. V. Leid.

LUIK-HARTIT, *adj.* Warmhearted, affectionate, compassionate.

Thair is no levand leid sa law of degre
That sall me luif unlufit; I am so *luikhartit*—
I am so merciful in mynd, and menis all wichtis.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 63.

In edit. 1508. *loik hertit*. Perhaps from Alem. *lauc* flame, or from the same origin with *luke* in E. *lukewarm*.

LUIT, *pret.* Let, permitted.

"No man pursued her, but *luit* her take her own pleasure, because she was the king's mother." Pitscottie, p. 140.

Lute also occurs in the same sense; and *lute of*, for reckoned, made account of.

"That carnall band was neuer esteemed off be Christ, in the time he was conversant heere vpon earth; he *lute* nathing *of* that band." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. I. 3. b. V. Let, *v.*

LUKNYT, *part. pa.* Locked. V. Lucken.

LUM, Lumb, *s.* 1. A chimney, the vent by which the smoke issues, S.

—"A cave, or rather den, about 50 feet deep, 60 long, and 40 broad, from which there is a subterranean passage to the sea, about 80 yards long, through which the waves are driven with great violence in a northerly storm, and occasion a smoke to ascend from the den. Hence it has got the name of Hell's *Lumb*, i. e. Hell's Chimney." P. Gamrie, Banffs. Statist. Acc. i. 472. 473.

2. Sometimes it denotes the chimney-top, more commonly denominated the *lum-head*, S.

"The house of Mey formerly mentioned is a myth, sign or mark, much observed by saillers in their passing through this Firth between Caithness and Stroma, for they carefully fix their eyes upon

the *lums* or chimney heads of this house, which if they lose sight of, then they are too near Caithness." Brand's Descr. Orkney, p. 145.

Sibb. conjectures that this may be from A.S. *leom* lux, "scarcely any other light being admitted, excepting through this hole in the roof."

LUMB-HEAD, *s.* A chimney top, S.

Now by this time, the sun begins to leam,—
And clouds of reek frae *lumb-heads* to appear.
Ross's Helenore, p. 55.

LUME, *s.* An utensil. V. LOME.

LUMMLE, *s.* The filings of metal, S. Fr. *limaille*, id.

Chaucer uses *lumaile* in the same sense.

And therein was put of silver *limaile* an unce.
Chan. Yeman's T. v. 16630.

LUNCH, *s.* A large piece of any thing, especially of what is edible; as bread, cheese, &c. S.

—Drink gaed round, in cogs an' caups,
Amang the furms an' benches;
An' cheese an' bread, frae women's laps,
Was dealt about in *lunches*
An' dawds that day.
Burns, iii. 37.

LUND, LWND, *s.* The city of London.

This jowell he gert turss in till Ingland;
In *Lwnd* it sett till witness of this thing,
Be conquest than of Scotland cald hym king.
Wallace, i. 129, MS.

Lund appears on many Saxon coins. V. Kederi Catal. Numm. A.S. But this seems an abbreviation, as it was usually written *Lunden*.

LUNYIE, *s.* The loin.

And Belliall, with a brydill renyie,
Evir lasht thame on the *lunyie*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

Teut. *loenie*, *longie*, id.

LUNYIE-BANE, *s.* Hucklebone, Fife.

LUNKIT, *adj.* Lukewarm; also, half-boiled, S.

Dan. *lunk-en* to make lukewarm, whence, indeed, the E. word may be most directly deduced.

LUNT, *s.* 1. It is used, as in E., for a match.

—"Ane of thame be chaunce had a loose *lunt*, quhilk negligently fell out of his hand amang the great quantity of poulder, and brunt him and diuers utheris to the great terror of the rest." Historie James Sext, p. 126.

2. A column of flaming smoke; particularly, that rising from a tobacco pipe, in consequence of a violent puff, S.

She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a *lunt*,
In wrath she was sae vap'rin,
She notic't na, an aizle brunt
Her braw new worset apron
Out thro' that night.
Burns, iii. 131.

3. Improperly used to denote hot vapour of any kind, S.

—Butter'd so'ns, wi' fragrant *lunt*,
Set a' their gabs a-steerin.
Burns, iii. 139.

Teut. *lonte*, fomes igniarius, Sw. *lunta*.

To LUNT, *v. n.* To emit smoke in columns, S.

The *luntin* pipe, and sneeshin mill,
Are handed round wi' right guid will.
Burns, iii. 7.

LUNTUS, *s.* A contemptuous designation for an old woman, probably from the practice of smoking tobacco, S.B.

LURDANE, LURDON, *s.* 1. A worthless person, one who is good for nothing, whether man or woman.

Thire tyrandis tuk this haly man,
And held hym lang in-til herd pyne:
A *lurdane* of thame slwe hym syne,
That he confermyd, in Crystyn fay
Befor that oure-gane bot a day.
Wyntown, vi. 12. 133.

In this sense Douglas applies the term to Helen.

That strang *lurdane* than, quham wele we ken,
The Troiane matronis ledis in ane ring,
Fenyeand to Bacchus feist and karolling.
Doug. Virgil, 182. 9.

Rudd. renders it, as here used, "a blockhead, a sot." But for what reason I do not perceive.

In the same sense we may understand the following passage, in which Lord Lindsay of the Byres is made to address the Lords who had rebelled against K. James III; although, from its connexion, it perhaps requires a still stronger meaning.

"Ye are all *Lurdanes*, my Lords; I say, ye are false Traitors to your Prince.—For the false *lurdanes* and traitors have caused the King (Ja. IV.) by your false seditions and conspiracy, to come against his Father in plain battle," &c. Pitscottie, p. 97.

2. A fool, a sot, a blockhead.

"Sir John Smith's second fault, far worse than the first, albeit a *lurdane* to defend all he had done, and to draw the most of the barons to side with him, was a very dangerous design." Baillie's Lett. ii. 173. 174.

3. It is still commonly used, in vulgar language, as expressive of slothfulness. Thus one is called *a lazy lurdane*, S.

4. It is used, improperly, to denote a piece of folly or stupidity.

His Popish pride and threefald crowne
Almaist hes lost their licht;
His plake pardones are bot *lurdons*,
Of new found vanitie.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 35.

It occurs in *P. Ploughman*.

Haddest thou ben hend, quod I, thou wold haue asked leue.
Yea, leaue, *Lurden*, quod he, & layde on me with age;
And hit me vnder the eare, vnneth may iche heare;
He buffeted me about the mouth, and bet out my teth,
And gyued me in goutes, I may not go at large.
Sign. Hh. 3, b.

It is also used by R. Brunne.

Sibriht that schrew as a *lordan* gan lusk,
A suynhird smote he to dede vnder a thorn busk.
Chron. p. 9.

This word has been fancifully derived from *Lord Dane*. It deserves notice, that this derivation is at least as old as the time of Hector Bocce.

"Finalie the Inglismen were brocht to so grete calamité & miserie be Danis, that ilk hous in Ingland wes constranit to sustene ane Dane, that the samyn mycht be ane spy to the Kyng, and advertis hym quhat wes done or said in that hous. Be quhilk way the Kyng mycht knaw sone quhare ony rebellion wes aganis hym. This spy wes callit *lord Dane*. Quhilk is now tane for ane ydyll lymmer that seikis his leuyng on othir mennis laubouris." Bellend. Cron. B. xi. c. 14.

It is more fully expressed in the original. Dictus est explorator dominus Danus, vulgo *Lordain*. Quod nomen nostrates et populi nunc Angli dicti ita usurpaverunt, ut quem viderint ociosum ac inutilem nebulonem, ocio deditum, alienis laboribus queritantem victum, omnique demum aspersum infamia, *Lordain* vel hac aetate appellitent.

I need scarcely say, that this etymon is evidently a chimera.

The immediate origin seems to be Fr. *lourdin*, blockish, blunt, clownish; allied to which are *lourdat*, a dunce, *lourdade*, an awkward wench, from *lourd*, heavy, stupid, blockish. Bullet derives *lourdat* from Arm. *lourdod*, id. But as many Fr. words have their origin from Teut., it has occurred to me, as also to Sibb., that Fr. *lourdin* may be immediately traced to Teut. *luyaerd* piger, desidiosus, ignavus homo, or *loer*, *loerd*, which have the same meaning, homo murcidus, ignavus. To the latter Kilian traces Fr. *lourd*. Thus the radical Teut. term will be *luy*, id. V. Loy. It may be added, however, that as Ital. *lordo* corresponds to Fr. *lourd*, Verel. derives the former from Isl. and Sw. *lort*, stercus. Seren. deduces all the modern terms from this Goth. fountain; vo. *Lordane*. From the Ital. word L.B. *lurdus* seems formed. Du Cange is uncertain whether it should be rendered impurus, or stolidus.

LURDANERY, LURDANRY, *s.* 1. Sottishness, stupidity.

Frendschip flemyt is in France, and faith has the flicht.
Leyis, *lurdanry* and lust ar oure laid sterne.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 14.

2. It seems also used to denote carnal sloth, or security in sin.

Cum all degreis in *lurdanery* quha lyis,
And fane wald se of syn the feirful fyne:
And leirne in vertew how for to upryis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, A. 7. a.

Fr. *lourderie*, stupidity; Teut. *luyerdije*, sluggishness.

LURE, *s.* The udder of a cow, S.

Su.G. *jur*, *jufwer*, and Belg. *uyer*, have the same signification. But there seems to be no affinity; as we have no evidence of *l* being prefixed to words of Goth. origin.

LURE, *adv.* Rather, S.

But I *lure* chuse in Highland glens
To herd the kid and goat, man,
Ere I cou'd for sic little ends
Refuse my bonny Scotman.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 256. V. Lever.

LUSCHBALD, *s.* Expl. "a sluggard."

Lunatick lymmar, *Luschbald*, lous thy hose.
Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 73.

From Isl. *losk-r* ignavus, and *bald-r* Germ. *bald*, potens, q. surpassing others in laziness. E. *lusk*, idle, lazy, which Johns. derives from Fr. *lusche*, has the same origin.

LUSKING, LEUSKING, *part. pr.* Absconding; Gl. Sibb.

I have not observed this word in S. O.E. *lusk* is rendered, "to be idle, to be lazy," Gl. Brunne. Perhaps it rather signifies to lurk, in the passage quoted, vo. Lurdane.

Teut. *luysch-en*, latitare, Germ. *lausch-en*, Franc. *losch-en*, *losc-an*.

LUSOME, *adj.* Not smooth, in a rough state. *A lusome stein*, a stone that is not polished, S.B.

Su.G. *lo*, *logg*, *lugg*, rough, and *sum* a common termination expressing quality.

LUSOME, *adj.* Desirable, agreeable; S. V. Lufsom.

LUSS, *s.* A yellowish incrustation, which frequently covers the heads of children, dandruff; Pityriasis capitis, S.

LUSTY, *adj.* 1. Beautiful, handsome, elegant.

I haue, quod sche, *lusty* ladyis fourtene,
Of quham the formest, clepit Diope,
In ferme wedlock I sall conione to the.
Doug. Virgil, 15. 18.

Sunt mihi bis septem *praestanti* corpore Nymphae. Virg.

Nixt hand hir went Lauinia the maid,—
That doun for schame did cast hyr *lusty* ene.
Ibid. 380. 35. Decorus, Virg.

The *lusty* Aventynus nixt in preis
Him followis, the son of wourthy Hercules.
Ibid. 231. 29. Pulcher. Virg.

2. Pleasant, delightful.

Amyd the hawchis, and euery *lusty* vale,
The recent dew begynnis doun to skale.
Doug. Virgil, 449. 25.

A.S. Teut. *lust*, desiderium; *lustigh*, *lostigh*, amoenus, delectabilis, jucundus; Franc. *lustlihe*, venustus. Hence,

Lustheid, *s.* Amiableness; Gl. Sibb.

Teut. *lustigheyd*, amoenitas.

Lustynes, *s.* Beauty, perfection.

Sweit rois of vertew and of gentilnes;
Delytsum lyllie of everie *lustynes!*
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 89.

LUTE, LEUT, *s.* A sluggard; Gl. Sibb.

"Probably," says Sibb. "from *Lurdane*." But there is not a shadow of probability here. It is certainly the same with E. *lout*, from Teut. *loete*, homo agrestis, insulsus, bardus, stolidus. This is perhaps radically allied to Su.G. *lat* piger, whence *laettia*, anc. *laeti*, ignavia.

LUTE, *pret.* Permitted. V. Luit.

LUTHE.

This lene auld man *luthe* not, but tuke his leif.
And I abaid undir the levis grene.
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

Lord Hailes renders this, "remained." If this be the sense, it may be allied to MoesG. *lat-jan*, Su.G. *laett-ias*, morari, otiari; the pret. often taking *u* instead of *a*. It may indeed be formed from *leit;* and thus signify, took no notice.

LUTHRIE, *s.* Lechery.

Thay lost baith benifice and pentioun that mareit,
And quha eit flesch on Frydayis was fyrefangit;
It maid na miss quhat madinis thay miscareit
On fasting dayis, thay were nocht brint nor hangit;
Licence for *luthrie* fra thair lord belangit,
To gif indulgence as the devill did leir.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 196.

From the connexion, it is evident that the term here means lechery. But R. Glouc. uses *luther* as signifying *wicked*, in a general sense; and *luther-hede*, *luthernesse*, vileness, wickedness, villany. *Lither*, Chauc. wicked. A.S. *lythre*, nequam.

LUTTAIRD, *adj.* Bowed. *A luttaird bak*, a bowed back.

Ane pyk-thank in a prelots chayse,—
With lut shoulders, and *luttaird* bak,
Quhilk nature maid to beir a pak.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 111.

O.Belg. *loete* a clown and *aerd*, a termination denoting nature, kind. V. LOUT, *v.*

To LUVE, LUWE, *v. a.* To love. V. LUF.

M.

Wachter has observed that this letter is used in forming substantives from verbs, and from adjectives; as A.S. *cwalm*, interitus, death, from *cwell-en*, to kill; Franc. *galm*, clangor, from *gell-en* sonare, *uuahsmo*, fruit, from *wahs-en*, to grow; Sw. *sotma*, sweetness, from *sot*, dulcis; Germ. *baerm*, dregs, from *baer-en*, levare, *helm*, a helmet, from *hull-en*, to cover.

It is used S., with the addition of *a* or *e*, in forming some alliterative words, being employed as the medium of conjoining their component parts; as *clish-ma-claver*, *hash-me-thram*, *whig-me-leerie;* E. *rig-ma-role.*

MA, MAY, MAA, MAE, *adj.* More in number, S.; *mair* being used to denote quantity.

Fra thair fayis archeris war
Scalyt, as I said till yow ar,
That *ma* na thai war, be gret thing,—
Thai woux sa hardy, that thaim thoucht
Thai sould set all thair fayis at noucht.
Barbour, xiii. 85, MS.

The Kyng of Frawns yhit eftyr thai
Send til this Edward in message *may*,
That ware kend and knawyn then
Honorabil and gret famows men.
Wyntown, viii. 28. 18.

Sa frawart thaym this god hir mynd has cast,
That with na doutsum takinnis, *ma* than twa,
Hir greife furthschew this ilk Tritonia.
Doug. Virgil, 44. 25.

"The sacrilegious blasphemer, and the bloody adulterer, and infinite *maa* vther sins, concurring in one persone, shall not these shorten this miserable life?" Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. K. 5. a.

"It is statut—that the secretarie mak and constitute deputis, ane or *mae*, in every ane of the placis foresaid." Act Sed. 3 Nov. 1599.

Mr. Tooke views A.S. *mowe*, a heap, as the radical word; supposing A.S. *ma*, E. *mo*, to be the positive, A.S. *mare*, E *more*, the comparative, and A.S. *maest*, E. *most*, the superlative. But not to say that A.S. *mowe* does not seem to have been used to denote quantity in general, or applied to persons, the hypothesis labours under several considerable difficulties. The first is, that *mo* never occurs in A.S., but always *ma*, which has been corruptly changed in later times into *mo*, like many other words originally written with *a*. But besides this, A.S. *ma* is as really a comparative as *mare*, both being used adverbially, in the sense of plus, magis. As an adjective, *mare* properly denotes superiority in size, or in quality, major; *ma*, superiority in number, plures. This word, even as changed into *mo*, has been always used in the same manner. One of the very examples brought by Mr. Tooke, is a proof of this. 'Yf it be fayre a man's name be eched by *moche* folkes praysing, and fouler thyng, that *mo* folke not praysen." Chaucer, Test. Love, Fol. 319, b.

Mr. Tooke has charged Junius with saying *untruly*, that *most* is formed from the positive *maere*, having *maerre* as the compar., and *maerest*, contr. *maest*, as the superl. But candour required, that this singularity in A. S. should have been mentioned, that *maere* is used both as a positive, magnus, and a compar., major; while *maerest* is the superl. It does not appear, indeed, that this is the origin of *maest*, which occurs in the simple form of *maists* in MoesG. from the comparative *maiza*.

Lat. *plus* and *magis* may both be mentioned as analogous. For although both used as comparatives, it would appear that they had been originally positives. *Plus* is certainly from the Gr. positive πολυς, many; and *magis* has also been traced to μεγας, great.

To MA, *v. a.* To make; frequently used when the metre does not require it.

Thai durst nocht bid to *ma* debate.
Barbour, x. 692, MS.
And nocht forthi sum of thaim thar
Abad stoutly to *ma* debate;
And othyr sum ar fled thair gate.
Ibid. xiv. 547, MS. also, ii. 6.

In this form the v. resembles Germ. *mach-en* facere, which Seren. derives from the very anc. Goth. v. *meg-a*, valere.

MA, *aux. v.* May.
Yhit thretty ylys in that se
Wytht-out thir *ma* welle reknyde be.
Wyntown, i. 13. 66.
Peraventure my scheip *ma* gang besyd,
Quhyll we haif liggit full neir.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 99. st. 6.

Sw. *ma*, Isl. *maa*, id.

MAAD, MAWD, *s.* A plaid, such as is worn by shepherds; *a herd's mawd*, S.

This seems to be a Goth. word. Su.G. *mudd* denotes a garment made of the skins of reindeers; also, *lapmudd*. Ihre thinks that the word has come to Sweden along with the goods.

MABBIE, *s.* A cap, a head-dress for women; S.B. *mob*, E.
And we maun hae pearlins, and *mabbies*, and cocks,
And some ither things that the ladies call smocks.
Song, *Ross's Helenore*, p. 137.

MACH, *s.* Son in law. V. MAICH.

To MACHE, *v. n.* To strive.
With thir agane grete Hercules stude he,
With thir I was wount to *mache* in the mellé.
Doug. Virgil, 141. 26.
Fast fra the forestammes the floud souchis and raris,
As thay togidder *machit* on the depe.
Ibid. 268. 37.

The E. v. *match* is occasionally used nearly in the same sense.

MACKLACK, *adv.*
Then the Cummers that ye ken came all *macklack*,
To conjure that coidyoch with clews in their creils;
While all the bounds them about grew blaikned and black,
For the din of thir daiblets rais'd all the de'ils.
Polwart, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 22.

This evidently denotes the noise made by their approach, particularly expressing the clattering of feet. The word is formed, either from the sound, or from *mak* make, and *clack* a sharp sound; Teut. *klacke*, the sound made by a stroke.

MACRELL, MAKERELL, *s.* 1. A pimp.

"He had nane sa familiar to hym, as fidlaris, bordellaris, *makerellis*, and gestouris." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 1. Utricularios, ganiones, *lenones*, mimos. Boeth.

2. A bawd.

"The auld man speikis to the *macrell* to allure the madyn." Philotus, S.P.R. iii. 7.

Teut. *maeckelaer*, proxeneta, Fr. *maquereau*; fem. *maquerelle*. Thierry derives the Fr. term from Heb. *machar* to sell. Est enim lenonum puellas vendere, et earum corpora pretio prostituere. As panders, in theatrical representation, wore a particoloured dress; hence he also conjectures that the term *maquereau* has been transferred to the fish, which we, after the Fr., call *mackerel*, because of its spots. Wachter more rationally derives Germ. *maekler*, proxeneta, from *mach-en* jungere, sociare.

MACKREL-STURE, *s.* The tunny, or Spanish mackrel, *Scomber thynnus*, Linn.

"The tunny frequents this [Lochfine] and several other branches of the sea, on the western coast, during the season of herrings, which they pursue: the Scotch call it the *mackrel-sture*, or *stor*, from its enormous size, it being the largest of the genus." Pennant's Tour, 1772, p. 8.

Isl. Su.G. *stor*, anc. *stur*, ingens, magnus.

To MAE, *v. n.* To bleat softly, S. This imitative word is used to denote the bleating of lambs, while *bae* is generally confined to that of sheep.
——— Shepherds shall rehearse
His merit, while the sun metes out the day,
While ews shall bleet, and little lambkins *mae*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 14.

MAE, *s.* A bleat, S.
How happy is a shepherd's life,
Far frae courts, and free of strife!
While the gimmers bleet and bae,
And the lambkins answer *mae*.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 285.

Here it is used rather as an *interj.*

To MAGG, *v. a.* To carry off clandestinely, to steal; as *to magg coals*, Loth., apparently a cant term.

MAGG, *s.* A cant word for a halfpenny; pl. *maggs*, the gratuity which servants expect from those to whom they drive any goods, Loth. Sibb. refers to "O.Fr. *magaut*, a pocket or wallet, q. pocket-money." V. MAIK.

MAGGIES, *s. pl.* "Jades," Pink.
Ye trowit to get ane burd of blisse,
To have ane of thir *maggies*.
Philotus, *S. P. R.* iii. 50.

Perhaps, maids, from A.S. *maegth*, virgo.

To MAGIL, MAIGIL, *v. a.* To mangle.
Thare he beheld ane cruell *maglit* face,
His visage menyete, and baith his handis, allace!
Doug. Virgil, 181. 21.
Bot rede lele, and tak gud tent in tyme,
Ye nouthir *magil*, nor mismeter my ryme.
Ibid. 484. 30.
Sen ane of them man be a deill,
My *maiglit* face maks me to feill
That myne man be the same.
Philotus, *S. P. R.* iii. 56.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *manc-us*; Sibb. from Teut. *maeck-en* castrare. Perhaps *mangel-en*, to be defective, is preferable.

MAGRAVE, *prep.* Maugre, in spite of.
Than all the Inglis cumpany
Be-hynd stert on hym stwrdyly,
And *magrave* his, thai have hym tane.
Wyntown, viii. 26. 429.

Maugre his, O.E.

We ask yow grace of this, assoyle him of that othe,
That he did *maugre his*, to wrong was him lothe.
R. Brunne, p. 265. V. MAWGRE.

MAGRY, *prep.* In spite of, maugre.

Than Schir Gologras, for greif his gray ene brynt,
Wod wraithand, the wynd his handis can wryng.
Yit makis he mery *magry* quhasa mynt.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 10.

MAHOUN, *s.* 1. The name of Mahomet, both in O.S. and E.

2. Transferred to the devil.

—— Thow art my clerk, the *devill* can say,
Renunce thy God, and cum to me.
—— Gramercy, tailyor, said *Mahoun*,
Renunce thy God, and cum to me.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 31. 32.

Lord Hailes observes; "It would seem that the Franks, hearing the Saracens swear by their prophet, imagined him to be some evil spirit which they worshipped. Hence, all over the western world *Mahoun* came to be an appellation of the devil." But it is more natural to suppose, that this was rather the effect of that bitter hatred produced by the crusades, than of such gross ignorance, among those at least who had themselves been in Palestine.

MAY, *s.* A maid, a virgin, S.

The Kyngis dowchtyr of Scotland
This Alysandrys the thryd, that fayre *May*,
Wyth the Kyng wes weddyt of Norway.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 309.
This Margret wes a pleysand *May*.
Ibid. viii. 6. 269.

"The word is preserved in *Bony May*, the name of a play among little girls." Gl. Wynt. It is also still used to denote a maid.

The term frequently occurs in O.E.

The corounyng of Henry, & of Malde that *may*,
At London was solemply on S. Martyn's day.
R. Brunne, p. 95.
Henry kyng our prince at Westmynster kirke
The erly's douhter of Prouince, the fairest *may* o lif.—— *Ibid.* p. 213.
Mid harte I thohte al on a *May*,
Swetest of al thinge.
Harl. MS. Warton, Hist. Poet. ii. 194.

Isl. *mey*, Su.G. Dan. *moe*, anc. *moi*, A.S. *maeg*, Norm. Sax. *mai*, *may*, MoesG. *mawi*, diminutively, *mawilo*, id. Some have viewed *mage* familia, cognatio, as the root; "because a maiden still remains in her father's house, or if her parents be dead, with her relations." V. Schilter, Gl. p. 560. vo. *Magt.* Lye mentions Norm. Sax. *mai*, as not only denoting a virgin, but as the same with *mag*, cognatus. In relation to the former sense, he adds; "Hence, with the O.E. *The Queen's Meys*, the queen's maidens: among whom it came also to be a proverb, *There are ma Meys than Margery.*" V. MARIES.

Perhaps O.Fr. *mye*, maitresse, amie, is from the same origin. V. Gl. Rom. Rose. As Belg. *maeghd*, also *meydsen*, *meyssen*, are used in the same sense with our term, Mr. MacPherson ingeniously inquires, if the latter be "the word *Miss*, of late prefixed to the names of young ladies?"

MAICH, MACH, (gutt.) *s.* Son-in-law.

Gyf that thou sekis ane alienare vnknaw,
To be thy *maich* or thy gud sone in law,
—— Here ane lytil my fantasy and consate.
Doug. Virgil, 219. 33.
To be thy *mach* sall cum ane alienare.
Ibid. 208. 15.

Maich is used in the same sense by Bellenden, as the translation of *gener*, Cron. B. ii. c. 6.

"*My meaugh*, my wife's brother, or sister's husband," A. Bor. Ray.

Rudd. has observed, that "after the same manner other names of consanguinity and affinity have been often confounded by authors." But we are by no means to suppose, that the word was originally used in this restricted sense. Perhaps it primarily denoted consanguinity. The most ancient vestige we have of the term is in MoesG. *mag-us*, a boy, a son. It seems, however, to have been early transferred to affinity by marriage. Thus A.S. *maeg*, *maega*, not only has the same signification with the MoesG. word, but also denotes a father-in-law; Moses kept, *his maeges sceap*, the sheep of his father-in-law; Ex. iii. 1. It is also used for a kinsman in general, cognatus; and even extended to a friend, amicus. V. LYE.

O.E. *mowe* denotes relation by blood in a general sense.

—— He let the other
That het Edward, spousy the Emperoures *mowe*.
R. Glouc. p. 316.

Isl. *magur* denotes both a father-in-law, and a step-father, Verel.; and *maagr*, an ally, a father-in-law, a son-in-law; *maegd* affinitas, *maeg-ia* affinitati jungi; G. Andr. We learn from the latter, that *maeg-ur* anciently signified a son. Ihre gives Su.G. *maag*, anc. *mager*, *maghaer*, as having the general sense of *affinis;* but shews, at the same time, that it is used to denote a son, a parent, a son-in-law, a father-in-law, a step-father, a step-son, &c. He is uncertain, whether it should be traced to Alem. *mag*, nature, or Sw. *magt*, blood, or if it should be left indeterminate, because of its great antiquity. Wachter derives Germ. *mag*, natura, also, parens, filius, &c. from *mach-en*, parere, gignere; Schilter, from *mag-en* posse, as, according to him, primarily denoting domestic power.

A.S. *maeg* not only signifies a relation by blood, and a father-in-law, but a son. *Maeg waes his agen thridda;* He was his own son, the third; Caedm. 61. 21. ap. Lye.

Isl. *maug-r* occurs in the sense of son, in the most ancient Edda. *Gaztu slikan maug;* Genuisti talem filium; Aeg. 36. As *maeg-r* signifies a son-in-law; so, in a more general sense, a relation. Both these have been deduced from *mae*, *meg-a* valere, pollere; because children are the support of their parents, especially when aged; and because there is a mutual increase of strength by connexions and allies. Hence the compound term, *barna-stod*, from *barn* and *stod*, columen, q. the pillar or prop of children; and *maega-stod*, the support given by relationship. *Maug-r* often appears in a compound form; as *Maug-thrasir*, q. filius rixae, a son of

trife, i. e. a quarrelsome man. *Maug-r* also signifies a male.

I need scarcely add, that Gael. *mac*, a son, pronounced gutt. q. *machk*, has undoubtedly a common origin. *Macamh*, a youth, a lad, and *macne*, a tribe, are evidently allied.

MAICH, *s.* (gutt.) Marrow, Ang.

It is uncertain, whether this be A.S. *maerh*, id. eliso *r.*; or, as it is accounted a very ancient word, radically different. For both *maich* and *mergh* are used S.B. in the sense of *medulla*.

MAICHERAND, *part. adj.* (gutt.) Weak, feeble, incapable of exertion, Ang.; allied perhaps to Su.G. *meker*, homo mollis.

MAID, *s.* A maggot, S.B.

Teut. *made*, Belg. *maade*, id. *mad*, Essex, an earth worm; MoesG. A.S. *matha*, Alem. *mado*, Su.G. *mark*, anc. *madk*, a worm.

MAID, *adj.* Tamed; applied to animals trained for sport.

"It is statute,—that na maner of persounis tak ane vther mannis hundis, nor haulkis *maid* or wylde out of nestis, nor eggis out of nestis, within ane vther mannis ground, but licence of the Lord, vnder the pane of x. pundis. Acts Ja. III. 1474. c. 73. Edit. 1566. Murray, c. 59.

It seems radically the same with *Mait*, q. v.; as if it signified, "subdued by fatigue,"—this being one mean employed for breaking animals. V. MATE, *v.*

MAIDEN, *s.* An instrument for beheading, nearly of the same construction with the *Guillotine*, S.

"This mighty Earl [Morton], for the pleasure of the place and the salubrity of the air, designed here a noble recess and retirement from worldly business, but was prevented by his unfortunat and inexorable death, three years after, anno 1581, being accused, condemned and execute by the *Maiden* at the cross of Edinburgh, as art and part of the murder of King Henry Earl of Darnly, father to King James VI, which fatal instrument, at least the patern thereof, the cruel Regent had brought from abroad to behead the Laird of Pennecuik of that ilk, who notwithstanding died in his bed, and the unfortunat Earl was the first himself that handselled that merciless *Maiden*, who proved so soon after his own executioner." Pennecuik's Descr. of Tweeddale, p. 16. 17.

This circumstance gave occasion for the following proverb; "He that invented the *Maiden*, first handseled it." Kelly, p. 140. He refers to James, Earl of Morton.

"He [E. of Argyle]—falling down on his knees upon the stool, embraced the *Maiden* (as the instrument of beheading is called) very pleasantly; and with great composure he said, 'It was the sweetest *maiden* ever he kissed, it being a mean to finish his sin and misery, and his inlet to glory, for which he longed." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 545.

MAIDEN, *s.* 1. The name given to the last handful of corn that is cut down by the reapers on any particular farm, S.

The reason of this name seems to be, that this handful of corn is dressed up with ribbons, or strips of silk, in resemblance of a *doll*. It is generally affixed to the wall, within the farm-house.

They drave an' shore fu' teugh an' sair;
They had a bizzy mornin':
The *Maiden's* taen ere Phœbus fair
The Lomonds was adornin'.

Douglas's Poems, p. 142. V. sense 2.

By some, a sort of superstitious idea is attached to the winning of the *maiden*. If got by a young person, it is considered as a happy omen, that he or she shall be married before another harvest. For this reason perhaps, as well as because it is viewed as a sort of triumphal badge, there is a strife among the reapers, as to the gaining of it. Various stratagems are employed for this purpose. A handful of corn is often left by one uncut, and covered with a little earth, to conceal it from the other reapers, till such time as all the rest of the field is cut down. The person who is most cool generally obtains the prize; waiting till the other competitors have exhibited their pretensions, and then calling them back to the handful which had been concealed.

In the North of S. the *maiden* is carefully preserved till *Yule* morning, when it is divided among the cattle, "to make them thrive all the year round." There is a considerable resemblance between this custom and that of the Northern nations, with respect to the *Julagalt*, or *bread-sow*; as related by Verel. Not. Hervarar S. p. 139. He views the custom referred to as transmitted from the times of heathenism, and as a remnant of the worship of Odin. "The peasants," he says, "on the Eve of Yule, [i. e. the evening preceding Christmas-day], even to this day, make bread in the form of a boar-pig, and preserve it on their tables through the whole of Yule. Many dry this bread-pig, and preserve it till spring, when their seed is to be committed to the ground. After it has been bruised, they throw part of it into the vessel or basket from which the seed is to be sown; and leave the rest of it, mixed with barley, to be eaten by the horses employed in plowing, and by the servants who hold the plow, probably in expectation of *receiving a more abundant harvest*." This was also called *Sunnugoltr*, because this bread-boar was dedicated to the *Sun*. Verel. Ind. V. KIRN, RAPEGYRNE, and YULE, § II.

2. This name is transferred to the feast of Harvest-home, S. It is sometimes called the *Maiden*, at other times *the Maiden-feast*.

The master has them bidden
Come back again, be't foul or fair,
'Gainst gloamin', to the *Maiden*.

Douglas's Poems, p. 144.

Then owre your riggs we'll scour wi' haste,
An' hurry on the *Maiden feast*.

Ibid. p. 117.

It may be observed, that, in some parts of S., this entertainment is given after the grain is cut down; in others, not till all is gathered in.

"It was, till very lately, the custom to give what was called a *Maiden feast*, upon the finishing of the harvest, and to prepare for which, the last handful of corn reaped in the field was called *the Maiden*." [The reverse is undoubtedly the fact; the name of

the feast being derived from the handful of corn.] "This was generally contrived to fall into the hands of one of the finest girls in the field; was dressed up in ribbons, and brought home in triumph, with the music of fiddles or bagpipes. A good dinner was given to the whole band, and the evening spent in jovialty and dancing, while the fortunate lass who took the *maiden* was the Queen of the feast; after which, this handful of corn was dressed out, generally in the form of a cross, and hung up, with the date of the year, in some conspicuous part of the house. This custom is now entirely done away; and in its room, to each shearer is given 6*d.* and a loaf of bread. However, some farmers, when all their corns are brought in, give their servants a dinner, and a jovial evening, by way of Harvest-home." P. Longforgan, Perths. Statist. Acc. xix. 550.

The custom is still retained in different parts of the country.

MAIDEN MYLIES, Orach, an herb, S.B. Chenopodium viride, et album, Linn. The name, in some parts of Sweden, is *mell*, in others *melre;* which evidently resemble *Mylies*. The Chenopodium rubrum is called *swin-molla;* Linn. Flor. Suec.

MAIGLIT, *part. pa.* Mangled. V. MAGIL.

MAIK, *s.* A cant term for a halfpenny, S. perhaps from the v. *make*, in relation to the art displayed in its fabrication; or as the same with *Magg*, q. v.

MAIK, MAKE, MAYOCK, *s.* A match, mate, or equal, S. *make*, A. Bor. Pl. *makis.*

Hastow no mynde of lufe? quhare is thy *make?*
Or artow seke, or smyt with jelousye?
King's Quair, ii. 39.

——— Well is vs begone,
That with our *makis* are togider here.
Ibid. st. 45.

The painted pawn, with Argos eyis,
Can on his *mayock* call.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 2.

On th' other side we lookt unto Balthayock,
Where many peacock cals upon his *mayok.*
Muse's Thren. Hist. Perth, i. 160.

A.S. *maca*, *ge-maca*, Isl. Su.G. *make*, Dan. *mage*, aequalis, socius; Alem. *gimahha*, conjux. As Germ. *mag* denotes both a relation and a companion, this word may be viewed as radically the same with *Maich*, q. v.

To MAIK, *v. n.* To match, to associate with.

Theseus for luf his fallow socht to hell,
The snaw quhite dow oft to the gray *maik* will,
Allace for luf, how mony thame self did spill!
Doug. Virgil, 94. 9.

Germ. *mach-en* jungere, sociare; Alem. *kamachon*, id. Rudd. has overlooked this v.

MAIKLESS, MAYKLES, *adj.* Matchless, having no equal, S.

This designation is given to the Virgin Mary.

Malcolme kyng of Scotland—
Mad the fundatyowne
Of the abbay of Culpyre in Angws,
And dowyd it wyth hys almws
In honoure of the *maykles* May.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 287.

The fillok hir deformyt fax wald haue ane fare face,
To mak hir *maikles* of hir man at myster mycheiuis.
Doug. Virgil, 238. a. 40.

Su.G. *makalocs*, Dan. *mageloes*, sine pari. Chaucer, *makeless*, id. Christina, Queen of Sweden, greatly puzzled the connoisseurs at Rome, by the use of the word MAKEΛΩΣ, impressed on a medal But after the learned Kircher had pronounced it to be Coptic, it was found to be merely the Sw. word, denoting, according to Keysler, that she was a nonpareil, or, as Ihre says, that, as being unmarried, she had no mate.

We have a beautiful proverb, expressive of the inestimable worth of a mother, and of the impossibility, on the supposition of her death, of the loss being repaired to her children: "The mother's a *maikless* bird;" S.B.

MAIL, MALE, *s.* A spot in cloth, especially what is caused by iron; often, *an irne mail*, S.

Mole seems to have been used in the same sense, O.E.

——— Thy best cote, Hankyn,
Hath many *moles* and spottes, it must be washed.——
Men shold fynd many fowle sides, & mani fowle plots.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 65. a. b.

A.S. *mal*, Franc. *mal*, *meila*, Teut. *mael*, macula, *yser-mael*, macula ferruginea; Germ. *maal*, id. MoesG. *malo*, rust.

To MAIL, MALE, *v. a.* To discolour or stain, S.

Teut. *mael-en*, pingere, Sibb. Gl. Su.G. *maal-a*, id. *maal* signum.

MAIL, MEIL, MEEL, *s.* A relative weight used in Orkney.

"The stipend consists of 86 *mails* malt, (each *mail* weighing about 12 stones Amsterdam weight.)" P. Holme, Statist. Acc. v. 412.

"——— 6 settings make 1 *meel.*" P. of Cross. Ibid. vii. 477.

"On the first is weighed settings and *miels.*" P. Kirkwall. Ibid. 563.

Su.G. *mael-a*, to measure; whence *maal*, a measure, Fland. *mael*, a measure of any kind. MoesG. *mela*, a bushel.

MAIL, *s.* 1. Tribute, duty paid to a superior; pl. *malis.*

"Afore thay dayis the principall men of Scotland vnder the King war callit Thanis, that is to say, gadderaris of the kyngis *malis.*" Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 16. Quaestores regii, Boeth.

"To moue his noblis with hie curage & spreit aganis thair ennymes, he [Kenneth] dischargit thame of all *malis* and dewteis aucht to hym for v. yeris to cum." Bellend. Cron. B. xi. c. 8.

Burrow mailles, duties payable within burghs. Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 8.

2. The rent paid for a farm or possession, whether it be in money, grain, or otherwise.

"The arrears of rent, or, in our law-style, of *mails* and duties, prescribe, if they be not pursued for within five years after the tenant's removing from the lands out of which the arrears are due." Erskine's Inst. B. iii. T. 7. s. 20.

3. Rent paid for a house, or for any thing of which one has had the use.

"We ordain and appoint our present Town-thesaurer, and his successors in office, to pay the house-rent and *mails* of his Lordschip and succeeding Presidents of the Session." Act Sederunt, 12. Jan. 1677.

House-rent is often called *house-mail*, improperly pron. q. *house-meal*. *Stable-mail*, *horse-mail*, what is paid for entertainment for a horse, S. *Horse-mail* is improperly printed, according to the vulgar pronunciation, *horse-meal*.

"Mr. Blair has a chamber, I another, our men a third; our *horse-meals* every week above £11 Sterling." Baillie's Lett. i. 217.

This is also called *stable-meal*. V. ABEECH.

Grass-mail, rent paid for grass, S.

"*King* Robert—was so well pleased with the goats as his bed-fellows, that, when he *came to be king*, he made a law that all goats should be *grass-mail* (or grass-rent) free." P. Buchanan, Stirl. Statist. Acc. ix. 14.

The term, as denoting rent, is evidently used in a secondary sense; but nearly allied to the primary meaning. For what is rent, but the duty or tribute paid to another, in respect of which he possesses a superiority? For still "the borrower is servant to the lender."

A.S. *male*, Isl. *mala*, Su.G. *maala*, Ir. *mal* tributum, vectigal. *Male* is used in the Sax. Chron. to denote the rent at which lands are let. Arm. *mael*, profit, gain; Pers. *mal*, riches; Gael. *mal*, rent.

The Su.G. word also signifying pay (stipendium), Ihre thinks that it is the root of C.B. *milwr*, and Lat. *miles*, a soldier, as signifying one who fights for pay. Allied to this is Su.G. *maala maen*, mercenary soldiers. It is probable that Su.G. *maala*, as denoting tribute, rent, pay, &c. is derived from *maal* mensura; because these being anciently paid in kind, were mostly delivered by *measure*.

It has been said; "The word *Maill* was antiently the name of a species of money. It was also made use of to signify some kind of rent, such as geese, &c. This makes it probable, that this word was intended by our ancestors to comprehend both money, rent, and kain." Russel's Conveyancing, Pref. ix.

Cowel has indeed derived *mail*, in *Black mail*, from Fr. *mail*, which, he says, "signifieth a small piece of money." But Fr. *maille* is comparatively of late origin, and seems to have no connexion with our term. By Du Cange, vo. *Mailla*, it is viewed as merely a corruption of *medaille*. V. Spelm. vo. *Maille*. The idea, indeed, that it first signified money, and then tribute, is inconsistent with general history. For, among barbarous nations, tribute is first paid in kind; money is afterwards employed as a substitute.

BLACK-MAIL, *s.* A tax or contribution paid by heritors or tenants, for the security of their property, to those freebooters who were wont to make inroads on estates, destroying the corns, or driving away cattle.

"The thieves, and broken men, inhabitants of the saidis Schirefdomes,—foirnentis the partis of England—committis daylie thieftis, reiffis, heirschippes, murtheris, and fyre-raisings, upon the peaceable subjects of the countrie.——And—divers subjects of the Inland takis and sittis under thair assurance, pay-and them *black-maill*, and permittand them to reif, herrie, and oppresse their nichtbouris, with their knawledge, and in their sicht, without resistance or contradiction." Acts Ja. VI. 1567. c. 21. Murray.

This predatory incursion was called *lifting* the *herschaw*, or *hership*, which, by a singular blunder, is, in Garnet's Tour, denominated *hardship*, as if it had been the English word of this form.

Depredations of this kind were very common in the Highlands, or on their borders. Rob Roy Macgregor, one of the most famous of these freebooters, overawed the country so late as the year 1744, and used often to take the rents from the factor to the Duke of Montrose, after he had collected them for his master. His hostility to the duke, and, as would appear, his engaging in this strange kind of life, was owing to the following circumstance. Being proprietor of the estate of Craigrostan, he, with one Macdonald, had borrowed a considerable sum of money from the duke, for purchasing cattle. Macdonald, having got possession of the money, fled with it; and Roy being unable to refund the sum, the duke seized on his lands, and settled other tenants on the farms.

Such was the power of these freebooters, and so feeble was the arm of the law, that at times this illegal contribution received a kind of judicial sanction. A curious order of the justices of peace for the county of Stirling, dated 3d February [1658-9], is preserved in the Statistical Account of the parish of Strathblane, vol. xviii. 582. By this, several heritors and tenants in different parishes, who had agreed to pay this contribution to Captain Macgregor, for the protection of *their houses, goods, and geir*, are enjoined to make payment to him without delay; and all constables are commanded to see this "order put in execution, as they sall answer to the contrair."

An exception, however, is added, which, while it preserves the semblance of equity, shews, in the clearest light, the weakness of the executive power.

"All who have been ingadgit in payment, sal be liberat after such tyme that they go to Captaine Macgregor, and declare to him that they are not to expect any service frae him, or he expect any payment frae them." V. Garnet's Tour, i. 63-66.

This term was also used in the Northern counties of E., to denote "a certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid unto some inhabiting near the Borders, being men of name and power, allied with certain known to be great rob-

bers and spoil-takers within the counties; to the end, to be by them protected and kept in safety, from the danger of such as do usually rob and steal in those parts. Ann. 43. Eliz. c. 23." Cowel.

Spelman strangely thinks that it received this name from the poverty of those who were thus assessed, as being paid in *black* money, not in silver;--*aere* vel opsoniis plerumque pendebatur, *non argento;* vo. *Blackmail.*

Du Cange adopts this idea, with a little variation. He says, "Brass money is with us called *blanque*, or *blanche maille;*" literally, white money. "But with the Saxons and English," he adds, "it is called *black;*" vo. *Blakmale.*

It might seem, perhaps, to have received this denomination in a moral sense, because of its *illegality.* Wachter, however, defines *Blackmal* tributum pro redimenda vexa; deriving it from Germ. *plack-en* vexare, exagitare; whence *baurenplacker*, rusticorum exagitator. Schilter says, that *blak-en* signifies, praedari.

MAILER, MAILLAR, *s.* 1. A farmer, one who pays rent.

The thrid wolf is men of heretege;
As lordis, that hes landis be Godis lane,
And settis to the *maillaris* a willage,
For prayer, pryce, and the gersum tane;
Syne vexis him or half the term be gane,
Wyth pykit querrells, for to mak him fane
To flitt, or pay the gersum new agane.
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120.

2. It now signifies one who has a very small piece of ground; nearly synon. with *cottar*, S.

"Another class of people still remains to be mentioned, who, though they cannot be strictly called farmers, are so in part, as they occupy one, two, or three acres of ground. These are commonly called cottars, i. e. cottagers, or *mailers*, and often hold of the principal farmer. They do not depend on farming for their entire support, being, in general, artificers, mechanics, or day-labourers." P. Kiltearn, Ross. Statist. Acc. i. 275.

"The *mailers* are those poor people who build huts on barren ground, and improve spots around them, for which they pay nothing for a stipulated number of years." P. Urray, Ross. Ibid. vii. 254.

The word, however much it has fallen in its signification, is perfectly equivalent to *farmer;* as denoting one who pays *mail* or rent. V. FERME, *s.*

MAIL-GARDEN, *s.* A garden, the products of which are raised for sale; corr. pron. *meal-garden*, S.

It seems to be thus denominated, not because *mail* or rent is paid for the garden itself, but because, the fruits being raised for sale, he, who either sends for them, or consumes them in the garden, pays *mail.* It is thus distinguished from a garden, which, although rented, is kept for private use.

MAILIN, MAILING, MALING, *s.* 1. A farm, S. from *mail*, because it is rented.

To tak ane *maling*, that grit lawbour requyris;
Syne wantis grayth for to manure the land.
Maitland Poems, p. 315.

2. The term during which a tenant possesses farm.

—— "Nor yet is he [the lord of the tenement] prejudged in his right be the deed of his Fermour, done be him in the time of his *mailling.*" Baron Courts, c. 48.

This, however, may be the gerund of the *v.*

According to Sir J. Sinclair, "*maling* comes from *mail*, in consequence of rents being originally paid in *mails* or *bags.*" Observ. p. 181. But this is a very singular inversion. The *bag* might possibly receive this designation, as having been used for carrying the tribute paid to princes. V. MAIL.

MAIL-MAN, *s.* A farmer, q. a rent-payer.

"Na *Mail-man*, or Fermour, may thirle his Lord of his frie tenement, althought he within his time haue done thirle service, or other service, not aught be him." Baron Courts, c. 48.

Schilter mentions *malman* as used in Sax. A. 961. to denote one who served a monastery, perhaps by lifting the rents due to it, vo. *Mal*, census, p. 563. *Maalman*, according to Du Cange, dicti quod homines erant tributo obnoxii. Wachter gives various senses of this word, Gl. col. 1031.

MAIL-PAYER, *s.* The same with *Mailer* and *Mail-man*, S.B.

—— A lass, what I can see, that well may sair
The best *mail-payer's* son that e'er buir hair.
Ross's Helenore, p. 104.

"*Firmarius*, ane *mail-payer*, ane mailer, or mail-man." Skene Verb. Sign. vo. *Firmarius.*

To MAIL, MAILL, *v. a.* To rent, to pay rent for.

"Gif it be ane man that *mailis* the hows, and birnis it reklesly, he sall amend the skaith efter his power, and be banist the towne for thre yeiris." Acts Ja. I. 1426. c. 85. *Maillis*, Skene, c. 75.

MAILYIE, *s.* 1. In pl., the plates or links of which a coat of mail is composed.

Vnto him syne Eneas geuin has,
That by his vertw wan the secund place,
Ane habirgeoun of birnist *mailyeis* bricht.
Doug. Virgil, 136. 20.

Teut. *maelie* orbiculus, hamus, annulus, Fr. *maille*, Ital. *maglia.* The S. proverb, "Many *mailyies* makes an haubergioun," is evidently of Fr. origin. Maille à maille on fait les haubergeons; Cotgr., vo. *Maille.*

2. Network.

Hir kirtill suld be of clene constance,
Lasit with lesum lufe,
The *mailyeis* of continwance,
For nevir to remufe.
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 103.

Teut. *maelie van het net*, the mashes of a net.

To MAIN, *v. a.* To bemoan, S. V. MENE, *v.*

MAIN, MAYNE, MANE, *s.* Moan, lamentation, S.

He saw the Sothroun multipliand mayr,
And to hym self oft wald he mak his *mayne.*
Off his gud kyne thai had slane mony ane.
Wallace, i. 189. MS. V. MENE.

MAYNDIT. Wall. i. 198, Perth Ed. V. WAYNDIT.

MAYNE, MANE, *s.* 1. Might; properly, strength of body.

Schir Jhon the Grayme, that mekill was off *mayne*,
Amang thaim raid with a gud sper in hand:
The fyrst he slew that he befor him fand.
Wallace, vii. 702. MS.

2. Courage, valour.

Assembill now your routis here present,
And into feild defend, as men of *mane*,
Your king Turnus, he be not reft nor slane.
Doug. Virgil, 417. 42.

This word is also used in E. But Johnson does not properly express its sense, when he renders it "violence, force."

A.S. *maegen*, Isl. *magn*, magnitudo virium, G. Andr.; from *meg-a*, posse.

MAINS, MAINES, *s.* The farm attached to the mansion-house on an estate, and in former times usually possessed by the proprietor, S. This in E. is sometimes called the *demesne*.

"Gif there be twa *mainnes* perteining to ony man that is deceased, the principall *maines* suld not be divided, bot suld remaine with his aire and successour, without division; togidder with the principal messuage." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Manerium*.

He renders it, q. "*domaine* landes; or *terrae dominicales*, because they ar laboured and inhabited be the Lorde and proprietar of the samin;" ibid. L.B. *mans-us*, *mans-a*, fundus cum certo agri modo.—*Mansus Dominicatus*,—proprius et peculiaris domini mansus, quem dominus ipse colebat, cujusque fructus percipiebat; Du Cange. V. MANYS.

MAYOCK, *s.* A mate. V. MAIK.

MAYOCK FLOOK. a species of flounder, S.

"The *Mayock Flook*, of the same size with the former, without spots." Sibb. Fife, 120. "Pleuronectes flesus, Common Flounder." Note, ibid.

MAIR, MAIRE, MARE, *s.* 1. An officer attending a sheriff or ordinary judge, for executing summonses and letters of diligence, and for arresting those accused of any trespass, S.

"Fra thyne furth, it is statute and ordanit, that ilk officiar of the kingis, as *Maire*, or kingis Seriand, and Barronne Seriand, sall not pas in the countrie, na Barronne Seriand in the Barronny, but ane horne and his wand." Acts Ja. I. 1426. c. 110. Edit. 1566.

"It is ordanit, that al *Mairis* and Seriandis arreist at the Schireffis bidding, albeit that na partie followar be, all trespassouris." Ibid. 1436. c. 140.

According to Skene, "the Kings *Maire* is of ane greater power and authoritie, nor the messengers or officiars of armes, and speciallie in justice aires, and punishing of trespassors." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Marus*.

An officer of this description is now commonly denominated a *Sheriff's Mair*, S.

2. *Maire of fee*, a hereditary officer under the crown, whose power seems to have resembled that of sheriff-substitute in our times.

The power of this officer might extend either to one district in a county, or to the whole. He might appoint one or more deputies, who were to discharge the duty belonging to their office immediately in his name.

"A *Mair of fee*, quhether he be *Mair* of the schirefdome, or of part, sall haue power to present ane sufficient persoun or personnis, & habill to the Schiref in court to be deputis vnder him.—He sall schaw nane vther power in his attachiamentis, na in his summoundis making, bot allanerly the precept of his ouerman, the quhilk commandis him to mak the summoundis." Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 126. Edit. 1566.

Skene, in an inserted explanation, calls "the *Mair of fee*, *Schiref in that part*." Stat. David II. c. 51. s. 6. Vicecomites in hac parte, Marg. Lat. Elsewhere, he complains that "now the said office is given in fee and heritage to *Maires of fee*, quha knowis nocht their office: bot ar idle persones, and onely dois diligence in taking vp of their fees, from them to quhom they do na gud, nor service to the King." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Marus*.

In the reign of Alexander II., this office was not reckoned unworthy of the rank of an carl; and it had powers attached to it, to the exercise of which he had no claim merely as a nobleman.

"Na Earle, nor his servants may enter in the lands of anie freehalders haldand of the King, or take vp this vnlaw; bot onlie the Earle of Fife: and he may not enter as Earle; bot as *Mair* to the King of the Earledom of Fife, for vptaking of the kings deuties and richts." Stat. Alex. II. c. 15. s. 3.

Skene views the term, *Mair of fee* as synon. with *Toscheoderach*.

"It is necessare that the executer of the summons sall declare and exprime in his executions, his awin proper name, with the name of his office: As gif he be the Kings *Mair* or his *Toscheoderach (ane serjeand, ane officiar, ane Mair of fie)* or anie other name of office perteining to the execution of summons." Reg. Maj. I. c. 6. s. 7.

Toscheoderach, barbarum nomen, priscis Scotis, et Hybernis usitatum, pro Serjando, vel Servientc Curiae, qui literas citatorias mandat exsecutioni. Et apud interpretes Juris Civilis *Nuncius* dicitur. David 2. Rex Scotiae dedit et concessit Joanni Wallace suo Armi-gero, et fideli, officium Serjandiae Comitatus de Carrik, quod officium, *Toschadorech* dicitur, vulgò, *ane mair of fee*. Not. ad loc. Lat.

I am inclined, however, to think that Skene is mistaken here, and that the *Toscheoderach* was indeed the deputy of the *Mair of fee*. For in the text they seem to be distinguished:—Si fuerit *Marus* Domini Regis, vel *Toscheoderach* ipsius, vel aliquod nomen officii pertinentis ad summonitionem faciendam. According to this view, *ipsius* refers immediately to *Marus*; not to *Regis*, as Skene has understood it.

The same distinction occurs in another place.

"Sche sall gang to the *principal Mare* of that schirefdome, or to the *Toschoderach* gif he can be found." Reg. Maj. IV. c. 8. s. 3. Ad capitalem Marum illius comitatus, *vel ad* Toscheoderach.

If we could suppose, indeed, that Skene quoted the very words of the charter of David II., it would confirm his view. But he seems merely to subjoin

his own explanation of the term, when he says; Dicitur vulgò, *ane mair of fee.*

Boece makes the *Toscheoderach* to be nothing more than a thief-catcher. Thus he explains the term; Latine emissarii lictores, seu furum et latronum indagatores. Hist. Ind. vo. *Tochederach.*

The term was also used to denote the office itself. Hence it is thus explained by Skene.

"*Tocheoderache*, ane office or jurisdiction, not vnlike to ane Baillerie, speciallie in the Isles and Hie-landes. For the 9. Mart. 1554, Neill Mack Neill disponed and analied to James Mack Oneil, the lands of Gya, and vthers, with the *Toschodairach* of Kintyre." De Verb. Sign.

The term might at first view seem to have some affinity to Gael. *Tosh*, *Toshich*, primarily, the beginning or first part of any thing; sometimes, the front of the battle; hence, *Toshich*, the leader of the van of an army. But, from its determinate meaning, it appears to be merely a corruption of Gael. and Ir. *teachdaire*, a messenger, or *teachdaireacht*, a message. It may indeed be supposed, that *tosh* or *toshich* has been prefixed, as signifying that he was the *first* or principall messenger under the hereditary *Mair*.

The farther back we trace the office of *Mair*, the greater appears its dignity. The Pictish Chronicle, A. 938. mentions the death of Dubican, *Mormair* of Angus. The same title occurs in the Annals of Ulster, for the year 1032. Maolbryd is styled "*Murmor* of Mureve," or Moray. In these Annals, in the description of a battle between the Norwegians and Constantin, A. 921. *Murmors* are named as chiefs on Constantin's side: and, A. 1014. Douel, a great *Murmor* of Scotland, is killed with Brian Borowe. V. Pinkerton's Enquiry, ii. 185.

Mr. Pink. observes, that "this title seems equivalent to *thane* or *iarl*;" adding, "But I know not if it is any where else to be found." The late learned Dr. Donald Smith, whose early death every friend of the literature of our country must deplore, had the same idea. "*Mormhair* was the highest title of nobility among the ancient Scots, and still continues, among the speakers of Gaelic, to be applied to earl or lord, as *bànamhor' air* is to countess." Report Comm. Highland Soc. App. p. 269.

Did we pay any regard to the order of enumeration observed by Wyntown, we would infer that the *Mair* was inferior, not only to the *Earl*, but to the *Baron*, or at least nearly on a level with the latter. Speaking of the conduct of William of Normandy, after the conquest, he says;

And to the mare sykkyrnes,
Of Lordis, that mast mychty wes,
Thaire eldast barnys, and thare ayris
Of Erlys, Barouys, and of *Marys*,
For ostage gret he tuk alsua,
And delyveryd til hym war tha:
He send thame all in Normandy.
Cronykil, vii. 2. 12.

From the passage quoted above, from the statutes of Alexander II., with respect to Makduff, it appears that the office of "Mair to the King of the Earledom of Fife," was one of the hereditary privileges granted to his family. This was probably in consideration of his signal service in bringing Malcolm Canmore to the crown; although it is not particularly mentioned among the honours which he claimed as his reward. From the marginal note to the statute of Alexander II., Cuninghame, in his Essay on the Inscription on Makduff's Cross, not only infers, "that the Earl of Fife was *Marus Regis Comitatus de Fife*," but "makes the words graven upon the cross, to relate to the privileges of the regality the king gave to him, and to the asylum or girth." V. Sibbald's Fife, p. 219.

Robert II. granted a charter "to John Wynd, of the office of *Mairship* Principal, vic. Aberdeen, with the lands of Petmukstoun, whilk land and office Robert de Keith, son to William de Keith Marshal of Scotland, resigned." Robertson's Index of Charters, p. 121, No. 71.

During the same reign, a charter is granted "to William Herowart, of the office of *Mairship* of the east quarter of Fife, with the land called the *Mairtoun*, whilk William *Mair* resigned." Ibid. p. 120. No. 68. From the connexion, it is probable, that some ancestor of the latter had received his surname from his office.

Perhaps it was the same land, that was afterwards given to William Fleming, who received "the office of *Mair-of-fee* of the barony of Carale [Crail], with the land of *Martoun*, and the acre called Pulterland, belonging to said office." Ibid. p. 127. No. 25.

Mr. Heron has said, that "the *transient* dignity of *Murmor* in the Scottish history, and that of *iarl* introduced into England, and more permanently established, are both of Danish origin." Hist. Scotland, i. Sect. 2. p. 148. 149. He refers to Mallet's Northern Antiquities, and Johnstone's Antiq. Celto-Scand.; but in that loose mode of quotation that generally characterises his work. I have not been able to find this word in either of the books referred to.

It would seem that *Murmor*, or more properly *Mormair*, is immediately of Gaelic origin. For Ir. *mormaor* not only signifies a lord mayor, but a high steward; V. Obrien. Shaw renders Gael. *mòrmhaor*, "a lord mayor, a high steward, an earl, lord." It is evidently from *mor* great, and *maor* "a steward, an officer, a servant; formerly, a baron," id. "*Maor*," says Obrien, "among the Scots, was anciently the same with *Baron* afterwards, and *maormor*, with Earl." C.B. *maer* a ruler, a governor; Arm. *maier*, the head of a village, whence perhaps Fr. *maire* a mayor, anc. *maier*.

But this term was by no means confined to the Celtic. It occurs, in a variety of forms, in the Gothic and other languages. Alem. *mer* a prince; whence, *Marco-mer*, the lord of the marches, *Inguimer-us*, the prince of the youth, *Chlodo-mir*, an illustrious prince. O.Teut. *mari*, *maro*, illustrious, celebrated; A.S. *maere*, id. O.Sw. *mir*, a king, according to Rudbeck. Hence, says Schilter, speaking of this radical term, *Mayor* hodie pro praefecto, rectore villae, Villicus, *Hofmeister;* Gl.Teut. Chald. Syr. *mar*, a lord; Turc. *emir*, Arab. *emir*, a prince, a governor; in anc. Ind. *mor*, *moer*, a king; Pers. *mir* a lord; Tartar. *mir*, a prince.

3. The first magistrate of a royal borough, a Provost, or *Mayor*.

The *Mayr* ansuer'd, said, We wald gyff ransoun,
To pass your way, and der no mayr the toun.
Wallace, viii. 872, MS.

"That the *Mair* and Baillie sall be chosen be the sicht and consideration of the communitie." Stat. Gild. c. 34.

The Provost, or Mayor, of Edinburgh seems formerly to have been distinguished from other officers, to whom the same name belonged, by being called *the maister Mair*.

The nomber of thame that wer thair,
I sall descriue thame as I can;
My Lord, I mene *the maister Mair*,
The Prouest ane maist prudent man:
With the haill counsall of the toun,
Ilkane cled in a veluet goun.
Burel's Entry Q. 1590. *Watson's Coll.* ii. 14.

It was written in the same manner in O.E.

"My Lord *Mayr*, Sir John Guillott Knyght, companyd of the Aldermen,——reseyved the said Quene very mykely. And after, they rod befor Hyr to the Mother Church, the sayd *Mayre* beryng his Masse." Q. Margaret's (Daughter to Hen. VII.) Journey to Scotland, Leland's Collect. iv. 271.

Langland seems to use it in the sense of Judge.

Salomon the sage, a sermon he made
For amend *Mayres*, and men that kepe lawes;
And tolde hem this teme, that I tel thinke,
Ignis deuorabit tabernacula eorum, qui libenter accipiunt munera.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 13, a.

Elsewhere it is conjoined with *judge*.

Therfore I red you reukes, that rich be on this earth,
Apon truste of your treasure, trientales to haue,
Be ye neuer the bolder, to breake the ten hestes;
And namely ye maisters, *mayres*, & judges,
That haue the welth of this world, & for wise men be holden.
Ibid. Fol. 39, a.

In another place, it would seem to denote only an officer of a court of justice, as equivalent to the sense in which it *is* still used in S.

Shal neither king ne knight, constable ne *mayre*,
Ouerleade the common, ne to the court sommone,
Ne put hem in panel, to done hem plight her truth.
Ibid. Fol. 16, b.

Where *governors* occurs in our version, Wiclif uses the term *meyres*. "And to *meyris* or presidentis, and to kyngis ye schul be led for me in witnessyng to hem, and to the hethen men," Matt. x. 18. The Gr. word is ηγεμονας.

In addition to the etymological hints given under sense 2., I shall only observe that *mair*, as denoting a magistrate, or *mayor*, has been generally, but improperly, derived from Lat. *major*. It is most probable that the Lat. compar. is from the same root with our theme, or with S. *mair*, greater, q. v. *Maer*, says Keysler, etiam Celtis praepositus est, a qua voce mallem Anglorum Major *(Mayor)* arcessere, quam e Latino fonte. Antiq. Septent. p. 395.

MAIR, *adj.* More. V. MARE.

MAIRDIL, *adj.* Unwieldy. *A mairdil woman*, a woman who either from size or bodily infirmity moves heavily, Ang.

Su.G. *moer*, anc. *maer*, soft, tender. But it is doubtful if there be any affinity.

MAIRATOUR, *adv.* Moreover, S.B.

"*Mairatour*, the same Apostle sais thus: In hoc est charitas, &c." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 17. b.

And *mair attoure*, his mind this mony day,
Gatelins to Nory there, my dother, lay.
Ross's Helenore, p. 101. V. ATOUR.

MAIROUIR, MAIROUR, *adv.* Moreover.

"*Mairouir* thow so doand, condemnis thi awin saule to panis eternal, because that thou forsakis vtterly thi Lord God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 17, a.

MAIRT, *s.* An ox or cow killed and salted for winter provision. V. MART.

MAIS, *conj.* But; Fr.

Prudent, *mais* gent, tak tent and prent the wordis
Intill this bill.
Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 201.

To MAISE, MEYSE, *v. n.* To incorporate, to unite into one mass, S.B. V. MEISE.

MAYS, MAYSE, MAISS, *3 p. v.* Makes.

Fredom *mayse* man to haiff liking.
Barbour, i. 226. In MS. *mayss*. V. also xii. 252.

Heyr the thryd elde now tayis end,
That, as the Ebrewy *mays* ws kende,
Contenys nyne hundyr yhere
And twa, gyf all wele rekynyd were.
Wyntown, iii. 3. 170.

MAIST, MAST, *adj.* 1. Most, denoting number or quantity, S.

—— Off Scotland the *maist* party
Thai had in till thair cumpany.
Barbour, ii. 215. MS.

O.E. *meste*, greatest.

Thine fon beth in ech half, & this ys the *meste* doute. *R. Glouc.* p. 114.

2. Greatest in size, S.

Fresche vere to burgioun herbis and sueit flouris,
The hate somer to nuris corne al houris,
And brede al kynd of foulis, fysche, and beist,
Heruest to rendir his frutis *maist* and leist,
Wyntir to snyb the erth wyth frost and schouris.
Doug. Virgil, 308. 21.

3. Greatest in rank.

Swanus, and Knowt hys swne, then
Cheftanys ware, and *maste* oure-men
Of that straynge natyowne,
That maid this felle dystrwctyown.
Wyntown, vi. 15. 104.

Of the *mast* Byschape of that land
Scho quene was made the crown berand.
Ibid. vii. 10. 321.

MoesG. *maists*, A.S. *maest*, Isl. Su.G. *mest*, id.

MAIST, MAST, *adv.* Most.

Thare made wes a gret mawngery,
Quhare gaddryd ware the *mast* worthy.
Wyntown, vii. 4. 46.

MAISTLINS, *adv.* Mostly, S.

This has been viewed as the same with Germ. *meistins*, id. But it is formed by the addition of the termination to S. *maist*. V. LINGIS.

MAISTER, MASTER, *s.* 1. A landlord, a proprietor of an estate, S.

"Gif ane dwelles vpon land perteining to ane frie man, and as ane husband man, haldes lands of him; and he happin to deceis; his *maister* sall haue the best eaver or beast—of his cattell." Quon. Attach. c. 23. s. 1.

"In harvest the farmer must, if a fair day offer, assist when called out in cutting down his landlord's (or as here termed his *master's*) crop, though he leave his own entirely neglected, and exposed to bad weather." P. Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc. x. 17.

The word, in this sense, being used in relation to tenants, is evidently a remnant of the old feudal system.

2. In composition, like *master* E., it is often used to denote what is chief or principal in its kind; as *maister-street*, the chief or principal street, Doug. V. 51. 8. &c. *Mayster-man* seems equivalent to *Lord*.

A *mayster-man* cald Feretawche,—
And other *mayster-men* thare fyve
Agayne the Kyng than ras belywe.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 201.

Feretawch or Ferchard, here called a *mayster-man*, is designed by Fordun *Comes de Strathern*. As Wyntown speaks of "othir fyve mayster-men," we learn from Fordun, that six *earls* were engaged in this rebellion. *Mayster-men*, however, as used by Wyntown, may denote great men in general; corresponding to *majoribus* in Fordun. Concitatis regni majoribus, sex comites, Ferchard scilicet comes de Strathern et alii quinque. Scotichron. Lib. 8. c. 4.

Su.G. *mester* denotes a landholder, *mesterman* an architect; Mod. Sw. *maesterman*,—one who certainly gets the mastery,—an executioner, a hangman.

The term *Master* has generally been viewed as radically from Lat. *Magister*. But it may be questioned, whether, in some of the Northern dialects at least, it may not claim a Gothic origin. It occurs in almost all the dialects of this language; Alem. *mestar*, Germ. *meister*, Belg. *meester*, Isl. *meistare*, Dan. *mester;* as well as in C.B. *meistr*. A.S. *maester* was used as early as the reign of Alfred. As Lat. *magister* is evidently from *magis*, more, A.S. *maester* may be from *maest*, most, greatest; Alem. *meistar* from *meist*, id. &c. V. Ihre.

MAISTER, MASTIR, MAISTRY, *s.* 1. Dominion, authority.

This Ayr was set in Jun the auchtand day,
And playnly cryt, na fre man war away.
The Scottis marweld, and pess tane in the land,
Quhy Inglissmen sic *maistir* tuk on hand.
Wallace, vii. 56, MS.

2. Service, exertion, execution.

On Sotheron men full mekill *maister* thai wrocht.
Wallace, ix. 529, MS.

With XL men Cristall in bargane baid,
Agayne viii scor, and mekill *mastir* maid,
Slew that captayne, and mony cruell man.
Ibid. vii. 1283, MS.

3. Resistance, opposition.

Bot Sotheroun men durst her no castell hald,—
Saiff one Morton, a Capdane fers and fell,
That held Dunde. Than Wallace wald nocht duell.
Thiddyr he past, and lappyt it about.—
Thow sall forthink sic *maister* for to mak,
All Ingland sall off the exemple tak.
Wallace, ix. 1846. MS.

4. Victory, S.

—This Ceneus, quhilk than gat the *maistry*,
Beliue Turnus with ane dart dede gart ly.
Doug. Virgil, 297. 49.

O.Fr. *maistrie*, authority, power, Gl. Rom. Rose.

MAISTRYSS, MASTRYSS, *s.* 1. Affectation of dominion, appearance of authority.

—— Inglis men, with gret *maistryss*,
Come with thair ost in Lowthian;
And sone till Edynburgh ar gane.
Barbour, xviii. 260, MS.

2. Service.

The hund did thar sa gret *maistrys*,
That held ay for owtyn changing,
Eftre the rowte quhar wes the King.
Barbour, vi. 566, MS.

3. Art, ability.

And fele, that now of wer ar sley,
In till the lang trew sall dey:
And othir in thair sted sall ryss,
That sall conn litill of that *mastryss*.
Barbour, xix. 182, MS.

Fr. *maistrie*, "mastery, authority, command; also, skill, artificialness, expert workmanship;" Cotgr.

MAISTERFULL, *adj.* 1. Difficult, arduous, requiring great exertion.

Till Erle Malcome he went vpon a day,
The Lennox haile he had still in his hand;
Till King Eduuard he had nocht than maid band.
That land is strait, and *maisterfull* to wyn,
Gud men of armyss that tyme was it within.
Wallace, iv. 159, MS.

2. Imperious, using violence. *Maisterfull beggaris*, a designation conjoined with that of *Sornaris*, are such as take by force, or by putting householders in fear. *Maisterful partie*, an expression descriptive of rebels.

"For the away putting of Sornaris, oner-lyaris, & *maisterfull beggaris*, with hors, hundis, or vther gudis, that all officiaris—tak ane inquisitioun at ilk court that they hald, of the foirsaid thingis." Ja. II. 1449. c. 21. Edit. 1566.

"For eschewing of greit and *maisterfull* thift and reif, it is ordanit, that the Justice do law ont throw the realme, and quhair he may not hald justice of

maisterfull men, he sall verifie and certifie the King thairof." Ibid. 1449. c. 27.

—"God of his grace hes send our Souerane lord sic progressis and prosperitie, that all his rebellis and brekaris of his justice, ar remouit out of his realme, and na *maisterfull partie* remanand, that may cause ony breking in his realme." Ibid. 1457. c. 102.

MAISTER, *s.* Urine, properly what is stale, S. Hence *maister laiglen*, a wooden vessel for holding urine; *maister-cann*, an earthen vessel applied to the same use, S.

Wi' *maister laiglen*, like a brock,
He did wi' stink maist smore him.—
Your neither kin to pat nor pan;
Nor uly pig, nor *maister-cann*.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 63. 65.

Can this have any affinity to MoesG. *maihst*, a dunghill, Belg. *mest* dung, *mest-en* to dung?

MAIT, MATE, *adj.* 1. Fatigued, overpowered with weariness.

Thare fa thay did assailye and inuade,
Sa lang, quhil that by fors he was ouerset,
And of the heuy byrdin sa *mait* and het,
That his micht failyeit.—
Doug. Virgil, 417. 17.

"Wery and *mate*." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 22, b.

2. Confounded, overwhelmed with terror.

Affrayit of the ferlie scho stude sic aw,
And at the first blenk become scho *mate*,
Naturale hete left her membris in sic state,
Quhill to the ground all mangit fell scho doun.
Doug. Virgil, 78. 13.

For *mate* I lay downe on the grounde,
So was I stonayd in that stounde.
Ywaine, *v.* 427. *Ritson's E. M. Rom.*

3. Dispirited, dejected.

The lordis, that than in Ingland ware,
Feld thame of this a-grevyd sare,
In peryle and in hard dowt stad,
Of a gud rede all *mate* and made.
Wyntown, vii. 2. 30.

4. Stupified, or elevated, by means of strong drink.

Ane Ingliss Captane was sittand wp so lait,
Quhill he and his with drynk was made full *mait*.
Nyn men was thar, now set in hye curage,
Sum wald haiff had gud Wallace in that rage,
Sum wald haiff bound Schir Jhon the Graym throucht streuth.
Wallace, ix. 1405. MS.

Rudd. derives it from O.Fr. *mat* overcome, beaten. In Gl. Rom. Rose, *mat-er*, to vanquish, is mentioned. Teut. *matt*, fessus, has also been referred to. We may add to these Su.G. *matt*, languidus, pro lassitudine viribus defectus, from Sw. *matt-a*, Su.G. *moed-a*, Isl. *maed-a*, fatigare, molestia afficere, *mod*, lassus; Alem. *muothe* fatigatus, *muade* lassus, *muad* lassitudo; Schilter. A.S. *methig*, defatigatus, is radically allied. The Fr. word is most probably from the Goth. V. MUTH.

To MAK, MACK, MAKE, *v. n.* 1. To compose poetry.

Baith *John the Ross* and thou shall squeil and skirle,
Gif eir I heir ocht of your *making* mair.
Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 49.

—— O maistres Marie! *make* I pray:
And put in ure thy worthie vertews all.
—A plesant poet perfyte sall ye be.
Maitland Poems, p. 267. Chaucer, id.

And eke to me it is a grete penaunce,
Sith rime in English hath soche scarcite,
To follow word by word the curiosite
Of gransonflour of them that *made* in Fraunce.
Complaynt of Ven.

Teut. *maeck-en*, facere; Alem. *gimahh-on* componere.

2. To avail, to be of consequence; used with the negative affixed, *It maks na*, it does not signify, it is of no consequence; sometimes as one word, *maksna*, S.B.

Sae gin the face be what ye lippen till,
Ye may hae little cause to roose your skill.
Maksna, quo she, gin I my hazard tak,
Small sturt may other fouks about it mak.
Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

Nae doubt ye'll think her tackling braw,
But well ken we that *maksna* a';
Gin she sud ony water draw.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 254.

3. To counterfeit, to assume prudish airs.

Wow, quod Malkin, hyd yow;
Quhat neidis you to *maik* it sua?
Peblis to the Play, st. 8.

MAK, MAKE, *s.* 1. Manner, fashion; as *make*, E.

Wallace slepyt bot a schort quhill and raiss,
To rewll the ost on a gud *mak* he gais.
Wallace, x. 554, MS.

2. It seems anciently to have denoted a poem, or work of genius.

Hence Kennedy says to Dunbar;

Fule ignorant, in all thy mowis and *makks*,
It may be verryfeit thy wit is thin,
Quhen thou wryts *Densman*——
Evergreen, ii. 66. V. MAKING.

MAKAR, MAKKAR, *s.* A poet.

Go worthi buk, fulfillyt off suthfast deid,
Bot in langage off help thow has gret neid.
Quhen gud *makaris* rang weill in to Scotland,
Gret harm was it that nane off thaim ye fand.
Wallace, i. 1455, MS.

I see the *Makkaris* amangis the laif
Playis heir thair padyanis, syne gois to graif;
Spairit is nocht thair facultie.
Dunbar, "*Lament for the Deth of the Makkaris*," Bannatyne Poems, p. 74—78.

Mr. Pink. has observed, that "the word *maker* is common in this sense in the English writers from the time of Henry VIII. to that of Elizabeth."

It is formed from *mak*, A.S. *mac-an*, or Teut. *maeck-en*, in the same manner as Belg. *dichter*, a poet, from Germ. *dicht-en* facere, parare. The anc. Icelanders also used the v. *yrk-ia* in the sense of ver-

sificare, and *yrkia visor*, carmina condere, from *yrkia*, to work.

It is worthy of observation, that, in various languages, the name given to a poet contains an allusion to the creative power which has been ascribed to genius. Gr. ποιητης, from ποιεω, facio. A.S. *sceop*, id. literally a former or maker, from *sceap-ian* creare, facere. *Omerus se godu sceop;* Homer the excellent poet; Boeth. 41. 1. According to Ihre, Isl. *skap*, from *skap-a* creare, is used only to denote genius or ingenuity. Isl. *skalld*, poeta, seems to have a similar origin. G. Andr. derives it from *skial* figmentum. Alem. *machara* is rendered auctores. *Dera heidenon irridun machara;* Gentilium errorum auctores. Notk. Psa. 77. ap. Schilter. p. 558.

MAKING, *s.* Poetry.

Schir, I complaine of injure;
A resing storie of rakyng Mure
Hes mangillit my *making*, throw his malise.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 107.

MAKDOME, *s.* 1. Shape, form; more generally used.

Makdome, and proper members all,
Sa perfyte, and with joy repleit,
Pruifs hir, but peir or pereg all.
Montgomery, Maitland Poems, p. 165.

2. Elegance of form, handsomeness.

I suld at faris be found, new facis to spy;
At playis, and preichings, and pilgrimages greit,—
To manifest my *makdome* to multitude of pepil,
And blaw my bewtie on breid, quhair bernis war mony.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 47.

To MAKE *to*, *v. n.* To approximate in some degree to a certain point or object.

"London and Lancashire goes on with the presbyteries and sessions but languidly. Sundry other shires are *making to;* but all the errors of the world are raging over all the kingdom." Baillie's Lett. ii. 36.

MAKE, *s.* Mate. V. MAIK.

MAKINT, pron. *Maikint, adj.* Confident, possessing assurance. *A maikint rogue*, one who does not disguise his character, S.B.

Isl. *mak*, Ger. *gemach*, Belg. *gemak*, ease; *mak*, tame, *maklyk*, easy. Hence,

MAKINTLY, MAIKINTLY, *adv.* With ease, confidently, S.B.

MAKLY, *adv.* "Evenly, equally," Rudd.

The wyndis blawis euin and rycht *makly:*
Thou may souirly tak the ane howris rest.
Doug. Virgil, 156. 40.—*Aequatae* spirant aurae, Virg.

Rudd. and Sibb. both refer to *Maik*, a mate or equal. It seems immediately allied to Isl. *makligt*, what is fit, suitable, equal; commodum, opportunum, par, Verel. Ind. A.S. *maccalic*, Germ. *gemaechlico*, id. Ihre views Su.G. *mak*, commoditas, as the root. G. Andr. derives the Isl. term from *make*, socius. Perhaps *makly* is used by Doug. as an adj.

MALDUCK, *s.* A name given to the Fulmar. V. MALMOCK.

MALEGRUGROUS, *adj.* Grim; or exhibiting the appearance of discontent, S.

O.Fr. *malengroignie*, always in bad humour; Gl. Rom. Rose. The word, however, may be a corr. of *Mallewrus*, q. v.

MALESON, MALISON, *s.* A curse, an execration, S. A. Bor. opposed to *benison*.

"The first punitioun in general, is the curse or *maleson* of God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 7, a.

"He got his mother's *malison* that day," S. Prov.; "spoken of him that has gotten an ill wife." Kelly, p. 165.

O.Fr. *maledisson*, Lat. *maledictio*. Gael. *mallachd*, id. seems formed from the Lat. word.

MAL-GRACE, *s.* The opposite of being in a state of favour. Fr.

"An oath also was taken of all the King's domesticks, that they should not keep intelligence with any of the rebels or others known to be in his Majesty's *mal-grace*." Spotswood, p. 326.

MALHURE, MALLEUR, *s.* Mischance, misfortune.

"I saw him not this euening for to end your bracelet, to the quhilk I can get na lokkis, it is reddy to thame, and yit I feir that it will bring sum *malhure*, and may be sene gif ye chance to be hurt." Lett. Delect. Q. Mary, H. i. b. Edin. Edit. 1572.

"Since the Episcopal Clergy here know they are given up as a prey to their enemies teeth, they had rather sit silent under their *malleur*, than struggle with the stream when it is so violent and impetuous." Account Persecution [Episcopal] Church in Scotland, 1690. p. 65.

Fr. *malheur*, from Lat. *mala hora*, ut *bonheur*, from *bona hora*, Rudd.

MALLEWRUS, MALHEURIUS, *adj.* Unhappy, wretched. Fr. *malheureux*.

—— Quha vertuus was, and fallis tharefro,
Of verray resoun *mallewrus* hait is he.
Doug. Virgil, 357 9.

"The *malheurius* prince sall warie the tyme that euir he wes sua mischeantlie subiect to the vnresonable desyre of his subiectis." Kennedy of Crosraguell, p. 81.

MALICE, MALE-EIS, *s.* 1. Bodily disease; used to denote the leprosy with which K. Robert Bruce was seized.

This *malice* off enfundeyng
Begouth; for throw his cald lying,
Quhen in his gret myscheiff wes he,
Him fell that hard perplexité.
Barbour, xx. 75. MS.

Wiclif uses the same word. "Thei broughten to him al that weren *at male ese*." Matth. 4.—"All that were *of male ease*." Mark 1.

2. Metaph. applied to trouble or restlessness of mind.

Thus sayd the Kyng, but the violent curage
Of Turnus hie mynd bowit neuer ane stage;

Quha wald with cure of medicins him meis,
The more incressis and growis his *male eis.*
Doug. Virgil, 407. 20. *Malice*, ib. 102. 49.

Fr. *malaise*, disease, q. *malum otium.* We use an adj. of a similar composition. V. ILL-EASED.

MALING, *adj.* Wicked, malignant.

The Basilique that beist *maling*,
Of serpents quhilk is countit king.
Ran quhill he wes the war.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 21.

Fr. id. Lat. *malign-us.*

MALING, *s.* Injury, hurt.

Euin so perchance I seik the thing,
Quhilk may redound to my *maling*,
Distruction and distres.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 48.

MALISON, *s.* A curse. V. MALESON.

MALLACHIE, *adj.* The colour resembling milk and water mixed, S.B.

A.S. *meolec*, *meoloc*, milk; Belg. *melkachtig* milky; or Isl. *miall-r* white, whence *miol*, new-fallen snow.

To MALLAT, *v. n.* This v. seems to signify, to feed.

Then he did take forth of his wallat
Some draff, whereon this meir did *mallat*,
Which fiercely gart her lift her pallat.
Watson's Coll. i. 51.

Isl. *maal* a meal, a repast; *mellte* devoro, G. Andr. p. 177. Or from *maal* and *et-a* to eat, as Su.G. *aeta maal* signifies, to eat a meal.

MALLOW, *s.* The name given, in Orkn., to the submarine plant Zastera marina.

MALMOCK, MALLEMOCK, *s.* The Fulmar, Shetl.

"*Malmock*, Mallémock, or Mallduck, Fulmar, Procellaria glacialis,—appears in the friths of Orkney, and voes of Shetland, especially during winter. It is not mentioned by Dr. Barry, and is probably more common in Shetland than in Orkney." Neill's Tour, p. 198.

This name is Norwegian. V. Penn. Zool. p. 549.

MALVESY, MAWESIE, *s.* Malmsey wine, or some small wine made in imitation of it.

"The Duke—prayed him to send two bosses full of *malvesy.*" Pitscottie, p. 83. 84.

Fr. *malvoisie*, a name given to a Greek, or Cretan wine, according to Sibb. "from *Malvasia*, a city of Candia." But Malvasia was a city of Peloponnesus, anciently called *Epidaurus*, and *Epidaurum*, from which this wine was first brought. The name was also given to the wine of Chios, an island in the Archipelago. Hence the Romans called it *vinum arvisium*, from *Arvisium* a promontory of Chios. Hence Kilian defines Teut. *malvaseye* with such latitude; Vinum Arvisium, Creticum, Chium, Monembasites. Ital. *malvosio*, Hisp. *marvisia.*

A sweet wine made in Provence was denominated in the same manner. V. Dict. Trev.

MALVYTE', MAWYTE', *s.* Vice, wickedness, malignity.

Bot ye traistyt in lawté,
As sympile folk, but *malvyté.*
Barbour, i. 126. In MS. *mawyté.*

For quhethir sa men inclynyt be
To vertu, or to *mawyté*,
He may rycht weill refreynye hys will.
Ibid. iv. 730, MS.

O.Fr. *malvetie*, *mauvaistie* (Thierry) from *malve* mechant; Dict. Trev.

MALWARIS, *s. pl.* Mowers.

Sexté and vi xvi to ded has dycht,
Bot saiff vii men at fled out off thair sycht;
V *malwaris* als that Wallace selff with met.
Wallace, xi. 135. MS.

MAMMIE, *s.* 1. A childish designation for a mother, S.

And ay she wrought her *mammie's* wark,
And ay she sung sae merrilie;
The blythest bird upon the bush
Had ne'er a lighter heart than she.
Burns, iv. 80.

Radically the same with E., Lat., *mamma*; Gr. μαμμα, voces puerulorum ad matrem. Pers. *mamm*, id. Teut. *mamme*, mater.

2. A nurse, S.B.

Blyth was the wife her foster son to see,—
Well, says he, *mammy*, a' that's very gueed.
Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

Lat. *mamma*, the breast, Teut. *mamme*, id. also, a nurse. Gael. *mome*, id. seems to have a common origin.

3. A midwife, S.B.

MAMUK, *s.* A fictitious bird.

—*Mamuks* that byds euer-mair,
And feids into the crystall air,
Deid on the fields wer found.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 27.

Fr. *mammuque*, "a winglesse bird, of an unknown beginning, and after death not corrupting; she hath feet a hand long, so light a body, so long feathers, that she is continually carried in the ayre, whereon she feeds." Cotgr.

MAN, *s.* 1. A vassal, or subject.

Thai brocht him till the Erle in hy,
And he gert louss him hastily;
Then he become the Kingis *man.*
Barbour, x. 766, MS.

A.S. Germ. Belg. Isl. Su.G. *man*, a vassal. In this sense it is used, in the Laws of the Ostrogoths, as opposed to *herre*, a lord. Hence, as Wachter observes, the phrase, *king's man*, the king's vassal, and others of a similar kind. Isl. *man-sal*, the value of a slave, Verel.; a strange prostitution of the name of *man!*

Manes, among the Phrygians, denoted a servant; whence, it is supposed, the term came to be used by the Athenians in the same sense. V. Wachter, vo. *Man.* For the manner in which one became the bond-man of another, V. TAPPIE-TOUSIE.

2. One dedicated to the service of another from love.

Quhen sall your merci rew upon your *man*,
Quhois seruice is yet uncouth to yow?
King's Quair, ii. 44.

3. A male-servant; as, *the minister's man*, the old phrase denoting his servant, S.

"My *man*, James Lawrie, give him letters with him to the General, Major Baillie, to Meldrum and Durie." Baillie's Lett. i. 298.

—"Mr. Blair has a chamber, I another, our *men* in a third." Ibid. p. 217.

"The original of this proverbial expression was probably *Joan Thomson's Man: Man*, in Scotland, signifying either *Husband* or *Servant*." Chron. S. P. i. 312.

4. A husband, S. V. sense 3.

'Twas thus he left his royal plan,
If Marg'ret cou'd but want a *man;*
But this is more than Marg'ret can.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 124.

MAN, *aux. v.* Must, S.

I am commandit, said scho, and I *man*
Vndo this hare to Pluto consecrate.
Doug. Virgil, 124. 48.

——— The bodie naturallie,
At certane tymes as we may se,
Man haue refreschement but delay,
Or ellis it will faint and decay.
Diall. Clerk and Courteour, p. 19.

V. Mon.

MAND, *s.* Payment.

Ony partie that sall haif occasione to complain of ony decision gevin in the utter-hous, sall be hard in the haill presence upon ane *mand* of ane six lib. peise ℔' i. e. upon payment of a piece of money six pounds Scots in value. Acts Sederunt, 11. Jan. 1604.

This word at first view may seem allied to Su.G. *mon*, pretium, valor. It is used in the very same connexion as *mand*. *Thingmaen sculu medh loghum doema thiuf til hanga fore half mare* mun, *oc eij fore minna;* Judices jure damnabunt furem ad suspendium pro *valore* marcæ dimidiæ, sed non pro minore. Skane L. p. 29. ap. Ihre. It also signifies emolument, utility; *Giorde honom aera och mycken* monn; Ipsum honore et multo commodo ornavit. Histor. Ol. S. p. 47. ibid.

This Ihre considers as worthy to be enumerated amongst the most ancient terms in that language; although, as he supposes, entirely obliterated in the other Gothic dialects. He views MoesG. *manvi*, sumtus, as belonging to the same family; and both as probably allied to Heb. *Manah*, numeravit, supputavit.

Su.G. *mund* may also be mentioned, which signifies a gift, especially one given by a bridegroom, as an earnest to his bride, or the dowry given by her parent.

Mand, however, is probably the same with *amand*, which signifies a penalty or fine. "Each of the six clerks in the outer-house shall keep a book, in which all fines or *amands*, for the poor, shall be entered." Act Sederunt, 11. Aug. 1787. sed. 10.

Thus the origin is L.B. *amanda*, O.Fr. *amande*, mulcta, a fine. Nulla alia *amanda* pro tali forisfacto ab illis hominibus exigetur. Lobinell. Gloss. ad calicem Histor. Britan. ap. Du Cange. This, in Dict. Trev., is given as synon. with *amende*.

MANDMENT, *s.* An order, a mandate.

The scripture clepys the God of goddis Lord;
For quhay thy *mandmentis* kepis in accord,
Bene ane with the, not in substance bot grace.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 311. 33.

Fr. *mandement*, id. from Lat. *mand-o.*

MANDRIT, *part. adj.* Tame.

Thir ar no foulis of ref, nor of rethnas,
Bot mansuete bot malice, *mandrit* and meke.
Houlate, i. 19.

This word may be from A.S. *manred*, homage, as he who did homage to another might naturally enough be said to be *tame*, as opposed to one who struggled for his independence. V. Manredyn.

MANE, *s.* Lamentation. V. Main.

MANE. Breid of Mane. This seems to be what is called *manchet-bread*, E.

Thair is ane pair of bossis, gude and fyne,
Thay hald anc galloun-full of Gaskan wyne.—
And als that creill is full of *breid of mane.*
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 71.

Paindemaine is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

Sir Thopas was a doughty swain;
White was his face as *Paindemaine.*

Skinner derives *pannemaine*, white bread, from Fr. *pain de matin*, "because we eat purer and whiter bread to breakfast." By the way, the O.Fr. *main*, signifying morning, would have been nearer his purpose. Mr. Pink. supposes that this designation is equivalent to the *chief* bread, or bread of *strength*, from Isl. *magn*, strength. Tyrrwhitt is "inclined to believe that it received its denomination from the province of *Main*, where it was perhaps made in the greatest perfection."

It would seem that this phrase is Teut., but not as referring to the strength of the bread. Kilian explains *maene*, by referring to *wegghe*. This again he renders wheaten bread; an oblong cake, and a cake shaped like an half moon; (panis triticeus: libum oblongum, et libum lunatum). As *maen* signifies the moon, this name may have been given to the *wegghe* from its form. We have still a very fine wheaten bread, which is called a *wyg*, sometimes a *whig*. Now as the Teut. *wegghe* was also called *maene*, our *wyg* may have been one species of the *bread of maen*. We have another kind of bread, of the finest flour baked with butter, called a *plaited roll*. Its form is oblong, and it is pointed at each end, so as to resemble the horns of the moon; only the points are not turned in the same direction. I should rather suspect that this bread has been thus denominated, not merely from its form, but from its being consecrated and offered to the moon, in times of heathenism. We know, that in different nations, "women baked cakes to the queen of heaven."

The idea, however, of the ingenious Sibb. deserves attention. He understands it as signifying *almond* biscuit, Fr. *pain d'amand*, Germ. *mand bred;* Chron. S. P. ii. 390, N. But the Germ. word is *mandel.*

MANELET, *s.* Corn Marigold. V. Guild.

MANER, *s.* Kind, sort. *Maner dyk, maner strenth*, a kind of wall or fence. Fr. *maniere.*

A *maner dyk* into that wod wes maid,
Off thuortour ryss, quhar bauldly thai abaid.
Wallace, ix. 906, MS.

Off gret holyns, that grew bathe heych and greyn,
With thuortour treis a *maner strenth* maid he.
Ibid. xi. 379, MS.

MANG, *s.* *To mix one's mang*, S.B.

And I was bidding Jean e'en gee's a sang,
That we amang the laeve might mix our *mang*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 117.

This seems to be a proverbial phrase, of a redundant kind, q. to mix our mixture; here signifying, "to take our part in the song," or "join in the chorus." A. Bor. *mang*, however, signifies "a mash of bran or malt;" Gl. Grose. Isl. Su.G. *meng.a*, A.S. *ge-meng-an*, miscere. V. AMANG.

To MANG, *v. a.* 1. To stupify or confound.

Naturale hete left her membris in sic state,
Quhill to the ground all *mangit* fell scho down,
And lay ane lang time in ane dedely swown.
Doug. Virgil, 78. 15.

It is still used as signifying to run into disorder, from whatever cause. One is said to be *mang't in his affairs*, when they are in disorder; or with a farm, when he is not able to manage it, Ang.

2. To mar, to injure.

Thay lost baith benefice and pentioun that mareit,
And quha eit flesch on Frydayis was fyre-fangit.—
To mend that menyé hes sa monye *mangit*,
God gif thé grace aganis this guid new-yeir.
Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 196.

3. To overpower, to master, Ang.

Dool fell the swain that's *mang'd* wi' love!
He goves for comfort fra' above;
But Cupid, and hard-hearted Jove,
Blink na' relief:
And a' his gaunts and gapes but prove
Milk to his grief.
A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 22.

4. To render, or to become, frantic or delirious, Ang.

Bot than Turnus, half *mangit* in affray,
Cryis, O thou Faunus, Help, help! I the pray,
And thou Tellus, maist nobill God of erd.
Doug. Virgil, 440. 27.

Will ran reid wod for haist,
With wringing and flinging,
For madness lyke to *mang*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 67.

She choaked and boaked, and cry'd, like to *mang*,
Alas for the dreary spinning o't.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 133.

Rudd. explains *mangit* as also signifying, maimed, bruised, &c. as if from Fr. *mehaigne*, changed to *mayhim*, afterwards *maim*, E.; which he deduces from L.B. *maham-ium*, *macham-ium*, *mahem-ium*; and this from Lat. *manc-us*. Sibb., who uses the same latitude of interpretation, refers to Teut. *menck-en* mutilare. The origin may rather be Alem. *meng-en*, deesse, deficere, (V. *Mangel*, Ihre;) probably from Isl. *mein* damnum, impedimentum. Perhaps the most simple derivation is from A.S. *meng-an*, &c., to mix; V. the *s.*; as a man is said *to mix*, when he begins to be stupified with drink; and as confusion is generally the consequence of mixture. V. BEMANG and MANYIE.

It seems very doubtful if it be the same word that is used by Langland, which Skinner renders quarrelsome, wicked; deriving it from A.S. *man* scelus.

And nowe worth this Mede, maried unto a *manzed* shrewe,
To one fals fickell tongue, a fendes *beyet*.
i. e. child, S. *get*.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 8, b. also 19, b.

This word is sometimes printed *mansed*, as signifying, cursed. It occurs in a curious passage in P. Ploughman, which, as it contains some traits of ancient manners, may be acceptable to the reader. Ireland was, in an early period, called the Island of Saints. But if we judge of their saintship by the portrait drawn by Langland, in his age, the estimate will not be very high. In our own time, if Fame lies not, some of the Romish clergy in that country are not only much given to inebriety and broils, but, even in their public addresses to the people, endeavour to *compel* them to their duty by the common language of execration.

Proude priests come with him, mo than a thowsand,
In paltokes and piked shoes, and pissers long kniues,
Comen agayne Conscience wyth couetyse they helden.
By Mary, quod a *mansed* priest, of the march of Ireland,
I count no more conscience, by so I catch silver,
Than I do to drinke a draught of good ale.
And so sayde *sixty* of the same contrey;
And shotten agayne with shote manye a shefe of othes,
And brode hoked arowes, G—s hert and hys nayles:
And had almost vnity and holynesse adowne.
Vision, Sign. H. h. 4. a.

Let no one presume to say, that the character might fit many at this day, who are their successors, under the name of Protestants. We must remember that our author is speaking of a church from which they have *reformed*.

MANGE, *s.* Meat, a meal.

I saw the hurcheon, and the hare,
In hidlings hirpling heir and thair,
To mak thair morning *mange*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 3.

V. next word.

MANGERY, *s.* A feast, a banquet.

—— Agayn the day
He gert well for the *mangery*
Ordane that quhen his sone Dawy
Suld weddyt be: and Erle Thomas,
And the gud Lord of Douglas,
In till his steid ordanyt he,
Dewisowris of that fest to be.
Barbour, xx. 67. MS.

In Edit. Pink., by mistake, *maugery*.

Fr. *mangerie*, hasty or voracious feeding; *manger*, to eat; L.B. *mangerium*, the right of entering

into the house of another, for the purpose of receiving food, or of partaking of an entertainment; Du Cange.

To MANGLE, *v. a.* To smooth linen clothes by passing them through a rolling press, S.

Germ. *mangel-n*, Teut. *manghel-en*, levigare, complanare, polire lintea, Kilian.

MANGLE, *s.* A calender, a rolling-press for linens, S. Germ. *mangel*, id.

MANYIE, MANGYIE, MENYIE, *s.* 1. A hurt, a maim, S. Rudd. vo. *Mangit.*

"Ane *manyie* is called, the breaking of anie bane in his bodie, or the strikin in of the harnepan of his head, or be making thinne the skinne of his head, be scheavin away of the samine." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 3. s. 3. *Mangyie*, Ind.

2. A defect, of whatever kind.

"Gif the seller did sell to the buyer ane thing, as without anie fault or *menyie*, the time of the buying and selling: gif thereafter the buyer proves that thing to haue had ane fault or *menyie*,—the seller sall take back againe that thing sauld be him." Reg. Maj. B. iii. c. 10. s. 8.

Mangyie is defined, "vice, or fault in the thing quhilk is bocht and sauld." Ind. ibid.

Du Cange derives L.B. *mdham-ium*, O.Fr. *mahain*, *mehain*, not from Lat. *manc-us*, but from L.B. *malign-are*, nocere. *Mehain*, however, approaches so near to Goth. *mein* damnum, vitium, that this may rather be viewed as the origin. Isl. *meinlaete* signifies a wound. V. *Mein*, Wachter; *Men*, Ihre; and MANG, *v.*

MANYIED, MAINYIED, MENYEIT, *part. pa.* Hurt, maimed.

"Be the auld law of this realme, he quha is *mainyied*, hes ane just cause to excuse himselfe fra singular battell, and yit he will be compelled to purge, clenge, & defend himselfe." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Machamium.*

With this Mezentius *menyeit* drew abak,
Harland his leg quharin the schaft stake.
Doug. Virgil, 348. 21.

MANIORY, MANORIE, *s.* A feast.

—— The Tyrrianis halely
At the blyth yettis flokkis to the *maniory*.
Doug. Virgil, 35. 42.

Anone the banket and the *manorie*—
Wyth alkin maner ordinance was made.
Ibid. 474. 9.

Corr. from *Mangery*, q. v.

MANYS, *s.* A mansion-house, a palace.

—— At thir ilk yettis here
The conquerour enterit douchty Hercules,
This sobir *manys* resauit him, but leis.
Doug. Virgil, 254. 46.

Virg. uses *regia*, palace.

His cietezanis irkit, syne in ane route
Enarmyt vmbeset his *manys* about.
Ibid. 259. 52.

Domus, Virg. But it denotes the house of a king.

"S. we call the place where the Lord or Heritor of the ground resides, or wont to reside himself, *the mains*: and frequently also the ground belonging to it has the same denomination," Rudd.

L.B. *mansum regale*, quod Regis proprium est. Castrum Alvecestre, *regale* tunc *mansum*. Vita S. Egwini. This was sometimes called *Mansum Capitale*. Retinuit—Rex in manu sua *Mansum* suum *capitale*. Chart. Henr. I. T. 2. Monast. Angl. p. 133. The houses possessed by freemen were called *Mansi ingenuiles*. The *Mansum capitale* was also denominated *Caput Mansi*. This is defined, "the principal house, which belongs to the first-born, or in which the head of the family resides." This is the same with Fr. *Chefmez*. Du Cange, vo. *Caput*, and *Mansus*. V. CHEMYS.

Rudd. thinks that from *manys*, as denoting a manor-house, "is derived the S. *Manse*, i. e. a minister's dwelling-house." But it comes immediately from L.B. *mansus*, as used in a different sense. V. MANSE. *Manys* is the same with MAINS, q. v.

To MANK, *v. a.* 1. To maim, to wound.

Thai mellit on with malice, thay myghtyis in mude,
Mankit throu mailyies, and maid thame to mer.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 2.

With his suerd drawyn amang thaim sone he went.
The myddyll off ane he *mankit* ner in twa,
Ane othir thar apon the hed can ta.
Wallace, vii. 305. MS.

The rycht arme from the schuldir al to rent
Apoun the *mankit* sennouns hingis by,
As impotent, quyte lamyt, and dedely.
Doug. Virgil, 327. 47.

2. To impair, in whatever way. *To mank claith*, to mis-shape it, to cut it so as to make it too little for the purpose in view, S.

Teut. *manck-en*, Belg. *mink-en*, L.B. *manc-are*, mutilare, membro privare; Isl. *mink-a*, to diminish, from *minne*, less.

MANK, *adj.* 1. Deficient, in whatever way, applied to things, S.

"By comparing their printed account with his own papers, I find, that either their copy hath been very *mank*, incorrect, or they have taken more liberty in the changes they have made than can be justified." Wodrow, ii. 299.

2. Transferred to persons. *He looked very mank;* He seemed much at a loss, S.

L.B. *manc-us* contractus, imminutus.

MANK, *s.* Want, S.

Sae whiles they toolied, whiles they drank,
Till a' their sense was smoor'd;
And in their maws there was nae *mank*,
Upon the forms some snoor'd.
Ramsay's Poems, I. 280.

MANKITLIE, *adv.* In a mutilated state.

"First thou sal vnderstand, that thir wordis ar *mankitlie* allegeit & falslie applyit, becaus thair is nocht in al the scripture sick ane worde as eking and paryng to the word of God." Kennedy of Crosraguell, p. 110.

MANLY, *adj.* Human.

"For he ascendit to the hevin, that he in his *manly* nature mycht pray for vs to his and our fa-

ther eternal." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 112, b.

To MANNEIS, *v. a.* To threaten, to menace.

"Thai *manneist* and scornit the sillie Romans that var in that gryt vile perplexite." Compl. S. p. 159. Fr. *menac-er*. Hence,

MANNESSING, *s.* Threatening.

"Bot al the *mannessing* that is maid to them—altris nocht ther couetyse desyre." Compl. S. p. 195.

MANRENT, MANREDYN, MANRED, MORADEN, *s.* 1. Homage made to a superior.

—— All the lele men off that land,
That with his fadyr war duelland,
This gud man gert cum, ane and ane,
And mak him *manrent* euir ilkane,
And he him selff fyrst homage maid.
Barbour, v. 296. MS.

The Kingis off Irchery
Come to Schyr Eduuard halily,
And thar *manredyn* gan him ma;
Bot giff that it war ane or twa.
Ibid. xvi. 303, MS.

Mawrent, Wall. viii. 30. Perth Ed. Read *manrent*, as in MS. It is also corruptly written *moraden*.

Her I make the releyse, renke, by the rode;
And by rial reyson relese the my right.
And sithen make the *moraden* with a mylde mode.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 24.

In O.E. it is properly written *manred*.

He will falle to thi fot,
And bicom thi man gif he mot;
His *manred* thou schalt afonge,
And the trewthe of his honde.
Florice and Blancheflour. V. Minstrelsy Bord. i. 225.

2. The power of a superior, especially in respect of the number of kinsmen and vassals he could bring into the field; an oblique sense.

"Nochtheles thair hicht and gret pissance, baith in *manrent* and landis was sa suspect to the kingis (quhilkis succedit efter thame), that it was the caus of thair declination; and yit sen that surname [Douglas] wes put doun, Scotland hes done few vailyeant dedis in Ingland." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 8.

"He was ane man of nobyll blude, of gret *manrent* and landis." Ibid. B. xv. c. 7.

Hominem potentem *cognationibus*, Boeth.

3. *In manrent*, under bond or engagement to a superior, to support him in all his quarrels, and to appear in arms at his call.

"That na man dwelland within burgh be fundin *in manrent*, nor ryde in rout in feir of weir with na man, bot with the King or his officiaris, or with the Lord of the burgh." Acts Ja. II. 1457. c. 88. Edit. 1566. c. 78. Murray.

"The maist pairt of the nobilitie of Scotland had eyther gevin unto him thair *Bands of Manrent*, or ellis war in confederacie, and promeisit amitie with him." Knox's Hist. p. 63.

A.S. *manred*, id. The S. phrase, *to mak manrent* or *manredyn*, is merely A.S. *manred maec-an*, to do homage. Thus, the Gibeonites are said to be the *man-raedene*, the servants or vassals of the Israelites, Josh. ix. 11. The word is compounded of A.S. *man*, which often signifies a servant or vassal, and *raeden*, law, state, or condition; q. the state of a vassal. *Man beon*, or *man weorthian*, is to profess one's self to be the vassal of another. V. MAN.

Among the ancient Germans, *manheit* was used to denote homage; Su.G. *manskap*, Teut. *manschap*, id.; the terminations *heit*, *skap*, *schap*, all conveying the same idea with *raeden*.

MANRITCH, *adj.* Masculine; an epithet applied to a female, when supposed to deviate from that softness which is the natural character of the sex. *A manritch qweyn*, a masculine woman, S.B.

From *man*, and A.S. *ric*, Teut. *ryck*, a termination expressive of abundance in any quality, and increasing the sense of the substantive to which it is added; from A.S. *ric*, Teut. *ryck*, Su.G. *rik*, powerful, *rich*. *Manritch* then literally signifies, possessing much of the quality of a male.

MANSE, *s.* The parsonage-house; the house allotted to a minister of the gospel for his dwelling, S.

"The house which is set apart for the churchman's habitation is, in our law-language, called a *manse*." Erskine's Inst. B. ii. Tit. 10. s. 55.

This learned writer has remarked, that, from a variety of authorities cited by Du Cange, it appears that L.B. *mans-us* in the middle ages denoted "a determinate quantity of ground, the extent of which is not now known, fit either for pasture or tillage;" and that in the "capitulary of Charlemagne, it signifies the particular portion of land which was to be assigned to every churchman." He adds; "It has been by degrees transferred from the church-man's land to his dwelling-house." Ibid.

But he does not seem to have observed, that, according to Du Cange, so early as the year 1336, it was used for the parsonage-house.

Interdum vero *Mansus* pro sola aede curali usurpatur. Charta an. 1336. apud Kennett. Antiq. Ambrosden, p. 431. *Habeat etiam dictus vicarius pro inhabitatione sua illum* Mansum *in quo presbyter parochiae dictae Ecclesiae inhabitare consuevit*. Gl. p. 439.

I need scarcely add, that *mansus* is formed from Lat. *man-eo*, to remain.

To MANSWEIR, MENSWEIR, *v. a.* To perjure, S.; *mainswear*, id. A. Bor. Gl. Grose. The *part. pa.* is most generally used by our writers.

Thus him to be *mansworn* may neuer betyde.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 11. 10.

"All the chief and principal men quha does swa, are fals & *mensworn* against God, the King, and the realme." Lawes Malcolme, c. 14. s. 5.

A.S. *manswer-ian*, id. from *man*, scelus, villainy, and *swer-ian*, to swear. Germ. *meineid* denotes perjury, from *mein*, synon. with A.S. *man*, and *eid*, an oath. Isl. *meinsaeri*, perjurium; *meinsaerar*, perjurii; *Menn meinsvarar*, homines perjurii, Edd.

Snorronis. The other A.S. word *forswer-ian*, whence E. *forswear*, is evidently the same with MoesG. *far-swar-an*, id.

MANSWERING, *s.* Perjury, S.

Tynt woman, allace, beris thou not yit in mynd
The *manswering* of fals Laomedonis kynd?
Doug. Virgil, 119. 10.

MANSWETE, *adj.* Meek, calm; from Lat. *man-suet-us*.

—— Of *manswete* Diane fast thareby
The altare eith for tyl appleis vpstandis.
Doug. Virgil, 236. 21.

Placabilis, Virg.

To MANT, MAUNT, *v. n.* 1. To stutter, to stammer in speech, S.

"Hee who *manteth* or stammereth in his speach while hee is young, will in all appearance speake so vntill his dying day. Fooles dreame that man is like March, if hee come in with an Adders head, they thinke that hee shall goe out with a Peacok's taile; as if an euill beginning were the way to an happie end." Z. Boyd's Last Battell of the Soule, p. 985.

Ramsay writes it both *mant* and *maunt*.

2. It is metaph. applied to rough, unpolished verse.

— Or of a plucked goose thou had been knawn,
Or like a cran, in *manting* soon ov'rthrawn,
That must take ay nine steps before she flee.
Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 29.

3. It is used as *v. a.*, to denote the indistinct mumbling of the Romish litany.

Thay tyrit God with tryfillis tume trentalis,
And daifit him with [thair] daylie dargeis—
Mantand mort-mumlingis mixt with monye leis.
Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 197.

Lat. *mant-o, are*, signifies to stay. But this seems rather from C.B. Ir. *mantach*, a stutterer, Gael. *mandagh*, id. Sir J. Sinclair gives a different etymon. "*To mant* [μαντομαι, Gr.], to stammer; or to hesitate in speaking, as the persons who pronounced the heathen oracles affected to do, when they pretended to be inspired." Observ. p. 89.

To MANTEME, *v. a.* To possess, to enjoy.

And now that secund Paris, of ane accord
With his vnworthy sort, skant half man bene,—
By reif *mantemes* hir, that suld ouers be.
Doug. Virgil, 107. 24.

Potitur, Virg.

An oblique sense, from Fr. *mainten-ir*, L.B. *manuten-ere*.

MANTILLIS, *s. pl.* "Large shields, which were borne before archers at sieges, or fixed upon the tops of ships, as a covert for archers; Fr. *mantelet*." Gl. Compl.

"Paueis veil the top with pauesis and *mantillis*." Compl. S. p. 64.

MAPAMOUND, *s.* A map of the world.

With that he racht me ane roll: to rede I begane,
The royetest anc ragment with mony ratt rime,
Of all the mow is in this mold, sen God merkit man,
The mouing of the *mapamound*, and how the mone schane.
Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 55.

Fr. *mappemond*, L.B. *mappa mundi*. But here the term seems to be used figuratively for the world itself, or perhaps for the celestial sphere.

MAR, *adj.* More. V. MARE.

MAR, *s.* Hindrance, obstruction.

Till Noram Kirk he come with outyn *mar*;
The Consell than of Scotland meit hym thar.
Wallace, i. 61. MS.

A.S. *mar*, damnum; Isl. *mer-ia* contundere, comminuere. It may, however, signify, without longer delay, without more ado.

MARBEL, *adj.* Feeble, inactive, Loth. This is perhaps radically the same with *mairdel*, q. v. one of them being a corruption.

MARBLE BOWLS, MARBLES, *s. pl.* The play among children in E. called *taw*; denominated from the substance of which the bowls were formerly made, S.

MARBYR, *s.* Marble; Fr. *marbre*.

"The philosophour Socrates—vas the sone of ane pure man called Sophonistus, quhilk vas ane grauer of imagis of *marbyr* stone, and his mother vas ane moyd vyf." Compl. S. p. 200.

MARCHE, *s.* 1. A landmark.

—He—dyd espie, quhare that ane grete roik lay,
Ane ald crag stane huge grete and gray,—
Ane *marche* sett in that ground mony ane yere
Of twa feildis for to discerne thare by
The auld debate of pley or contrauersy.
Doug. Virgil, 445. 45.

2. *Marches*, pl. borders, confines; as in E. Hence, *Riding the marches*, a practice retained in various boroughs, especially at the time of public markets, S.

"It is customary to *ride the marches*, occasionally, so as to preserve in the memory of the people the limits of their property." P. Dunkeld, Perths. Statist. Acc. xx. 441.

MARCHSTANE, MARCH-STONE, *s.* A landmark, S.

"—Therefore ordain—the *march-stones* in the muir and moss to be taken up and removed away." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 66.

Isl. *markstein*, id. from *mark*, A.S. *mearc*, Teut. *marck, merch*, a limit, a boundary, and *stein*, a stone. Kilian quotes And. Velleius, as observing that Teut. *marck* first denoted any peculiar sign or seal; was then used for a standard, *merch* and *baniere* having the same meaning; and that, as the design of a standard is to direct the eyes and minds of the soldiers towards a particular spot, it came at length to signify a boundary.

MARCHET, *s.* The fine, which, it is pretended, was paid to a superior, either in cattle or money, for redeeming a young woman's virginity, at the time of her marriage.

"—Conforme to the law of Scotland, the *marchet* of ane woman, noble or servant, or hyreling, is ane young kow, or thrie schillings." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 31.

Those who wish a full and satisfactory account of the meaning of this term, may consult Lord Hailes, Annals, i. 312—329.

There seems, indeed, to have been no other foundation for the story told by Boece, and adopted by

others, than either the fine paid to a superior by his vassal, or by one who held of him, for the liberty of giving away his daughter in marriage; or that exacted of a dependant, when his daughter was debauched.

Mercheta, according to Whitaker, is nothing more than the *merch-ed* of Howel Dha, "the daughterhood, or the fine for the marriage of a daughter." Hist. Manchester, 8vo, i. 359. But Lord Hailes seems justly to hesitate as to *ed* signifying, in C.B., a fine for a marriage.

As C.B. *merch* denotes a virgin, Pruss. Lithuan. *merg*, Wachter deduces the term from Isl. *maer*, id., and thinks that the writers of the dark ages thence formed their *marcheta* in L.B.

If we suppose the word to have been used by German writers, *mercheta* might have been formed from *merch* and *heyd*, *heit*, a termination denoting state or condition; q. the state of virginity.

In addition to the various authorities given by our learned Judge, it may not be improper to quote what has been said on this subject by Pennant, when giving an account of the *Pulestons* of Emral Hall in Flintshire.

"His son,—*Richard*, held, in the 7th of *Edward II.* lands in the parish of *Worthenbury*, by certain services *et per ammabrogium*, or a pecuniary acknowledgment paid by tenants to the king, or vassals to their lords, for the liberty of marrying, or not marrying. Thus *Gilbert de Maisnil* gave ten marks of silver to Henry III. for leave to take a wife; and *Cecily*, widow of *Hugh Pevere*, that she might marry whom she pleased. It is strange that this servile custom should be retained so long. It is pretended, that the *Amobyr* among the *Welsh*, the *Lyre-wite* among the Saxons, and the *Marcheta mulierum* among the *Scots*, were fines paid by the vassal to the superior, to buy off his right to the first night's lodging with the bride of the person who held from him: but I believe there never was any *European* nation (in the periods this custom was pretended to exist) so barbarous as to admit it. It is true, that the power above cited was introduced into *England* by the *Normans*, out of their own country. The *Amobyr*, or rather *Gobr merch*, was a *British* custom of great antiquity, paid either for violating the chastity of a virgin, or for a marriage of a vassal, and signifies, *the price of a virgin*. The *Welsh* laws, so far from encouraging adultery, checked, by severe fines, even unbecoming liberties. The *Amobr* was intended as a preservative against lewdness. If a virgin was deflowered, the seducer, or, in his stead, her father, paid the fine. If she married, he also paid the fine." Tour in Wales, p. 221. 222.

"The *Merch-Gobr* of his [the Bard's] daughter, or marriage fine of his daughter, was cxx pence. Her *cowyll*, *argyffreu*, or nuptial presents, was thirty shillings; and her portion three pounds. It is remarkable, that the *Pencerdd Gwlad*, or chief of the faculty, was entitled to the *merch-gobr*, or *amobr*, for the daughters of all the inferiors of the faculty within the district, who paid xxiv pence on their marriage; which not only shews the antiquity, but the great authority of these people." Ibid. p. 432.

MARCHROUS.

Goshalkis wer governors of thair grit ost,
Chosin chiftanis, chevelruss in chairges of weiris,
Marchrous in the map-mond, and of mycht most,
Nixt Dukis in dignité, quhom no dreid deiris.
Houlate, ii. 2.

Read *Marchions* as in MS., marquisses, from L.B. *marchio*, *-nis*. The same word occurs, though somewhat differently spelled, iii. 4. *Marchonis* of michtis.

MARE, *s.* A trough for carrying lime or mortar, borne on the shoulder by those who serve masons in building, S.

MARE, *adj.* Great.

A bettyr lady than scho wes nane
In all the yle of *Mare* Bertane.
Wyntown, viii. 8. 60.

i. e. Great Britain.

Gael. Ir. *mor*, C.B. Arm. *maur*, A.S. *maere*, Germ. *mar*, *mer*, id. V. Gl. Wynt. Isl. *maerr* illustris, inclytus; Gl. Edd.

MARE, MAIR, *adj.* 1. Greater, S.

Thai fand thare mawmentis, *mare* and min.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 70.

—— But *mare* lete,
Thai strawcht thair speris, and thai thaim mete
In-to the fwrd.——
Ibid. viii. 31. 81.

Aboue this eik betid ane *mare* ferlie.
Doug. Virgil, 207. 5.

2. In greater quantity, or number, S.

For sic delyte, as he wes in,
He spendyt *mare*, than he couth wyn.
Wyntown, vi. 4. 16.

Sometimes it denotes number, but improperly.

The tyme of this fundatyown
Wes eftyre the incarnatyowne
To be reknyd sex hundyr yhere,
Quhether *mare* or les, bot thare-by nere.
Wyntown, v. 13. 398.

A.S. *mare*, Isl. *meire*, Alem. Su.G. Germ. *mer*, Belg. *meer*, Dan. *meere*. V. MA, *adj.*

MARE, MAIR, *s.* More, any thing additional, S.

Of Ingland come the Lyndysay,
Mare of thame I can-nought say.
Wyntown, viii. 7. 160.

"Meikle would fain hae *mair*;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 25.

MARE, MAR, *adv.* 1. More, S. Yorks.

— Birnand Etna that mont perrellus,
The *mare* wod wraith and furius wox sche,
Wyth sorowful fyre blesis spoutand hie.
Doug. Virgil, 237. 27.

2. Longer.

The Dowglas then, that wes worthi,
Thoucht it wes foly *mar* to bid.
Barbour, xv. 465. MS.

Sw. *mera*, adv., more.

MAREATTOUR, *adv.* Moreover, S.

— Sall neuer amang Grekis agane
Ane place be fund soithly to remane,
And *mareattour* Trojanis offendit eik
To sched my blude by paneful deith dois seik.
Doug. Virgil, 41. 2. V. ATOUR.

MAR FURTH, Furthermore, S.

Off king Eduuard yeit *mar furth* will I meill
In to quhat wyss that he couth Scotland deill.
Wallace, x. 1063. MS.

MARES, MARRES, *s.* Marsh, morass.

The soyl was nocht bot *marres* slyke and sand.
Palice of Honour, i. 4.

MoesG. *marisaius*, Alem. *mersch*, Belg. *maer-asch*, Fr. *marais*. Rudd. views Lat. *mare*, the sea, as the root. Ihre refers to Su.G. *mor*, Belg. *moer*, moorish land, terra palustris. Isl. *myra*, palus, *moer* lutum, argilla, or Su.G. *maer*, terra putris, may be the more immediate source. But all these terms seem originally allied to some radical word denoting a pool, or body of standing water; as A.S. *mere*, Teut. *maer*, lacus, stagnum. Su.G. *mar* signifies not only the sea, but a lake, and stagnate water in general.

MARENIS, MURENIS, *s. pl.*

"Besides this isle lies ane maine sandey isle, callit Fuday, fertill for beare and *marenis*, the quhilk ile pay *murenis* yeirly to M'Neill of Barray for part of mailles and dewties." Monroe's Iles, p. 33.

Perhaps *lampreys* are meant, Lat. *murena;* although Pennant thinks that this fish was unknown to the ancients. Zool. iii. 59. It is more probable, however, that this refers to the *Conger eel*, Muraena conger, Linn.

To MARGULYIE, MURGULLIE, *v. a.* To spoil, to destroy, to mangle; to mar any business; S. V. Shirr. Gl.

They spoil'd my wife, and staw my cash,
My Muse's pride *murgullied;*
By printing it like their vile trash,
The honest leidges whully'd.
Ramsay, Addr. Towncouncil of Edin. A. 1719.

Fr. *margouill-er* to gnaw, instead of kissing to bite. It has perhaps been originally applied in S. to things gnawed by rats or mice, and thus rendered useless.

MARIES, *s. pl.* The designation given to the maids of honour in Scotland.

"The nintein day of August 1561 yeirs, betwene seven and eicht hours befoirnone, arryved Marie Quene of Scotland, then wedo, with two gallies furth of France: in her cumpany, besydes hir gentilwemen, called the *Maries*, wer hir thrie uncles, the Duke d'Omal, the grand Prior, the Marques d'Albufe." Knox's Hist. B. iv. p. 283.

This Queen had four maids of honour, all of the name of *Mary*. These were Mary Livingston, Mary Fleming—Scaton, and—Beaton. V. Keith's Church Hist. p. 55. Hence it has been supposed, that the name passed into a general denomination for female attendants; according to the old Ballad:

Now bear a hand, my *Maries* a',
And busk me brave, and make me fine.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 173.

Ye do ye till your mither's bower,
As fast as ye can gang,
And ye tak three o' your mither's *marys*,
To had ye unthocht lang.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 130.

From analogy, I am much inclined to think that the term is far more ancient than the period referred to. For we learn from Lye, that the O.E. called the queen's maids, *the Queen's Meys*. V. MAY. Hence it is highly probable that our term *Marie* is an official designation, and allied to Isl. *maer*, a maid, a virgin. This more anciently was written *meijar* in plur. *Meijar ordum skal mange trua*,—Let no one give faith to the words of young women; Havamal, p. 75.

In an ancient poem on the devastation of the Hebudae, or Western Isles, by Magnus King of Norway, about the year 1093, the same term occurs.

Geck hatt Skota steckvir
Thiod rann Mylok til maedi
Meijar *sudr i eyom.*
Ivit altum Scotos qui fugat
Populus cucurrit Mylsicus lassatus
Virgines ad meridiem in insulis.
Johnst. Antiq. Celto-Scand. p. 232.

By *thiod Mylsk* the inhabitants of Mull seem to be meant.

In the Edda, mention is made of three female deities of the northern nations, supposed to dispense to men their fates, which are called the *Three Meyar;* Myth. 15. These Keysler considers as the very personages called *Dis Mairabus* in one of Gruter's Inscriptions. V. Antiq. Septent. p. 394—397.

Thus the *Queen's Maries*, a phrase still common among the vulgar, may be exactly synon. with the *Queen's maids*. The author of the Gloss. to Gunnlaug. Saga derives Isl. *maer*, a virgin, from *maer*, purus, candidus, eximius; which has more probability than the etymology given by G. Andr., from *moir*, mollis. *R* in Isl., in the end of a word, is often to be viewed as a sort of quiescent letter, because although found in the nominative, it is lost in the other cases. But *maer* is not of this description, as the *r* is preserved in declension. *Tha minntiz hann thess er* maerin *mikillata hafdi maelt;* He called to recollection the words of that magnanimous virgin. Johnst. Antiq. Celto-Scand. p. 2.

In Norfolk, as we learn from Spelman, *moer* denotes a virgin; a word which, he thinks, was left by the Danes, who obtained possession of that county A. 876. It may be added, that *mœer*, O.Dan., is viewed as corresponding to bower-maidens.

—— See that ye're buskit bra',
And clad ye in your best cleading,
Wi' your *bower maidens* a'.

In this manner Mr. Jamieson renders the language of the original in *Kaempe Viser*.

Tag kun dine beste klaeder paa,
Med all dine mœer *og kvinde.*
Popul. Ball. ii. 110. 115.

It has been supposed that Isl. *maer*, virgo, may be merely the *s.* feminine formed from *maug-r*, a son, also, a male. *Maer oc maugr*, foemina et mas; Gl. Edd. V. MAICH.

MARYNAL, MARYNEL, *s.* A mariner.

"The maister quhislit, and bald the *marynalis* lay the cabil to the cabilstok." Compl. S. p. 61.

MARITICKIS, MARTYKIS, *s. pl.* A band of French soldiers, employed in S. during the regency of Mary of Guise.

"The Duke of Guise—with a new armie sent away his brother Marquis d'Albufe, and his cumpanie the *Maritickis*." Knox's Hist. p. 200. *Martykis*, ibid. 201. *Martickis*, MS. i. *Martickes*, MS. ii.

This name might be derived from *Martigues* a town in Provence. But it seems rather borrowed from the commander or colonel. Knox afterwards mentions this as the designation of a person.

"This same tyme [A. 1559.] arryvit the *Martykis*, quho without delay landit himself, his cofferis, and the principall Gentilmen that war with him at Leythe." Ibid. p. 203.

"They caused rumours to be spread of some help to come out of France; which had come indeed under the conduct of *Martige* (of the house of Luxembourg). Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 305.

MARK, MERK, *s.* A nominal weight used in Orkney.

"The malt, meil, and beare, ar delivered in Orknay, be weicht in this maner. *Imprimis*, 24 *marks* makis ane setting." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplaith.*

"24 *merks* make one setting, nearly equal to 1 stone 5 lib. Dutch." P. Cross, Orkn. Statist. Acc. vii. 477.

Su.G. *mark* denotes a pound of thirty-two ounces. V. MERK.

MARK, *adj.* Dark, S.B.

"*By this time it* wis growing *mark*, and about the time o' night that the boodies begin to gang." Journal from London, p. 6. V. MIRK.

MARK, MARKE, *s.* Darkness, S.B.

Thair gouns gaue glancing in the *marke*,
Thay were so wrocht with gold smith warke.
Watson's Coll. ii. 7.

MARKNES, *s.* Darkness, S.B.

I in my mind againe did pance,—
Deploring and soring
Thair ignorant estaits,
Quhilk *marknes*, and darknes,
Pairtlie thair deids debaitis.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 46.

MARLEYON, MARLION, *s.* A kind of hawk, E. *merlin.*

Thik was the clud of kayis and crawis,
Of *marleyonis*, mittanis, and of mawis.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 21. V. BELD CYTTES.

Teut. *merlin*, *smerlin*, aesalo. Fr. *esmerillon.* Kilian says that it is the smallest sort of hawk, viewing its name as derived from Teut. *merr-en*, *marren*, to stay; because it remains in the Low countries during the greatest part of the year, even when the other kinds of hawks are gone. Seren., however, derives *merlin* from Isl. *maer*, parus. V. G. Andr.

MARMAID, MARMADIN, MEER-MAID, *s.* 1. The mermaid, S.

The minstrellis sang with curiositie,
Sweit as the *marmaid* in the Orient sea.
Clariodus & Meliades, MS. Gl. Compl.

"The foure *marmadyns* that sang quhen Thetis vas mareit ou month Pillion, thai sang nocht sa sueit as did thir scheiphyrdis." Compl. S. p. 99.

2. Used improperly as a ludicrous designation by Kennedy.

Marmadin, Mymmerkin, monster of all men.
Evergreen, ii. 74.

3. A name given in Fife to the Frog fish, Lophius Piscatorius, Linn.

"Rana piscatrix, the Frog-fish; our fishers call it a *Meer-maid.*" Sibb. Fife, p. 120.

The ingenious editor of the Gl. Compl. observes; "The popular opinion concerning the mermaid, though often modified by local circumstances, seems to have been chiefly formed from the Sirens of antiquity." V. Gl. p. 354. 355.

Isl. *mar*, Germ. *mer*, the sea, and *maid* or *maiden*, A.S. *maeden*; Teut. *maer-minne*, id. from *minne*, Venus, amica.

To MARR UP, *v. a.* To keep one to work, Ang.; perhaps from Germ. *marr-en*, to grin or snarl.

MARROT, *s.* The Skout, or Foolish Guillemot, a sea-bird with a dark-coloured back and snow-white belly; Colymbus troile, Linn. The *Lavy* of St. Kilda.

Sir R. Sibb. assigns this name to the Razor-bill; Alca torda, Linn.

"Alca Hoieri: our people call it the *Marrot*, the Auk or Razor-bill." Sibb. Fife, p. 112.

Penn. mentions the Lesser Guillemot as receiving the name of *Morrot* on the Firth of Forth, in common with the black-billed Auk. Zool. p. 521. It certainly should be *Marrot.*

MARROW, *s.* 1. A companion, a fellow, an associate, S. Exmore, id.

"Julius vald nocht hef ane *marrou* in Rome, and Pompeus vald nocht hef ane superior." Compl. S. p. 271.

The tyme complete was for thare jornay grant:
Bot sone him warnis Sibylla the sant,
His trew *marrow*, gan schortly to him say.
Doug. Virgil, 183. 3.

Ilk man drink to his *marrow* I yow pray.
Tary nocht lang; it is lait of the day.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 141.

"This Cochran was so proud in his conceit, that he counted no Lords to be *marrows* to him." Pitscottie, p. 78.

2. A partner in the connubial relation.

—Thow war better beir of stone the barrow
Of sueitand, ding and delffe quhill thow may dré,
Na be machit with a wicket *marrow.*
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 122.

"Scot. a husband or wife is called *half-marrow*; and such birds as keep chaste to one another are called *marrows.*" Rudd.

3. One thing that matches another, one of a pair, S.

"The word is often used for things of the same kind, and of which there are two, as of shoes, gloves, stockings, also eyes, hands, feet, &c." Rudd.

"Your een's no *marrows*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 88.

"These gloves or shoes are not *marrows*, i. e. are not fellows. North." Grose, Prov. Gl.

Rudd. refers to Fr. *mari*, a husband, Sibb. to *mariée* a spouse. Perhaps it is rather from anc. Su.G. *mager*, *maghaer*, affinis, a relation; whence *maghararf*, an inheritance possessed by right of relationship. As *marrow* is applied to the matrimonial relation, it is probable that the term was primarily used to express that fellowship or equality which subsists among those who are connected by blood or marriage; especially as Fr. *macar*, which seems to acknowledge a Goth. origin, is used for a mate. V. *Maag*, Ihre.

To MARROW, *v. a.* 1. To match, to equal, S. Rudd.

2. To associate with, to be a companion to, S.B.

Thou shalt not sit single, but by a clear ingle
I'll *marrow* thee, Nancy, when thou art my ain.
Song by a Buchan Plowman, Burns's Works, ii. 152. No. 51.

3. Used by Montgomery, obliquely, as signifying, to fit, to adapt, exactly to match.

Scho, and the goddessis ilk one,
Wald have prefert this paragon,
As *marrowit*, but matche, most meit
The goldin ball to bruik alone.
Maitland Poems, p. 166.

MARROWLESS, *adj.* 1. Without a match, used to denote one of a pair, when the other is lost; as *a marrowless buckle*, S.

2. "That cannot be equalled, incomparable," S. Rudd.

"You are maiden *marrowless*," S. Prov.; "a taunt to girls that think much of themselves and doings." Kelly, p. 385.

MARSCHAL, *s.* "Upper servant," Sibb. It seems used by Barbour for steward.

He callit his *marschall* till him tyt,
And bad him luke on all maner;
That he ma till his men gud cher;
For he wald in his chambre be,
A weill gret quhile in priuaté.
Barbour, ii. 4, MS.

This, if not radically a different word, is a deviation from the original sense. For, in the Salic law, *Marescalcus* properly denotes one who has the charge of a stable, Germ. *marschalk*, Su.G. *marskalk*, id. from Goth. *mar*, Su.G. *maer*, a horse, and *skulk* a servant. The term, however, was used with great latitude. Hence some have supposed, that, although written in the same manner, it was differently derived, according to its various applications. Thus as Germ. *marschalk* also signified praefectus servorum, Wachter deduces it from *mer*, *mar*, major vel princeps; the same word, as denoting a prefect of the boundaries, from A.S. *maera*, fines. Sibb. derives the term, as rendered by him, from A.S. *maer* summus, and *schalk*.

MART, MARTE, *s.* "War, or the god of war, *Mars*," Rudd.

Thare myndis so I sal inflamb alhale
By wod vndantit fers desyre of *Marte*,
Thay sal forgadder to helpe from euery art.
Doug. Virgil, 227. 7.

MART, MARTE, MAIRT, *s.* 1. A cow or ox, which is fattened, killed and salted for winter provision, S.

"Of fleshers being burgesses, and slaying *mairts* with their awin hands." Chalmerlan Air, c. 39. s. 68.

—"That all—*martis*, muttoun, pultrie,—that war in the handis of his Progenitouris and Father—cum to our Souerane Lord, to the honorabill sustentation of his hous and nobill estate." Acts Ja. IV. 1489. c. 24. Edit. 1566. Skene c. 10.

"In 1565, the rents were £263: 16: 2 sterling, —60 *marts* or fat beeves, 162 sheep," &c. Statist. Acc. V. 4.

2. Used metaph. to denote those who are pampered with ease and prosperity.

"As for the fed *Marts* of this warlde, the Lord in his righteous judgment, hes appoynted them for slaughter." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591, A. 4. a.

The word *mart* in Gael. denotes a cow. But as used by us at least, it is probably an abbreviation of *Martinmas*, the term at which beeves are usually killed for winter store. This is commonly called *Martlemas* in E., whence the phrase mentioned by Seren. *Martlemas beef*, which is evidently equivalent to *Mairt*. The term is used A. Bor.

"Two or more of the poorer sort of rustic families still join in purchasing a cow, &c. for slaughter at this time, (called in Northumberland *a Mart*), the entrails of which, after having been filled with a kind of pudding-meat, consisting of blood, suet, groats, &c. are formed into little sausage links, boiled, and sent about as presents, &c. From their appearance they are called *Black Puddings*." Brand's Popular Antiq. p. 355.

The *Black Puddings* are still an appendage of the *Mart* in S. They are made of blood, suet, onions, pepper, and a little oat-meal.

The season of killing beeves is sometimes called *Mart time*. This designation, as the time itself falls in November, corresponds to that which the ancient Northern nations gave to this month. For they called it *Blot-monath*, or "the month of sacrifice, because they devoted to their gods the cattle which were killed in it." Ol. Worm. Fast. Dan. p. 43. In Denmark the modern name of November is *Slactemanet*, Ib. p. 46. V. MONETH.

MARTIN (ST.) OF BULLION'S DAY, *s.* The fourth day of July O.S.

The idea of prognosticating as to the future state of the weather, from the temperature of the air on certain festival days, has very generally, and very early, prevailed amongst our ancestors. It seems extremely doubtful, whether these prognostications were formed from any particular regard to the saints, with whose festivals they were conjoined, or from any peculiar influence ascribed to them. It may rather be suspected, that they were in use previously to the introduction of Christianity; and that the days formerly appropriated to such prognostication, merely changed their names. Such observations, perhaps, have been treated with more contempt, in some instances, than they deserved. Were any particular Idol or saint supposed to have an influence on the

weather, the idea could not be treated with too much ridicule. But certain positions of the heavenly bodies, in relation to our earth, concurring with a peculiar temperature of the atmosphere surrounding it, may have a stated physical effect, which we neither thoroughly know, nor can account for. Human life is of itself too short, and the generality of men, those especially who are crouded together in cities, are too inattentive, to form just rules from accurate observation; while they refuse to profit by the remarks of the shepherd, or the peasant. These, perhaps, they occasionally hear; but either they have not opportunity of putting them to the test, or they overlook them with contempt, as acknowledging no better origin than the credulity of the vulgar. It is certain, however, that those who still reside in the country, such especially as lead a pastoral or agricultural life, often form more just conjectures with respect to the weather, than the most learned academicians. Almost all their knowledge is the fruit of experience: and, from the nature of their occupations, they are under a much greater necessity of attending to natural appearances, than those who reside in cities. We must add to this, that from their earliest years they have been accustomed to hear those traditionary calculations, which have been transmitted to them from their remotest ancestors, and to put them to the test of their own observation.

We find that the mode of prognostication from particular days, was in use in Britain, as early as the time of Bede. For this venerable author wrote a book expressly on this subject, which he entitled *Prognostica Temporum*. It has been observed, indeed, that it was much earlier. Mizaldus has remarked, that "Democritus and Apuleius affirm, that the weather of the succeeding year will correspond to that of the *dies Brumalis*, or shortest day of the year; and that the twelve following months will be similar to the twelve days immediately succeeding it; the first being ascribed to January, the second to February, and so on with respect to the rest." Aeromantia, Class. 5. De signis fertilitatis, Aphor. 16. ap. Ol. Wormii Fast. Dan. p. 110.

The Danish peasants judge in like manner of the temperature of the year, from that of the twelve days succeeding *Yule;* and this they call *Jule-mercke*. Worm. ibid. I have not heard that any correspondent observation of the weather is made by the inhabitants of the Lowlands. But so very similar is the account given by Wormius, of the Danes, to that of our Highlanders by Pennant, that it is worth while to compare them. Speaking of the twelve days immediately following Christmas, Wormius says; Ab hoc duodecim inclusive diligenter Agricolae observant dies, quorum temperiem circulo creta inducto trabibus ita appingunt, ut si totus fuerit serenus, circulo saltim delineetur; sin totus nubilus, totus circulus creta inducatur; si dimidius serenus, dimidius nubilus, proportionaliter in circulo descripto id annotent. Ex iis autem totius anni futuram temperiem colligere solent; affirmant namque primum diem Januario, secundum Februario, et ita consequenter respondere. Idque *Jule-mercke* vocant. Fast. Dan. L. 2. c. 9.

"The Highlanders form a sort of *almanack*, or presage of the weather, of the ensuing year, in the following manner. They make observation on twelve days, beginning at the last of December; and hold as an infallible rule, that whatsoever weather happens on each of those days, the same will prove to agree on the corresponding months. Thus January is to answer to the weather of December the 31st, February to that of January 1st; and so with the rest. Old people still pay great attention to this augury." Pennant's Tour in Scotland 1772, Part ii. p. 48.

In Banffshire, particular attention is paid to the three first days of winter, and to the first night of January, which is called *Oidhch' Choille*.

"On the first night of January, they observe, with anxious attention, the disposition of the atmosphere. As it is calm or boisterous; as the wind blows from the S. or the N.; from the E. or the W.; they prognosticate the nature of the weather, till the conclusion of the year. The first night of the New Year, when the wind blows from the W., they call *dàr-na-coille*, the night of the fecundation of the trees." P. Kirkmichael, Statist. Acc. xii. 458.

I have specified St. Martin's day, as it is particularly attended to in the north of Scotland. The traditionary idea is, that if there be rain on this day, scarcely one day of the forty immediately following will pass without rain, and *vice versa*. It is sometimes expressed in this manner; "If the deer rises dry, and lies down dry, on St. Martin's day, there will be no rain for six weeks; but if it rises wet, or lies down wet, it will be rain for the same length of time." Some pretend that St. Martin himself delivered this as a prophecy. St. Swithin, whose day, according to the new stile, corresponds to our St. Martin's, has been called the rainy saint of England, and the *weeping* saint, in consequence of a similarity of observation. Gay refers to this, in his *Trivia*.

> Let cred'lous boys, and prattling nurses tell,—
> How if, on *Swithin's* Feast the welkin lours,
> And ev'ry penthouse streams with hasty show'rs,
> *Twice twenty days* shall clouds their fleeces drain,
> And wash the pavements with incessant rain.

Martin is often denominated *the drunken saint*.

Why this saint is denominated *of Bullion*, I cannot pretend to say. It is not from Boulogne. For it does not appear that he had any connexion with this place. Du Cange calls this day *Festum Sti Martini Bullientis*, adding, vulgo etiamnum S. Martin *Bouillant*. Both words undoubtedly signify *boiling, hot, fervid*. In Dict. Trev. this name is supposed to originate from the warmth of the season in which this feast falls. On apelle *S. Martin bouillant*, la fete de S. Martin qui vient en été.

I have met with several intelligent people, who assert that they have found the observation very frequently confirmed by fact. There is a remarkable coincidence with the traditionary system of Danish prognostication. The Danes indeed take their observation not from St. Martin's day, on the fourth of July, but from that of the Visitation of the Virgin, which falls on the first. Their prognostication is thus expressed by Wormius.

Si pluit, haud poteris coelum sperare serenum,
Transivere aliquot ni prius ante dies.

"Our peasants," he adds, "expressly assert, that if there be rain on this day, it will continue to the day of Mary Magdalene," that is, from the fifth to the twenty-second day of the month. Fast. Dan. p. 115.

MARTIN. *Saint Martynis Fowle.*

Then Myttaine and *Saint Martynis fowle*
Wend he had bene the hornit howle,
Thay set upon him with a yowle,
And gaif him dynt for dynt.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 21.

Lord Hailes says, this is "the marten or martlet, which is supposed to leave this country about St. Martin's day in the beginning of winter." I suspect, however, that this is a translation of the French name of the ring-tail, a kind of kite, *oiseau de S. Martin*, especially as conjoined with the *Myttaine*, which is evidently a bird of prey.

To MARTYR, *v. a.* 1. To hew down, to destroy.

Till him thai raid onon, or thai wald blyne,
And cryt, Lord, abide, your men ar *martyrit* doun
Rycht cruelly, her in this fals regioun.
Wallace, i. 422. MS.

Our Kingis men he haldis at gret wnrest,
Martyris thaim doun, grete peté is to se.
Ibid. iv. 377. MS.

Quha has, allace! the *martyryt* sa and slane
By sa cruell tormentis and hydduous pane?
Doug. Virgil, 181. 31.

2. One is said to be *martyrit* when "sore wounded or bruised;" Rudd. S. pron. q. *mairtird*, like *fair*.

3. The term is used improperly as signifying to bespatter with dirt. Any thing mismanaged is also said to be *mairtir'd;* Ang.

Rudd. also explains this *martyred*, as being the same word. This is the most probable supposition; as Fr. *martyr-er* not only signifies to martyr, but to torment, to put to extreme pain. Hence, perhaps, by the same transition, Sw. *marter-a* to torture, to torment. The term might, however, seem allied to MoesG. *maurthr* slaughter, Isl. *myrth-a*, to kill, whence E. *murder*.

MARTRIK, MERTRIK, *s.* A marten; Mustela martes, Linn.

"Amang thame ar mony *martrikis*." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 8. *Martirillae*, Boeth.

"Na man sal weir—furrings of *mertrickis*,—bot allanerly Knichtis and Lordis of twa hundreth merkis at the leist of yeirly rent." Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 133. Edit. 1566. *Martrickes*, c. 118, Skene.

Fr. *martre*, Belg. *marter*, A.S. *maerth*, Su.G. *maerd*, *maertur*, Germ. *marder*, id.

MASER, MAZER, *s.* Maple, a tree.

He's tain the table wi' his foot,
Sae has he wi' his knee;
Till siller cup and *mazer* dish
In flinders he gard flee.
Gil Morrice, Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 161.

Lat. "*acer* a quo f. corr. est B. *maeser*, Scot. saepissime *maser*." Rudd. vo. *Hattir*.

But the idea of the term being derived from the Lat. word seems groundless; especially as it assumes a form similar to that in our language, in a variety of others. Germ. *maser*, Su.G. *masur*, Isl. *mausur*, *mosor*, C.B. *masarn*. Ihre derives *masur* from *mas* macula, because of the variegation of the wood of this tree. V. MAZER.

MASHLIN, MASHLIE, MAISCHLOCH, *s.* 1. Mixed grain, S. *mashlum*, Shirr. Gl. *mislen*, E.

"Na man sall presume to grind quheit, *maischloch*, or rye, with hande mylnes, except he be compelled be storme,—or be inlaik of mylnes, quhilk sould grind the samine." Stat. Gild. c. 19.

This has evidently the same origin with *mislen*, which, according to Johnson, is corrupted from *miscellane*. Sibb. gives a more natural etymon; Fr. *meslange*, *meslée*, a mixture. But this word is probably of Goth. origin. Teut. *masteluyn*, farrago, Belg. *masteleyn*, id. A.S. *mistlic*, various; Germ. *misslich*, Alem. Franc. *missilihho*, MoesG. *missaleiks*, id. Wachter views it as compounded of *miss*, expressing defect, and *like*. Perhaps it is rather from *missch-en*, to mix.

2. *Mashlie* also denotes the broken parts of moss. *Mashlie-moss*, a moss of this description, one in which the substance is so loose that peats cannot be cast; but the *dross*, or *mashlie*, is dried, and used for the back of a fire on the hearth, S.B.

To MASK, *v. a.* To catch in a net. In this sense, a fish is said to be *maskit*, Ayrs. E. *to mesh*.

Su.G. *maska*, Dan. *mask*, Isl. *moeskne*, Belg. *masche*, macula retis, E. *mesh*.

To MASK, *v. a.* To infuse; as *to mask tea*, *to mask malt*, S.

"They grind it [the malt] over small in the mylne, that it will not run when it is *masked*." Chalmerlan Air, c. 26. s. 6.

Su.G. *mask*, bruised corn mixed with water, a mash; Arm. *mesc-a*, to mix, Alem. *misk-an*, Belg. *misch-en*, Gael. *masc-am*, id. Heb. מסך, *masach*, miscuit. Hence,

MASKING-FAT, *s.* A mashing vat, S. Gl. Sibb.

MASKING-PAT, *s.* A tea-pot, S.

Then up they gat the *maskin-pat*,
And in the sea did jaw, man,
An' did nae less, in full congress,
Than quite refuse our law, man.
Burns, iii. 268.

MASKERT, *s.* Swines maskert, an herb, S. Clown's all-heal, Stachys palustris, Linn.

The Sw. name has some affinity; *Swinknyler*, Linn. Flor. Suec. 528. This seems to signify, swines' *bulbs* or *knobs*. *Swine*, he says, dig the ground in order to get this root. The termination of our word is evidently from *wort;* perhaps q. *mask-wort*, the root infused for swine.

MASSIMORE, *s.* The dungeon of a prison or castle, S.A.

"It is said, that, in exercise of his territorial jurisdiction, one of the ancient lairds had imprisoned, in the *Massy More*, or dungeon of the castle, a person named Porteous." Border Minstrelsy, i. Intr. xcviii. N.

This is evidently a Moorish word, either imported during the crusades, or borrowed from the old romances.

Proximus huic est carcer subterraneus, sive ut *Mauri* appellant, *Mazmorra*, custodile Turcarum inserviens. Jac. Tollii Epist. Itinerariae, p. 147.

MASSONDEW, *s.* An hospital.

"The said declaration—sall have the strenth, force, and power, of an legall and perfyte interruption aganis all personis having enteresse, and that in sua far allenerlie, as may be extended to the particulars following.——Aganis unlawful dispositiouns of quhatsumeuer landes, teinds, or rentes, dotit to Hospitalis or *Massondews*, and unlawfully disponit aganis the actis of Parliament. Acts Sederunt, p. 43. In Ed. 1740, by mistake, it is *massindewris*.

Fr. *maison Dieu*, id. literally a house of God.

MAST, *adj.* Most. V. MAIST.

MASTER, *s.* A landlord, S. V. MAISTER.

MASTIS, MASTICHE, *s.* A mastiff.

The cur or *mastis* he haldes at small auale,
And culyeis spanyeartis, to chace partrik or quale. *Doug. Virgil*, 272. 1.

"Gif anie *mastiche* hound or dog is found in anie forest; and he be nocht bound in bands: his maister or owner salbe culpable." Forrest Lawes, c. 13. s. 2.

Fr. *mastin*, Ital. *mastino*, L.B. *mastin-us*, perperam *mastiv-us*; Du Cange.

I have met with a curious etymon of this word.

"Budaeus calleth a Mastiue *Molossus*, in the olde Brittish speeche they doe call him a *Masethefe*, and by that name they doe call all manner of barking curres, that doe vse to barke about mens houses in the night, because that they doe *mase* and feare awaie *theefes* from the houses of their masters." Manwood's Forrest Lawes, Fol. 93, b.

MAT, MOT, *aux. v.* May.

O thou my child, derer, so *mat* I thriue,
Quhill that I leuit, than myne awin liue.
Doug. Virgil, 152. 5.

"*Well mat*, or *mot ye be*, well may it be, or go with you, S." Rudd. *Mat* is more commonly used, S.B.

Ane wes Jhon of Haliburtown,
A nobil sqwyere of gud renown;
Jamys Turnbule the tothir was.
Thare sawlys til Paradys *mot* pas.
Wyntown, viii. 42. 160.

So *mot* thou Troye, quham I sall saif fra skaith,
Kepe me thy promys, and thy lawté bayth,
As I schaw sall the verité ilk deille,
And for my lyfe sall render you ane grete wele.
Doug. Virgil, 44. 5.

Rudd. derives it from Belg. *moet-en*, debere, teneri, obligari. Were this the etymon, there would be a change from the idea of possibility to that of necessity. Belg. *Ik moet*, I must, is certainly from *moet-en*. A.S. *mot* signifies, possum, licet mihi; *we moton*, we might. Su.G. *maatte*, pron. *motte*, is used in the same manner. *Iag maatte giøre*; it is necessary for me to do, or, I must do. The true origin seems to be Isl. Su.G. *maa*, *maatte*, possum, potuit. Seren. derives E. *may* from this root: and certainly with good reason. For although, at first view, this form of the v. may appear to imply permission only, it necessarily includes the idea of power. Thus, when a wish is expressed in this manner, *Well mot ye be*, if the language be resolved, the sense is; "May power be granted to you to continue in health and prosperity!" *Mot* is indeed the sign of the optative.

MATALENT, MATELENT, *s.* Rage, fury.

On him he socht in ire and propyr teyn;
Vpon the hed him straik in *matalent*.
Wallace, iv. 465. MS.

Lauinia is thy spous, I not deny,
Extend na forther thy wraith and *matelent*.
Doug. Virgil, 447. 28.

Wynt. *maltalent*, and *mawvetalant*. Fr. *mal-talent*, spight, anger; *chagrin*, Gl. Rom. Rose, from *mal*, bad, and *talent*, will, desire. V. TALENT.

To MATE, *v. a.* "To kill or wound," Rudd.

Our childer ying exercis beselye,
Hunting with houndis, hornes, schout and crye,
Wylde dere out throw the woddis chace and *mate*.
Doug. Virgil, 299. 15.

In this sense it might seem allied to Isl. *meid-a* mutilare, laedere, membris truncare; MoesG. *maitan*, laedere, conscindere. But the language of the original is;

Venatu invigilant pueri, silvasque *fatigant*.

It therefore signifies, to weary out, to overcome the game by fatiguing it. *Mait*, q. v. may therefore be viewed as the part. pa. of this verb.

MATERIS, *s. pl.* Matrons; Lat. *matres*, mothers.

Thus thay recounterit thame that cummand were,
And samin ionit cumpanyis in fere,
Quham als fast as the *materis* can espye,
Thay smate thare handis, and rasit vp ane cry.
Doug. Virgil, 463. 45.

MAUCH, MACH, MAUK, *s.* A maggot, S. A. Bor. *mauk*.

"A *mach* and a horse's hoe are baith alike;" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 7.

This seems to have as much of the enigma, as of the proverb.

Mauch mutton is one of the ludicrous designations that Dunbar gives to Kennedy, in his Flyting; Evergreen, ii. 60. He evidently alludes to mutton that has been so long kept as to become a prey to maggots.

Su.G. *matk* signifies not only a worm but a maggot; Dan. *maddik*, Isl. *madk-ur*, id. Seren. views Isl. *maa* terere, as the origin; perhaps, because a maggot gnaws the substance on which it fixes.

MAUCHY, *adj.* Dirty, filthy, S., if not from the preceding word, radically the same with E. *mawkish*, q. what excites disgust, generally derived from E. *maw*, Su.G. *mag*, the stomach, whence *maegtig*, mawkish. V. Seren.

MAUCHT, MAUGHT, MACHT, *s.* 1. Might, strength, S.

— To Philip sic rout he raucht,
That thocht he wes off mekill *maucht*,
He gert him galay disyly.
Barbour, ii. 421. MS.

"Than the marynalis began to heis vp the sail, cryand,—Ane lang draucht, ane lang draucht, mair *maucht*, mair *maucht*." Compl. S. p. 63.

Yet fearfu' aften o' their *maught*,
They quit the glory o' the faught
To this same warrior wha led
Thae heroes to bright honour's bed.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 96.

2. In pl. *machts*, power, ability, in whatever sense. It often denotes capacity of moving the members of the body. Of a person who is paralytic, or debilitated by any other malady, it is said; *He has lost the machts*, or *his machts*, S.B.

The sakeless shepherds stroove wi' might and main,
To turn the dreary chase, but all in vain:
They had nae *maughts* for sick a toilsome task;
For barefac'd robbery had put off the mask.
Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

3. It also denotes mental ability.

O gin thou hadst not heard him first o'er well,
Fan he got *maughts* to write the Shepherd's tale,
I meith ha' had some hap of landing fair!
Ross's Helenore, Introd.

MoesG. *mahts*, Teut. *macht*, *maght*, A.S. *meaht*, *maeht*, Franc. Alem. *maht*, id. from MoesG. A.S. *mag-an*, Alem. *mag-en*, O.Su.G. *mag-a*, Isl. *meg-a*, *meig-a*, posse, to be able.

MAUCHTY, MAUGHTY, *adj.* Powerful, S.B.

Amo' the herds, that plaid a *maughty* part,
Young Lindy kyth'd himsel wi' hand and heart.
Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

Teut. *machtigh*, Alem. *mahtig*, Su.G. *maegtig*, Isl. *magtug-er*, potens.

MAUCHTLESS, MAUGHTLESS, *adj.* Feeble, destitute of strength or energy, S. Sw. *maktlos*, Germ. *maghtlos*, id.

If Lindy chanc'd, as synle was his lot,
To play a wrangous or a feckless shot,
Jeering, they'd say, Poor Lindy's *maughtless* grown;
But maksna, 'tis a browst that he has brown.
Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

MAUGERY. V. MANGERY.

MAUGRE', *s.* V. MAWGRE.

MAUK, *s.* A maggot. V. MAUCH.

MAUKIN, MAWKIN, *s.* 1. A hare, S.

"Thair's mair maidens nor *maukins*;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 31.

For fear she cow'r'd like *maukin* in the seat.
Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

Or tell the pranks o' winter nights;
How Satan blazes uncouth lights,
Or how he does a core convene,
Upon a witch-frequented green;
Wi' spells and cauntrips hellish rantin',
Like *maukins* thro' the fields they're jauntin'.
Morison's Poems, p. 7.

2. Used metaph. to denote a subject of discourse or disputation.

"He then became merry, and observed how little we had either heard or seen at Aberdeen; that the Aberdonians had not started a single *maukin* (the Scottish word for hare) for us to pursue." Boswell's Tour, p. 99.

Gael. *maigheach*, id.

MAULIFUFF, *s.* A female without energy; one who makes a great fuss and does little or nothing; generally applied to a young woman, S.B.

Su.G. *male*, Germ. *mal*, voice, speech, and *pfuffen*, to blow; q. vox et praeterea nihil. V. FUFF. Or it may be from Belg. *maal-en*, to dote.

To MAUM, *v. n.* To soften and swell by means of rain, or from being steeped in water; to become mellow, S. Malt is said to *maum*, when steeped, S.B.

Probably from the same origin with E. *mellow*; Su.G. *miaell*, mitis, mollis, Isl. *mioll*, snow in a state of dissolution; q. *malm*, if not corrupted from Su.G. *mogn-a*, to become mellow. It may be observed, however, that Teut. *molm* signifies rottenness; caries, et pulvis ligni cariosi; Kilian.

MAUMIE, *adj.* Mellow, S. *Maum*, ripened to mellowness, A. Bor. V. the *v.*

Grose explains *maum*, "mellow, attended with a degree of dryness;" Gl.

MAUN, *aux. v.* Must. V. MON.

MAUN, a term used as forming a superlative; sometimes *maund*, S.

Muckle maun, very big or large; as *muckle maun chield*, a young man who has grown very tall; a *muckle maun house*, &c. This phraseology is very much used in vulgar conversation.

A.S. *maegen*, in composition, has the sense of great or large; *maegen-stan*, a great stone; hence E. *main*. Isl. *magn* vires, robur; *magandemadr*, adultus, et viribus pollens, nearly allied to the phrase, *a maun man*, S., i. e. a big man; *magn-ast*, invalescere, incrementa capere, Verel. Ind.

MAUNDRELS, *s. pl.* Idle stuff, silly tales; *auld maundrels*, old wives fables; Perths., Border. *Jawthers*, *haivers*, are nearly synon.; with this difference, that *maundrels* seems especially applied to the dreams of antiquity.

Perhaps from Su.G. *men*, communis, vulgatus, or *maengd* multitudo, and Isl. *draefl*, sermo stultus et ructantia verba, q. the talk of the vulgar or of the multitude. *Drucken oc drafvelsfuller*, drunk and full of foolish conversation, Verel. It may, however, be a derivative from E. *maunder*, to grumble, to murmur. This Johnson derives from Fr. *maudire*, to curse, (Lat. *maledicere*); Seren. from Su.G. *man-a* provocare, exorcizare.

MAUSEL, *s.* A mausoleum.

"Where are nowe the *mausels* and most glorious tombes of Emperours? It was well said by a Pagan,

Sunt etiam sua fata sepulchris.

Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1045.

MAW, SEA-MAW, *s.* The common gull, S. Larus canus, Linn.

"Through the whole of the year, the sea gulls (called by the vulgar *sea maws*) frequently come upon land; but when they do so, it assuredly prognosticates high winds, with falls of rain from the E. and S.E.; and as soon as the storm abates, they return again to the frith, their natural element." P. St. Monance, Fife, Statist. Acc. ix. 339.

"Give your own *sea maws* your own fish guts;" S. Prov. "If you have any superfluities, give them to your poor relations, friends, or countrymen, rather than to others." Kelly, p. 118. "Keep your ain fish-guts for your ain *sea-maws*," is the more common mode of expressing this proverb.

Dan. *maage*, a gull; Su.G. *maase*, *fisk-maase*, id. As *maase* signifies a bog, a quagmire, Ihre thinks that these birds have their name from the circumstance of their being fond of bogs and lakes.

To MAW, *v. a.* 1. To mow, to cut down with the scythe, S.

'Guideen,' quo' I; 'Friend! hae ye been *mawin*,
'When ither folk are busy sawin?'
Burns, iii. 42.

2. Metaph. to cut down in battle.

— All quhom he arekis nerrest hand,
Wythout reskew doune *mawis* with his brand.
Doug. Virgil, 335. 38.

A.S. *maw-an*, Isl. *maa*, Su.G. *maj-a*, Belg. *mayen*, id.

MAWD, *s.* A shepherd's plaid or mantle. V. MAAD.

MAWESIE, *s.* V. MALVESIE.

MAWGRE', MAUGRE', MAGRE', *s.* 1. Ill-will, despite; Barbour.

2. Vexation, blame.

Peraventure my scheip ma gang besyd,
Quhyll we haif liggit full neir;
Bot *maugre* haif I and I byd,
Fra they begin to steir.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 99.

3. Hurt, injury.

Clym not ouer hie, nor yit ouer law to lycht,
Wirk na *magré*, thoch thou be neuer sa wicht.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 271. 24.

Fr. *maulgré*, maugre, in spite of; from *mal*, ill, and *gré*, will.

MAWMENT, *s.* An idol.

The Sarracenys resawyd the town.
And as thai enteryd thare templis in,
Thai fand thare *mawmentis*, mare and myn,
To frwschyd and to brokyn all.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 70.

Be Salomon the first may provit be;—
Thou gert hym erre into his latter elde,
Declyne his God, and to the *mawmentis* yeld.
S. P. Repr. iii. 130.

Chaucer uses *maumet* in the same sense, and *maumetrie* for idolatry; corrupted from *Muhomet*, whose false religion, in consequence of the crusades, came to be so hated, even by the worshippers of images, and of saints and angels, that they represented his followers as if they had actually been idolaters; imputing, as has been often done, their own folly and criminality to those whom they opposed.

R. Glouc. uses the term in the same sense.

A temple heo fonde faire y now, & a *mawmed* a midde,
That ofte tolde wonder gret, & wat thing mon bi tidde.——
Of the *mamet* he tolden Brut, that heo fonden there.
Cron. p. 14.

MAWSIE, *s.* A drab, a trollop; a senseless and slovenly woman, S.

The French use *maussade* in the sense of slovenly. But this is derived from Fr. *sade*, proper, and *mal*, Lat. *mal-us*, used as a privative.

Isl. *mas* signifies nugamentum, *masa* nugor; Su.G. *mes* homo nauci; Germ. *matz*, vanus, futilis, inanis, also used as a *s.* for a fool; *musse*, otium. In the same language *metse* denotes a whore. This has been deduced from *Mazzen*, the name anciently given to the warlike prophetesses of the Northern nations, whom the Greeks called *Amazons*; Keysler, Antiq. Septent. p. 460. El. Sched. de Dis Germ. p. 431. *Masca*, saga, quae viva hominis intestina exedit; vox Longobardica; Wachter.

MAWN, *s.* A basket, properly for bread, S.B. *maund*, E.

A.S. *mand*, Teut. Fr. *mande*, corbis.

To MAWTEN, *v. n.* To become tough and heavy; applied to bread only half fired. *Mawtend*, *mawtent*, dull, sluggish, Ang.

This is probably a derivative from *Mait*, *mate*, q. v.

MAZER, MAZER-DISH, *s.* "A drinking-cup of mapple," Sibb.

"Take now the cuppe of salvation, the great *mazer* of his mercie, and call vpon the name of the Lord." Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1123. V. MASER.

MAZERMENT, *s.* Confusion, Ang.; corrupted from *amazement*, E.

To hillock-heads and knows, man, wife, and wean,
To spy about them gather ilka ane;
Some o' them running here, some o' them there,
And a' in greatest *mazerment* and care.
Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

MEADOWS. *Queen of the meadows*, meadow-sweet, a plant, S. V. MEDUART.

MEALMONGER, *s.* One who deals in meal, a mealman, S.

MEAT-GIVER, *s.* One who supplies another with food.

"That the receipter, fortifier, maintener, assister, *meat-giver*, and intercommoner with sik personis, salbe called therefore at particular diettis criminally, as airt and pairt of their thifteous deidis." Acts Ja. VI. 1567. c. 21. Murray.

MEATHS, *s. pl.*

They bad that Baich should not be but—
The weam-ill, the wild fire, the vomit, and the vees,
The mair and the migrame, with *meaths* in the melt.——
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 13. 14.

Does this signify worms? MoesG. A.S. *matha* vermis; S.B. *maid*, a maggot.

MEBLE, *s.* Any thing moveable; *meble on molde*, earthly goods. Fr. *meuble.*

If anyes matens, or mas, might mende thi mys,
Or eny *meble* on molde; my merthe were the mare.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 16.

MEDCINARE, MEDICINAR, *s.* A physician.

"This Saxon (that wes subornat in his slauchtir) was ane monk namit Coppa: and fenyeit hym to be ane *medcinare* hauand remeid aganis all maner of infirmitcis." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 1.

"Ye suld vse the law as ane spiritual urinal, for lyk as luking in ane urinal heilis na seiknes, nochtheles, quhen the watter of a seik man is lukit in ane urinal, the seiknes commonly is knawin, and than remede is socht be sum special medecin, geuin be sum expert *medicinar*." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 80, a.

"Live in measure, and laugh at the *mediciners*;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 236.

MEDE, *s.* A meadow.

I walkit furth about the feildis tyte,
Quhilkis tho replenist stude ful of delyte,—
Plente of store, birdis and besy beis,
In amerand *medis* fleand est and west.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 449. 13.

A.S. *maede*, *med*, Teut. *matte*, id.

MEDFULL, *adj.* Laudable, worthy of reward.

Throwch thare wertws *medfull* dedis
In state and honowr yhit thare sed is.

Wyntown, vii. Prol. 41.

From O.E. *mede*, E. *meed.*

MEDIS, *v. impers.* Avails, profits.

Quhat *medis*, said Spinagrus, sic notis to nevin?

Gawan and Gol. ii. 16.

Either formed from A.S. *med*, O.E. *mede*, reward; or an ancient verb synon. with SuG. *maet-a*, retribuere, mentioned by Seren. as allied to E. *meed.*

MEDLERT, *s.* The present state, this world. V. MYDDIL ERD.

MEDUART, MEDWART, *s.* Meadow-sweet. Spiraea ulmaria, Linn.

"Than the scheiphyrdis vyuis cuttit raschis and seggis, and gadrit mony fragrant grene *meduart*, vitht the quhilkis tha couurit the end of ane leye rig, & syne sat doune al to gyddir to tak their refectione." Compl. S. p. 65.

From A.S. *maede*, *med*, a meadow, and *wyrt*, E. *wort.* Sw. *mioed-oert*, id. Isl. *maid-urt*, *spiraca* [l. spiraea] ulmaria, Van Troil's Letters on Iceland, p. 114. The Swedish word is written as if formed from *mioed*, mead, hydromel.

MEEL-AN-BREE, "Brose," Gl. Aberd.

"It wis time to mak the *meel-an-bree*, an' deel about the castacks." Journal from London, p. 9.

MEERMAID, *s.* V. MARMAID.

MEETH, *adj.* 1. Sultry, hot, S.B.

The day is *meeth*, and weary he,—
While cozie in the bield were ye;
Sae let the drappie go, hawkie.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 363.

2. Warm, as expressive of the effect of a sultry day, S.B.

And they are posting on whate'er they may,
Baith het and *meeth*, till they are haling down.

Ross's Helenore, p. 73.

This word may originally have denoted the fatigue occasioned by oppressive heat, as radically the same with *Mait*, q. v.

MEETHNESS, *s.* 1. Extreme heat, S.B.

The streams of sweat and tears thro' ither ran
Down Nory's cheeks, and she to fag began,
Wi' wae, and faut, and *meethness* of the day.

Ross's Helenore, p. 27.

2. "In some parts of Scotland it signifies soft weather." Gl. Ross.

MEGIR, *adj.* Small.

Dependant hang thair *megir* bellis,—
Quhilks with the wind concordandlie sa knellis,
That to be glad thair sound all wicht compellis.

Palice of Honour, i. 35.

Douglas is here describing the chariot of Venus, the furniture of which was hung with little bells; as the horses of persons of quality were wont to be in former ages. Mr. Pink. leaves *megir* unexplained. But although it cannot admit of the common sense of E. *meagre*, it is certainly the same word. It seems to have been used by our S. writers with great latitude. It occurs in this very poem, i. 21. as denoting timidity, or some such idea connected with pusillanimity.

—— Certes my hart had brokin,
For *megirness* and pusillamitie,
Remainand thus within the tre all lokin.

MEGIRKIE, *s.* A piece of woollen cloth worn by old men in winter, for defending the head and throat, Ang. V. TROTCOSIE.

To MEIK, *v. a.* 1. To soften, to tame.

"All the nature of bestis and byrdis, and of serpentes, & vther of the see, ar meikit and dantit be the nature of man." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 69, b.

Isl. *myk-ia*, Su.G. *moek-a*, mollire; from *miuk* mollis.

2. To humble.

"*Humiliauit semetipsum*, &c. He *meikit* him self and became obedient euen to his dede, the verrai dede of the crosse." Ibid. Fol. 106, a.

MEIL, MEEL, MEIL, *s.* A weight used in Orkney. V. MAIL, *s.* 2.

To MEILL of, *v. a.* To treat of.

Off king Eduuard yeit mar furth will I meill,
In to quhat wyss that he couth Scotland deill.

Wallace, x. 1063, MS.

This seems the same with *Mel*, to speak, q. v.

MEIN, MENE, *adj.* Common, public.

"*A mein pot played never even*;" S. Prov. A common pot never boiled so as to please all parties. Kelly p. 27.

A.S. *maene*, Alem. *maen*, Su.G. *men*, Isl. *min*, id.

MEIN, *s.* An attempt, S.B. V. MENE, *v. 3.*

To MEING, MENG, *v. n.* Corn is said to *meing*, when yellow stalks appear here and there, when it begins to ripen, and of course to change colour, S.B.

Q. To mingle; AS. *meng-ean*, Su.G. *meng-a*, Alem. Germ. Belg. *meng-en*, id.

To MEIS, MESE, MEASE, *v. a.* To mitigate, to calm, to allay.

King Eolus set heich apoun his chare,
With scepture in hand, thair mude to *meis* and still,
Temperis thare yre.
Doug. Virgil, 14. 52.

"He should be sindle angry, that has few to *mease* him;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 138. This corresponds to the E. Prov. "He that has none to still him, may weep out his eyes."

But whae's this kens my name sae weil,
And thus to *mese* my waes does seik?"
Minstrelsy Border, 1. 177.

V. AMEISS.

To MEIS, MEASE, *v. n.* To become calm.

"Crab without a cause, and *mease* without amends;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 80.

To MEISE, MAISE, *v. n.* To incorporate, to unite into one mass. Different substances are said to *maise*, when, in consequence of being blended, they so incorporate as to form a proper compost or manure, S.B.

Germ. *misch-en*, to mix.

MEIS, *s.* 1. A mess.

—Als mony of the sam age young swanys
The coursis and the *meisis* for the nanys
To set on burdis.
Doug. Virgil, 35. 38.

2. Meat, as expl. in Gl.

Servit thai war of mony dyvers *meis*,
Full sawris sueit and swyth thai culd thame bring.
King Hart, 1. 53.

Alem. *muos*, *maz*, Su.G. *mos*, meat in general.

To MEISSLE, *v. a.* To waste imperceptibly, to expend in a trifling manner, Fife; *smatter*, synon.

It is said of one with respect to his money, *He meisslit it awa, without smelling a must;* He wasted it, without doing any thing to purpose.

Isl. *mas-a*, nugor, Su.G. *mes*, homo nauci; *misshelde*, mala tractatio, from *mis* denoting a defect, and *hall-a* to treat; Germ. *metz-en*, mutilare; Isl. *meysl*, truncatio, Verel.

Or, it may be allied to Belg. *meusel-en* pitissare, ligurire, et clam degustare paulatim, (*smaigher*, synon. Ang.); as primarily referring to the conduct of children, who consume any dainty by taking a very small portion at once.

MEITH, *aux. v.* Might. V. MITH.

MEITH, MEETH, METH, MYTH, *s.* 1. A mark, or any thing by which observation is made, whether in the heavens, or on the earth, S. pron. q. *meid*, Ang. as, *I hae nae meids to gae by.*

Not fer hens, as that I beleif, sans fale,
The freyndlie brotherly coistis of Ericis,
And souir portis of Sicil bene, I wys,
Gif I remember the *meithis* of sternes wele.
Doug. Virgil, 128. 6.

Where she might be, she now began to doubt.
Nae *meiths* she kend, ilk hillock-head was new,
And a' thing unco' that was in her view.
Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

"The fishermen direct their course in sailing, by observations on the land, called *meeths*, and formed from the bearings of two high eminences." P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc. v. 191.

Myth, Brand's Orkn. V. LUM.

This seems to be the primary sense of the term: Isl. *mide*, a mark, *mid-a* to mark a place, to take observation; locum signo, spatia observo et noto; G. Andr. p. 178; *mid*, a certain space of the sea, observed on account of the fishing; certum maris spatium, ob piscaturam observatum. Isl. *mid-a* also signifies, to aim in a right line, to hit the mark; Su.G. *matt-a*, id. Ihre supposes, rather fancifully perhaps, that both these verbs are to be deduced from Lat. *med-ium*, q. to strike the middle. But that of hitting a mark seems to be only a secondary idea. It is more natural to view them as deducible from those terms which denote measurement, especially as Dan. *maade* signifies both a measure, and bounds; Alem. *mez* a measure, the portion measured, and a boundary. V. Schilter. The ideas of marking and measuring are very congenial. For the memorials of the *measurement* of property are generally the *marks* by which it is afterwards known.

2. A sign, a token, of whatever kind, S.

For I awow, and here promittis eik,
In sing of trophé or triumphale *meith*,
My louyt son Lausus for to cleith
With spulye and al harnes rent, quod he,
Of younder rubaris body fals Enee.
Doug. Virgil, 347. 34.

Isl. *mide* signum, nota intermedia in re quapiam inserta, G. Andr.

3. A landmark, a boundary.

"Ane schyre or schireffedome, is ane parte of lande, cutted and separated be sertaine *meithes* and marches from the reste." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Schireffe*, par. 1.

"Gif the *meithes* and marches of the burgh, are wel keiped in all parties." Chalmerlan Air, c. 39. s. 13.

A.S. *mytha* meta, limes, finis.

4. The boundary of human life.

Thare lyis thou dede, quhom Gregioun oistis in ficht
Nowthir vincus nor to the erde smite micht,—
Here war thy *methis* and thy terme of dede.
Doug. Virgil, 430. 11.

5. A hint, an innuendo. One is said to give a *meith* or *meid* of a thing, when he barely insinuates it, S. B.

Perhaps we ought to trace the word, as thus used, to MoesG. *maud-jan* to suggest. V. MYTH, *v.*

MEKYL, MEIKLE, MYKIL, MUCKLE, *adj.* 1. Great, respecting size, S.

——The *meikle* hillis
Bemys agane, hit with the brute so schill is.
Doug. Virgil, 132. 30.

2. Much; denoting quantity or extent, S.

"Little wit in the head makes *muckle* travel to the feet;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 51. This is the most general pronunciation, S.

A.S. *micl, micel, mucel*, Alem. Isl. *mikil*, Dan. *megil*, MoesG. *mikils*, magnus, Gr. μεγαλ-ος.

3. Denoting pre-eminence, as arising from rank or wealth. *Mekil fouk*, people distinguished by their station or riches, S.

In the same sense MoesG. *mikilans* signifies principes, Isl. *mikilmenne*, vir magnificus, magnus.

It is also used adverbially.

MEKILDOM, *s.* Largeness of size, S.

"*Meikledom* is nae virtue;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 53.

MEKILWORT, *s.* Deadly nightshade: Atropa belladonna, Linn.

"Incontinent the Scottis tuk the ius of *mekil-wort* berijs, & mengit it in thair wyne, aill, & breid, & send the samyn in gret quantité to thair ennymes." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 2. *Solatro* amentiali. Boeth.

This seems to receive its name from *mekil*, great, and A.S. *wyrt*, E. *wort*, an herb; but for what reason it receives the designation *mekil* does not appear.

To MEL, MELL, *v. n.* To speak.

Thairfore meikly with mouth *mel* to that myld,
And mak him na manance, bot all mesoure.
Gawan and Gol. II. 4.

Su.G. *mael-a*, Isl. *mal-a*, A.S. *mael-an*, Germ. Belg. *meld-en*, Precop. *malth-ata*, MoesG. *muthl-jan*, loqui; Su.G. *mael*, voice or sound, Isl. *mal* speech. Ihre views Heb. מלל, *malal*, locutus fuit, as the root. This word suggests the origin of *mahal, mal*, (whence E. *mall*) as used by the Goth. nations to signify a forum, also a court, L.B. *mall-us;* because there public matters were agitated in the way of discourse or reasoning. For MoesG. *mathls* denotes a forum, from the v. already mentioned; and this being the most ancient of the Goth. dialects, we may believe that the same analogy is preserved in the rest. This seems to be the same with *Meill*, q. v.

Mell is still used in the same sense, to mention, to speak of, S.B.

MELDER, MELDAR, *s.* 1. The quantity of meal ground at the mill at one time, S.

When bear an' ate the earth had fill'd,
Our simmer *meldar* niest was mill'd.
Morison's Poems, p. 110.

"*Melder* of oats; a kiln-full; as many as are dried at a time for meal. Chesh." Gl. Grose.

2. Flour mixed with salt, and sprinkled on the sacrifice; or a salted cake, *mola salsa.*

The princis tho, quhylk suld this peace making,
Turnis towart the bricht sonnys vprisyng,
Wyth the salt *melder* in thare handis raith.
Doug. Virgil, 413. 19. Also 43. 4.

"Lat. *molo*, to grind, q. *molitura;*" Rudd. But Isl. *mulldr*, from *mal-a* to grind, is rendered molitura, G. Andr. p. 174. Sw. *mallid*, id. Seren. Indeed Germ. *mehlder* seems to be the same with our word.

MELYIE, *s.* A coin of small value.

And gif my claith felyie,
Yeis not pay a *melyie.*
Evergreen, I. 182.

Fr. *maille* a half-penny. The term may be originally from A.S. *mal*, Su.G. *maala*, &c. tribute; or Alem. *mal*, signum et forma monetae, which is allied to *mal-en*, to mark with the sign of the cross; this, in the middle ages, being common on coins; Su.G. *maal*, a sign or mark of whatever kind.

MELL, *s.* 1. A maul, mallet or beetle, S. A. Bor.

Quo Colin, I hae yet upon the town,
A quoy, just gaing three, a berry brown;—
She's get the *mell*, and that sall be right now.
Ross's Helenore, p. 113.

He that takes a' his gear frae himsel,
And gies to his bairns,
It were well wair'd to take a *mell*,
And knock out his harns.
Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 16.

2. A blow with a maul.

The hollin souples, that were sae snell,
His back they loundert, *mell* for *mell*,
Mell for *mell*, and baff for baff,
Till his hide flew about his lugs like caff.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 238.

Hence the phrase, *to keep mellinshaft*, to keep straight in any course, to retain a good state of health, Loth.; a metaph. borrowed from the custom of striking with a *maul*, which cannot be done properly when the handle is loose.

This has been derived from Lat. *mall-eus*, in common with Fr. *mail*. But it may be allied to MoesG. *maul-jan*, Isl. *mol-a* contundere, to beat, to bruise.

To MELL, *v. a.* To mix, to blend.

This nobil King, that we off red,
Mellyt all tyme with wit manheid.
Barbour, vi. 360. MS. V. MELLYNE, and the *v. n.*

To MELL, MEL, MELLAY, *v. n.* 1. To meddle with, to intermeddle; the prep. *with* being added, S.

Above all vtheris Dares in that stede
Thame to behald abasit wox gretumly,
Tharwith to *mel* refusing aluterlie.
Doug. Virgil, 141. 14.

"They thought the king greatly to be their enemy because he intended to *mell with* any thing that they had an eye to, and specially the Priory of Coldingham." Pitscottie, p. 86.

It sets you ill,
Wi' bitter, dearthfu' wines to *mell*,
Or foreign gill.
Burns, 111. 16.

2. To be in a state of intimacy, S.B.

But Diomede *mells* ay *wi'* me,
And tells me a' his mind;
He kens me sicker, leal, an' true.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 24.

3. To contend in fight, to join in battle.

Forthi makis furth ane man, to mach him in feild,—
Doughty dyntis to dell
That for the maistry dar *mell*
With schaft and with scheild.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 18.

Dar is inserted from Edit. 1508.

Thare Willame Walays tuk on hand,
Wyth mony gret Lordys of Scotland,
To *mellay* with that Kyng in fycht.
Wyntown, viii. 15. 19.

Rudd. properly enough derives this from Fr. *meler* to meddle. But the Fr. word itself has undoubtedly a Goth. origin; Isl. *mille*, *i mille*, Su.G. *mellan*, between, (*amell*, id. Gl. Yorkshire). This, again, q. *medlom*, is deduced from *medla* to divide, (Isl. *midla*) *medla emell-an*, to make peace between contending parties. The primary term is Su.G. *mid*, middle. For to *meddle*, to *mell*, is merely to interpose one's self between other objects. V. Ihre vo. *Mid.* Teut. *mell-en* conjungi.

MELLE, *s.* Mixture; *in melle*, in a state of mixture. V. next word.

MELLE, MELLAY, *s.* Contest, battle.

Rycht peralous the semlay was to se
Hardy and hat contenyt the fell *mellé*.
Wallace, v. 834. MS.

It is sometimes requisite that it should be pron. as a monosyllable.

This Schyr Johne, in till playn *mells*,
Throw sowerane hardiment that felle,
Wencussyt thaim sturdely ilkan.
Barbour, xvi. 515. MS.

Thus it also occurs in the sense of mixture, or the state of being mingled.

Fede folke, for my sake, that failen the fode,
And menge me with matens, and masses in *mello*.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gol. i. 25.

Fr. *melée*, id. whence *chaude melée*; L.B. *melleia*, *melletum*, certamen, praelium.

MELLYNE, MELLING, *s.* Mixture, confusion.

—Meill, and malt, and blud, and wyne,
Ran all to giddyr in a *mellyne*,
That was unsemly for to se.
Tharfor the men off that countré,
For swa fele thar *mellyt* wer,
Callyt it the *Dowglas Lardner*.
Barbour, v. 406. MS.

Fr. *mellange*, id.

MELL, *s.* A company.

"A dozen or twenty men will sometimes go in, and stand a-breast in the stream, at this kind of fishing, [called *heaving* or *hauling*], up to the middle, in strong running water for three or four hours together: A company of this kind is called a *mell*." P. Dornock, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. ii. 16.

Germ. *mal*, A.S. Teut. *mael*, comitia, coetus, conventus; from *mael-en* conjungi, or Su.G. *mael-a* loqui. Hence L.B. *mall-us*, *mallum*, placitum majus, in quo majora Comitatus negotia, quae in Villis, Centuriisve terminari non poterant, a Comité finiebantur. Spelm. Gl. vo. *Mallum*; Schilter. Gl.

Allied to this seems *mell-supper*; "a supper and merry-making, dancing, &c. given by the farmers to their servants on the last day of reaping the corn or harvest-home. North." Grose, Prov. Gl. Teut. *mael* convivium.

MELT, *s.* The milt or spleen, S.

"I sau madyn hayr, of the quhilk ane sirop maid of it is remeid contrar the infectioune of the *melt*." Compl. S. p. 104.

—The bleiring Bats and the Bean-shaw,
With the Mischief of the *Melt* and Maw.
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 13.

Su.G. *mielte*, A.S. Alem. *milte*, Dan. *milt*, Isl. *millte*, id. A.S. *miltesoc*, lienosus, sick of the spleen; *miltesare*, the disease or *sore* of the spleen; probably the same called the *infectioune*, and the *mischief*, *of the Melt*.

To MELT, *v. a.* To knock down; properly, by a stroke in the side, where the *melt* or spleen lies, S.

But I can teet an' hitch about,
An' *melt* them ere they wit;
An' syne fan they're dung out o' breath
They hae na maughts to hit.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 36.

"The phrase, *to melt a person*, or an animal, is used, when either suddenly sinks under a blow on the side," Gl. Compl.

MELTETH, MELTITH, *s.* A meal, food, S. *meltet*, S.B.

Unhalsome *melteth* is a fairy mous,
And namely to a nobil lyon strang,
Wont to be fed with gentil venison.
Henrysone, *Evergreen*, i. 193.

The feckless *meltet* did her head o'erset,
Cause nature frac't did little sust'nance get.
Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

"A hearty hand to gie a hungry *meltith*;" S. Prov. "an ironical *ridicule* upon a niggardly dispenser;" Kelly, p. 27.

"Twa hungry *meltiths* makes the third a glutton;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 32.

Verstegan, *meal-tide*, "the time of eating"; Chaunc. *mele-tide*, according to Tyrwhitt, dinner-time. Isl. *mael-tid*, hora prandii vel coenae; Gl. Edd. Teut. *maal-tyd*, convivium, from *maal*, *mael*, a meal, a repast, and *tyd*, tempus; literally, the time, the hour of eating. Thus Belg. *middag-maal*, dinner, or the meal at midday; *avond-maal*, supper, or the meal taken at evening. A.S. *maele*, id. LL. Canut. *aermaele*, dinner, i. e. an early meal. *Yfel bith thaet*, *man faestentide aer-maele ete*; Malum est hominem jejunii tempore prandium edere. Ap. Somner. The use of the word in this sense seems to shew, that they were not wont in the time of Canute to take what we call breakfast. Dan. *maaltid*, a meal. Ihre observes that Su.G. *maaltid* signifies supper. But Seren. renders this word simply, a meal, a meal's-meat; for supper he gives *aftonmaaltid*. Some derive the word *maal* from Su.G. *maal-a*, molere, because we use our teeth in *grinding* our food. Wachter from *maal*, sermo, because conversation is one of the principal enjoyments at a feast. Ihre observes

that the word *maaltid* is a pleonasm, *tid* and *mal* equally denoting *time*, as Su.G. *maal* is a sign either of time or of place. Amongst the various opinions as to the origin of this word, I wonder that no one has mentioned Su.G. *maal-a*, mensurare, *maal*, mensura; as set measures or portions were given to servants at fixed hours.

To MELVIE, *v. a.* To soil with meal, S.

Waesucks! for him that gets nae lass,
Or lasses that hae naething!
Sma' need has he to say a grace,
Or *melvie* his braw claithing!
Burns, iii. 38.

Isl. *miolveg-r matr*, fruges; G. Andr.

MELVIE, *adj.* Soiled with meal, S.B. Shirr. Gl.

A.S. *mealewe*, *melewe*, *melwe*, meal.

MEMBRONIS, Houlate, iii. 1.

Than rerit thro *membronis* that montis so hè.

Leg. *thir marlionis*, as in MS. i. e. *merlins*. V. BELD CYTTES.

To MEMER, *v. n.* To recollect one's self.

Hit stemered, hit stonayde, hit stode as a stone;
Hit marred; hit *memered;* hit mused for madde.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 9.

A.S. *mymer-ian*, reminisci.

MEMERKYN, MYNMERKIN, *s.* A contumelious term, apparently expressive of smallness of size.

—— Mandrag, *memerkyn*, mismade myting.
Stewart, Evergreen, i. 120.

Marmadin, *mynmerkin*, monster of all.
Ibid. ii. 74.

Mynmerkin seems the primary form. As connected with *marmadin*, it might seem to suggest the idea of a sea-nymph; the last part of the word being allied to C.B. *merch* a virgin, a maid. But it may be Goth., *min* signifying, little. Lord Hailes has observed; "Within our own memory, in Scotland, the word *merekin* was used for a girl, in the same sense as the Greek μειρακιον." Annals, i. 318. As it seems doubtful whether an O.E. word, of an indelicate sense, does not enter into the composition, I shall leave it without further investigation.

MEMMIT, *part. pa.*

Thay forge the friendschip of the fremmit,
And fleis the favour of their freinds;
Thay wald with nobill men be *memmit*,
Syne laittandly to lawar leinds.
Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 208. st. 7.

"Probably, matched," Lord Hailes. This conjecture is certainly well-founded. From the connexion, the word evidently means alliance by marriage. Women are here represented, as first wishing to be allied to nobility, and afterwards as secretly leaning or inclining to those of inferior rank. It is most probably formed from Teut. *moeme*, *mume*, an aunt by the father's or mother's side; in Mod. Sax. an ally. *Muomon suni*, consobrini, Gloss. Pez. Wachter observes, that the word is used to denote every kind of consanguinity.

MENARE, *s.* One of the titles given to the Virgin, in a Popish hymn; apparently synon. with *Moyaner*, q. v. as denoting one who employs means, a mediatrix.

The feind is our felloun fa, in thé we confyde,
Thou moder of all mercye, and the *menare*.
Houlate, iii. 9. MS.

Teut. *maener*, however, signifies monitor, from *maen-en* monere, hortari.

MENDS, *s.* 1. Atonement, expiation.

—"He hais send his awin sone our saluiour Jesus Christ to vs, to make ane perfite *mendis*, and just satisfaction for all our synnis." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 17, b. Thus he renders *propitiationem*.

2. Reparation; denoting change of conduct.

"There is nothing but *mends* for misdeeds;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 320.

3. Addition. *To the mends*, over and above; often applied to what is given above bargain, as E. *to boot*. V. KELTIE.

"I will verily give my Lord Jesus a free discharge of all, that I, like a fool, laid to his charge, and beg him pardon *to the mends*." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 161.

Contr. from O.E. *amends*, compensation, which is evidently Fr. *amende* used in pl. It appears that *amends* had been also used in S., from the phrase, applied both to persons and things; *He would thole amends;* i. e. He would require a change to the better.

To MENE, MEYNE, MEANE, *v. a.* 1. To bemoan, to lament, S.

Sic mayn he maid men had gret ferly;
For he was nocht custummabilly
Wont for to *meyne* men ony thing.
Barbour, xv. 237. MS.

Quhen thai of Scotland had wittering
Off Schir Eduuardis wencussing,
Thai *menyt* thaim full tendrely.
Ibid. xviii. 207. MS.

Quhat ferly now with nane thoch I be *meind*,
Sen thus falsly now failyes me my freind.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 42.

O.E. *mene*, id. pret. *ment*.

Edward sore it *ment*, when he wist that tirpeil,
For Sir Antoyn he sent, to cum to his conseil.
R. Brunne, p. 255.

Biment, bemoaned, K. of Tars. E. M. R. ii. 200.

2. *To mean one's self*, to make known one's grievance, to utter a complaint.

—"Ye shall not hereafter advocat unto you any matter, from any Presbyterie within that kingdom, without first the partie, suiter of the same, have *meaned himself* to that Archbishop and his conjunct commissioners, within whose Province he doth remain, and that he do complain as well of them, as of the Presbytery." Letter Ja. VI. 1608, Calderwood's Hist. p. 581.

In nearly the same sense it is said, in vulgar language, to one who is in such circumstances, that he can have no reason for complaint, or can have no difficulty of accomplishing any matter referred to; *I dinna mein you*, or, *You're no ta mein*, i. e. Your situation is such as to excite no sympathy.

I think, my friend, an' fowk can get
A doll of roast beef piping het,—
And be nae sick, or drown'd in debt,
They're *no to mean.*
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 350.

Yes, said the king, we're *no to mean*,
We live baith warm, and snug, and bien.
R. Gallowaay's Poems, p. 132.

3. "To indicate pain or lameness, to walk or move as if lame," Sibb. Gl.

"You *mein* your leg when you walk."

This seems an oblique sense of the same v.

To MENE, MEANE, *v. n.* 1. To utter complaints, to make lamentation, S.

If you should die for me, sir knight,
There's few for you will *meane;*
For mony a better has died for me,
Whose graves are growing green.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 276.

2. To utter moans, as a person in sickness, S.

A.S. *maen-an*, dolere, ingemiscere.

To MENE, MEAN, MEEN, *v. a.* 1. To intend; as E. *mean*, S.

How grete wodnes is this that ye now *mene?*
Doug. Virgil, 40. 3.

A.S. *maen-an*, Germ. *mein-en*, Su.G. *men-a*, velle, intendere.

2. To esteem, to prize.

And eik, for they beheld before thare ene
His dochty dedis, thay him loue and *mene.*
Doug. Virgil, 330. 29.

3. To take notice of, to mention, to hint.

She drew the curtains, and stood within,
And all amazed spake to him:
Then *meened* to him his distress,
Heart or the head whether it was;
And his sickness less or mare;
And then talked of Sir Egeir.
Sir Egeir, p. 32.

A.S. *maen-an*, memorare, mentionem facere.

There is scarcely any variation in the sense, in which it occurs in the Kyng of Tars.

Dame, he seide, ur doughter hath *ment*
To the soudan for to weende.
Ritson's E. M. R. ii. 167.

i. e. she hath made a proposal to this purpose.

4. To make known distinctly.

Sa heuin and eirth salbe all one,
As *menis* the Apostil Johne.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 175.

—"Gif refusing the same, ye declare thareby your evill mynd towards the comoun-welthe and Libertie of this Realme, we will (as of befoir) *mein* and declair the caus unto the haill Nobilitie and Comounis of this Realme." Knox's Hist. p. 181.

It is often conjoined with *schaw*, shew, in old law-deeds.

"Unto your Lordschips humblie *meinis* and schawis, I Sir James Elphinston of Barneton, Knicht," &c. Act Sed. 3 Nov. 1599.

It occurs also in this sense, O.E.

The toun he fond paired & schent,
Kirkes, houses beten doun.
To the kyng they *ment* tham of the town,
That many of the best burgeis
Were fled & ilk man yede his weis.
R. Brunne, App. to Pref. clxxxviii.

Menyng also denotes mention.

Whilk tyme the were kynges, long or now late,
Thei mak no *menyng* whan, no in what date.
Ibid. Chron. p. 25.

Germ. *mein-en*, Su.G. *men-a*, significare, cogitata sermone vel alio signo demonstrare. Alem. *gemein-en*, id. Schilter suggests a doubt, however, whether this be not rather from *meina* commune, publicum.

5. To know, to recognise.

He bigan at the shulder-blade,
And with his pawm al rafe he downe,
Bath hauberk and his actoune,
And all the fless doun til his kne,
So that men myght his guttes se;
To ground he fell, so alto rent,
Was thar noman that him *ment.*
Ywaine and Gawin, *E. M. R.* i. 110.

It is also used as a neut. v.

6. To reflect, to think of; with *of* or *on* added.

Bot quhen I *mene off* your stoutnes,
And off the mony grete prowes,
That ye haff doyne sa worthely;
I traist, and trowis sekyrly,
To haff plane wictour in this fycht.
Barbour, xii. 291. MS.

Lat ilkane *on* his lemman *mene;*
And how he mony tyme has bene
In gret thrang, and weill cummyn away.
Ibid. xv. 351. MS.

—— Althocht hys Lord wald *mene*
On his ald seruyce, yet netheles I wene,
He sal not sone be tender, as he was are.
Doug. V. Prol. 357. 34.

A.S. *maen-an*, in animo habere; Germ. *mein-en* cogitare; reminisci. Su.G. *men-a*, Isl. *mein-a*, MoesG. *mun-an*, cogitare. Alem. *farmana* suggests the contrary idea; aspernatio, Jun. Etym. vo. *Mean. Farmon*, contemtor, Schilter.

7. To make an attempt.

"Finding in his Majestie a most honourabil and Christian resolution, to manifest him self to the warld that zelous and religious Prince quhilk he hes hiddertill professit, and to employ the means and power that God hes put into his handis, as weill to the withstanding of quhatsumever forreyne force sall *mean* within this island, for alteration of the said religion, or endangering of the present estate; as to the ordering and repressing of the inward enemies thairto amangis our selfis," &c. Band of Maintenance, Collection of Conf. ii. 109.

MENE, *s.* Meaning, design.

To pleis hys lufe sum thocht to flatter and fene,
Sum to hant bawdry and vnleifsum *mene.*
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 402. 50.

Alem. *meinon*, Germ. *meinung*, intentio.

MENE, MEIN, *s.* An attempt, S.B. *mint* synon.

He wad ha geen his neck, but for ae kiss;
But yet that gate he durst na mak a *mein;*
Sae was he conjur'd by her modest een,

That, tho' they wad have warm'd a heart of stane,
Had yet a cast sic freedoms to restrain.
Ross's Helenore, p. 32.

Perhaps it strictly signifies, an indication of one's intention.

MENE, *adj.* Middle, intermediate; *mene gate*, in an equal way, between two parties.

I sall me hald indifferent the *mene* gate,
And as for that, put na diuersité,
Quhidder so Rutulianis or Troianis thay be.
Doug. Virgil, 317. 14.

Fr. *moyen*, id.

MENE, *adj.* Common. V. MEIN.

To MENG, *v. a.* To mix, to mingle. V. MING.

To MENGE, *v. a.*

Fede folke, for my sake, that failen the fode;
And *menge* me with matens, and masses in melle.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 25.

It seems to signify, soothe, assuage; perhaps obliquely from A.S. *meng-an*, *myneg-ian*, monere, commonefacere.

MENYEIT, *part. pa.* Maimed. V. MANYIED.

MENYIE, MENGYIE, MENYE, MENYHE', *s.* 1. The persons constituting one family.

"Properly the word," according to Rudd., "signifies the domesticks, or those of one family, in which sense it is yet used in the North of England; as, *We be six or seven a Meny* (for so they pronounce it) i. e. 6 or 7 in family, Ray."

It is thus used by our old Henrysone.

Hes thow no reuth to gar thy tennent sueit
Into thy lawbour, full faynt with hungry wame?
And syne hes littill gude to drink or eit,
Or his *menyé* at evin quhen he cumis hame.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 121. st. 21.

It is used in a similar sense by Wiclif, and Langland.

"If thei han clepid the housebonde man Belzebub: how myche more his houshold *meynee?*" Matt. 10.

I circumcised my sonne sithen for hys sake;
My selfe and my *meyny*, and all that male were
Bled bloud for the Lordes loue, & hope to blyss the tyme.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 90, b.

It occurs in the same sense in R. Brunne, p. 65.

Tostus ouer the se went to S. Omere,
His wife & his *meyne*, & duelled ther that yere.

O.Fr. *mesnie* signifies a family.

2. A company, a band, a retinue. *A great menyie*, a multitude, S.B. *A few menye*, was formerly used; i. e. a small company.

In nowmer war thay but ane few *menye*,
Bot thay war quyk, and valyeant in mellé.
Doug. Virgil, 153. 8.

Thus Wyntown uses it to denote those who accompanied St. Serf, when he arrived at Inchkeith.

Saynt Adaman, the haly man,
Come til hyme thare, and fermly
Mad spyrytuale band of cumpany,
And tretyd hym to cum in Fyfe,
The tyme to dryve oure of hys lyfe.
Than til Dysard hys *menyhé*
Of that counsale fwrth send he.
Cron. v. 12. 1170.

3. The followers of a chieftain.

"If the laird slights the lady, his *menyie* will be ready;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 42. i. e. ready to follow his example.

Till Louchmabane he went agane;
And gert men with his lettres ryd,
To freyndis apon ilk sid,
That come to hym with thar *mengye;*
And his men als assemblyt he.
Barbour, ii. 75. MS.

4. Troops, an army in general, or the multitude which follows a prince in war.

The King Robert wyst he wes thar,
And quhat kyn chyftanys with him war,
And assemblyt all his *mengye;*
He had feyle off full gret bounté.
Barbour, ii. 228. MS.

Nor be na wais me list not to deny
That of the Grekis *menyé* ane am I.
Doug. Virgil, 41. 15.

Neque me Argolica de *gente* negabo.
Virg. ii. 78.

It is used by R. Glouc. as denoting armed adherents or followers.

Tuelf yer he byleuede tho here wyth nobleye y nou,—
And bygan to astrengthy ys court, & to eche ys *maynye*. P. 180.

5. A multitude, applied to things, S.

Black be the day that e'er to England's ground
Scotland was eikit by the *Union's* bond;
For mony a *menyie* o' destructive ills
The country now maun brook frae mortmain bills.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 86.

The word is evidently allied to A.S. *menegco*, *menigo*, *manige*, *menge*, &c. multitudo, turba. Isl. *meingi*, id. Alem. *menigi*, multitudo, also, legio; MoesG. *manag*, A.S. *mænige*, Alem. Belg. *menige*, O.Teut. *menie*, multus; whence E. *many*. Wachter derives these terms from *man*, plures; Ihre views them as having a common origin with Su.G. *men*, publicus, communis. Jun. deduces them from *man*, homo, as being properly used to denote a multitude of men. V. Goth. Gl. vo. *Manag*.

"*Many*," Mr. Tooke says, "is merely the past participle of (A.S.) *meng-an*, miscere, to mix, to mingle: it means *mixed*, or *associated* (for that is the effect of *mixing*) subaud. *company*, or any uncertain and unspecified *number* of any things." Divers. Purley, ii. 387.

I have given that as the first sense, which Rudd. views as the *proper* one. But I am convinced that the term primarily respected a multitude, because it uniformly occurs in this sense in MoesG. A.S. and Alem. Not one example, I apprehend, can be given from any of these ancient languages, either of the adj. or subst. being used, except as denoting a *great* company. The phrase, which Mr. Tooke

quotes from Douglas,—*a few menye*, in support of the idea, that from the term itself we can learn nothing certain as to number, is a solitary one; and only goes to prove, what is evident from a variety of other examples, that the term gradually declined in its sense. Originally, signifying a multitude, it was used to denote the great body that followed a prince to war; afterwards it was applied to those who followed an inferior leader, then to any particular band or company, till it came to signify any association, although not larger than a single family.

I hesitate greatly as to A.S. *meng-an* being the origin. It seems in favour of this hypothesis, that a multitude, or crowd, implies the idea of mixture. But this is one of these theories which will turn either way. Wachter conjecturally deduces the Germ. synon. *meng-en*, miscere, from *menge* many, or a multitude. "For what is it to mingle," he says, "but to make one of *many?*" This, indeed, seems the most natural order. For, although a multitude or crowd necessarily includes the idea of mixture; there may be mixture where there is not a multitude of objects.

MENYNG, *s.* Pity, compassion.

Than lukyt he angyrly thaim to,
And said grynnand, Hyngis and drawys.
That wes wondir of sic sawis,
That he, that to the dede wes ner,
Suld ansuer apon sic maner;
For owtyn *menyng* and merey.
Barbour, iv. 326. MS.

V. *Mene*, to lament; q. that principle which makes one *bemoan* the helpless situation of another.

MENKIT, *pret.* Joined.

Now, fayr sister, fallis yow but fenyeing to tell,
Sen men first with matrimonie yow *menkit* in kirk,
How have ye farne?
Dunbar, Maitland's Poems, p. 51.

This is the reading of Edit. 1508, instead of *mensit*, Edit. 1786.

A.S. *mencg-an* miscere; also, concumbere.

MENOUN, MENIN, *s.* A minnow; S. *menon, minnon.*

——With his handis quhile he wrocht
Gynnys, to tak geddis and salmonys,
Trowtis, elys, and als *menovnys.*
Barbour, ii. 577. MS.

To where the saugh-tree shades the *menin* pool,
I'll frae the hill come down when day grows cool.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 133.

Alem. *mina* is rendered fannus piscis. Perhaps the minnow has its name from Germ. *min* little. Since writing this, I am informed that its Gael. name *meanan*, is traced to *meanbh* little.

MENSK, MENSE, *s.* 1. Manliness, dignity of conduct.

Tharfor we suld our hartis raiss,
Swa that na myscheyff ws abaiss;
And schaip alwayis to that ending
That beris in it *mensk* and lowing.
Barbour, iv. 549. MS.

2. Honour.

Now dois weill; for men sall se
Quha luffis the Kingis *mensk* to-day.
Barbour, xvi. 621. MS.

3. Good manners, discretion, propriety of conduct, S.

Thair manheid, and thair *mense*, this gait thay murle;
For mariage thus unyte of ane churle.
Priests of Peblis, p. 13. V. MOCHRE.

Auld Vandal, ye but show your little *mense*,
Just much about it wi' your scanty sense.
Burns, iii. 54.

"He hath neither *mense* nor honesty;" S. Prov. Rudd. *Mense*, A. Bor. id.

"I have baith my meat and my *menise*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 39; "spoken when we proffer meat, or any thing else, to them that refuse it." Kelly, p. 212.

"Meat is good, but *mense* is better;" S. Prov. "Let not one's greediness on their meat intrench on their modesty." Kelly, p. 211.

"*Mence* is hansomness, or credit." Gl. Yorks. Dial. "*Mense*, decency, credit." Gl. Grose.

Isl. *menska* humanitas; *menskur*, A.S. *mennisc*, Su.G. *maennisklig*, humanus; formed from *man*, in the same manner as Lat. *human-us* from *homo.*

MENSKE, *adj.* Humane.

Thou gabbest on me so
Min em nil me nought se;
He threteneth me to slo,
More *menske* were it to the
Better for to do,—
This tide;
Or Y this lond schal fle,
In to Wales wide.
Sir Tristrem, p. 118. V. the *s.*

To MENSK, MENSE, *one*, *v. a.* 1. To behave with good manners, to make obeisance, to one in the way of civility; to treat respectfully. It is opposed, however, to giving homage, *bowing ane bak.*

I sall preive all my pane to do hym plesance;
Baith with body, and beild, bowsum and boun,
Hym to *mensk* on mold, withoutin manance.
Bot nowther for his seryeoury, nor for his summoun,
Na for dreid of na dede, na for na distance,
I will noght bow me ane bak, for berne that is borne.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 11.

2. To do honour to; written *menss, mense.*

Cum heir, Falsat, and *menss* this gallowis;
Ye mon hing up amang your fallowis.—
Thairfoir but dowt ye sall be hangit.
Lindsay's S.P.R. ii. 191.

"They *mense* little the mouth that bites aff the nose;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 33; "spoken when people, who pretend friendship for you, traduce your near friends and relations." Kelly, p. 302.

MENSKIT, *part. pa.*

The mereist war *menskit* on mete at the maill,
With menstralis myrthfully makand thame glee.
Gawan and Gol. i. 17.

Mr. Pink. renders this, *arranged.* But it may mean, that those, who were most gay, behaved with *moderation* and *decorum*, while at that meal, from respect to the royal presence. Or perhaps it rather signifies that they were *honourably treated;* in reference to the

—seir courssis that war set in that semblee;

and especially the music which accompanied it.

Thus it is merely the passive sense of the v. *Mensk.*

MENSKFUL, MENSEFUL, MENSFOU, *adj.* 1. Manly; q. full of manliness.

Schyr Golagros' mery men, *menskful* of myght,
In greis, and garatouris, graithit full gay;
Sevyne score of scheildis thai schew at ane sicht.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 14.

2. Noble, becoming a person of rank.

He is the riallest roy, reverend and rike.—
Mony burgh, mony bour, mony big bike;
Mony kynrik to his clame cumly to knaw;
Maneris full *menskfull*, with mony deip dike.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 8.

3. Modest, moderate, discreet, S. In Yorks. it signifies comely, graceful.

But d' ye see fou better bred
Was *mens-fou* Maggy Murdy,
She her man like a lammy led
Hame, wi' a weel-wail'd wurdy.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 278. V. MISTIRFUL.

4. Mannerly, respectful, S.

Thus with attentive look *mensfou* they sit,
Till he speak first, and shaw some shining wit.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 327.

MENSKLES, MENSLESS, *adj.* 1. Uncivil, void of discretion, S.

This *menskless* goddes, in euery mannis mouth,
Skalis thyr newis est, weist, north and south.
Doug. Virgil, 106. 39.

2. It is more generally used in the sense of greedy, covetous, insatiable, S.

The staik indeid is unco great;—
I'm seer I hae nae neef
To get fat cou'd be ettl'd at
By sik a *mensless* thief.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

3. Immoderate, out of all due bounds, S.

But fu rules trade, are hats, and stockings dear,
And ither trocks that's fit for country wear?
Things has wi' dearth been *mensless* here awa,
Since the disturbance in America.
Morison's Poems, p. 183.

MENSKLY, *adv.* Decently, with propriety.

And quhen thir wordis spokyn wer,
With sary cher he held him still,
Quhill men had done of him thair will.
And syne, with the leve of the King,
He broucht him *menskly* till erding.
Barbour, xix. 86. MS.

A.S. *mennislice*, humaniter, more hominum.

MENSWORN, *part. pa.* Perjured. V. MANSWEIR.

To MER, *v. a.* To put into confusion, to injure; *mar*, E.

Wald ye wyth men agayn on thaim raleiff,
And *mer* thaim anys, I sall quhill I may leiff,
Low yow fer mar than ony othir knycht.
Wallace, x. 724. MS.

So thik in stale all *merrit* wox the rout,
Vneis mycht ony turne his hand about,
To weild his wappin, or to schute ane dart.
Doug. Virgil, 331. 53.

Isl. *mer-ia* contundere.

MERCAL, *s.* A piece of wood used in the construction of the Shetland plough.

"A square hole is cut through the lower end of the beam, and the *mercal*, a piece of oak about 22 inches long, introduced, which at the other end, holds the sock and sky." P. Aithsting, Shetl. Statist. Acc. vii. 585.

MERCH, MERGH, (gutt.) *s.* 1. Marrow; synon. *smergh.*

—— *Of hete amouris the subtell quent fyre*
Waystis and consumis *merch*, banis and lire.
Doug. Virgil, 102. 4.

V. FARRACH.

But they hae run him thro' the thick o' the thie,
And broke his knee-pan,
And the *mergh* o' his shin ban has run doun on his spur leather whang.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 208.

It is commonly said, when a person is advised to take something that is supposed to be highly nutritive, *That will put mergh in your beins*, S.B. It is singular that the same mode of expression is used in Sweden: "They prepare themselves [for the hard labour of ploughing] on this day [the first of May] by frequent libations of their strong ale, and they usually say, *Maste man dricka marg i benen;* You must drink marrow in your bones." Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p. 24, N.

2. Strength, pith, ability, S.

Now steekit frae the gowany field,
Frae ilka fav'rite *houff* and bield,
But *mergh*, alas! to disengage
Your bonny buik frae fettering cage,
Your free-born bosom beats in vain
For darling liberty again.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 36.

But mergh, i. e. without strength.

A.S. *merg*, *maerh*, Su.G. *maerg*, Isl. *mergi*, Belg. *marg*, C.B. *mer*, Dan. *marfwe*, id. It has been supposed that *maerg-el*, the Goth. name of marle, Lat. *marg-a*, is to be traced to this as its origin, q. fat or *marrowy* earth. V. MERKERIN.

MERCIABLE, *adj.* Merciful.

Hye Quene of Lufe! sterre of benevolence!
Pitouse princesse, and planet *merciable!*—
Vnto your grace lat now bene acceptable
My pure request.——
King's Quair, iii. 26.

MERCIALL, *adj.* Merciful.

Thankit mot be the sanctis *merciall*,
That me first causit hath this accident!
King's Quair, vi. 19.

MERCIALL, *adj.* Martial, warlike; Bellend. Cron. pass.

MERE, *s.* 1. A march, a boundary; pl. *merys.*

The thryd castelle was Kyldrwmy,
That Dame Crystyane the Brws stowtly
Held wyth knychtis and Sqwyeris,
That reddyt abowt thame welle thare *merys.*
Wyntown, viii. 27. 230.

To redd marches, is a synon. phrase still used, as signifying to determine the limits. That employed here has a metaph. sense,—to keep off the enemy from their boundaries; as our modern one often means, to settle any thing that is matter of dispute.

A.S. *maera*, Su.G. *maere*, Belg. O.E. *meer*, id. Ihre derives it from Gr. μειρω divido.

MERE, *s.* The sea.

He Lord wes of the Oryent,
Of all Judè, and to Jordane
And to the *mere* swa Mediterane.
Wyntown, ix. 12. 38.

A.S. Alem. *mere*, Isl. *maere*, *mar*, MoesG. *marei*, Germ. Belg. *mer*, Lat. *mare*, Fr. *mer*, C.B. *mor*, Gael. Ir. *muir*. Su.G. *mar* signifies either the sea, or a lake; any large body of water. The terms, in different languages, denoting any great body of water, are promiscuously used in this manner. Thus the lake of Gennesaret is also called the sea of Gennesaret: and in A.S. the same word is sometimes rendered a lake, and at other times a sea.

MERESWINE, MEER-SWINE, *s.* 1. A dolphin.

Bot hir hynd partis ar als grete wele nere
As bene the hidduous huddum, or ane quhale,
Quhareto bene cuplit mony *mereswyne* tale,
With empty mawis of wolfis rauenous.
Doug. Virgil, 82. 26.

Delphinum caudas, Virg. Elsewhere the same word is rendered *dalphyne* by Doug. But that this name was, at least occasionally, given to the dolphin, by our forefathers, appears also from the evidence of Sir R. Sibbald.

"The bigger beareth the name of dolphin; and our fishers call them *Meer-swines.*"—"Delphinus Delphis," N. "The lesser is called Phocaena, a porpess."—"Delphinus phocaena," N. Fife, p. 115. 116.

2. A porpoise. This is the more modern and common use of the term.

As a vast quantity of fat surrounds the body of this animal, it has given occasion to the proverbial allusion, "as fat as a *mere-swine*," S.

Teut. *maer-swin*, delphinus, q. d. porcus marinus; Su.G. *marswin*, Fr. *marsouin*, a porpoise.

MERGH, *s.* Marrow. V. MERCH.

MERY, *adj.* "Faithful, effectual;" Gl. Wynt.

On what authority this sense is given, I have not observed. The phrase *mery men*, as denoting adherents or soldiers, is very ancient.

Be it was mydmorne, and mare, merkit on the day,
Schir Golagros' *merymen*, menksful of myght,
In greis, and garatouris, grathit full gay;
Sevyne score of scheildis thai schew at ane sicht.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 14.

Sibb. refers to *mor* great, Su.G. *maere* illustrious. But this seems to be merely a phrase expressive of the affection of a chief to his followers, as denoting their hilarity in his service; from A.S. *mirige* cheerful.

MERGIN, *adj.* (*g* hard) Most numerous, largest. *The mergin part*, that which exceeds in number, or in size, S.B.

Su.G. *marg*, Isl. *marg-ur*, multus; *mergd* multitudo.

These words, as Ihre observes, are evidently allied to Su.G. *mer* magnus.

MERK, *s.* A Scottish silver coin, formerly current, now only nominal; value, thirteen shillings and fourpence of our money, or thirteen pence and one third of a penny Sterling, S.

"In the year 1561 [1571] it was ordained by the Earl of Lennox, then regent, and the lords of the secret council, that two silver pieces should be struck;—that the weight of the one should be eleven penny weight twelve grains Troy, to be called *merks* [a merk]; the other, one half of that weight, and to be called *half a merk.*" Introd. to Anderson's Diplom. p. 150.

It does not appear, however, that any such coins were struck at this time.

"The *mark*," says Mr. Pinkerton, "was so called as being a grand limited sum in account (*Marc*, limes, Goth.) It was of eight ounces in weight, two thirds of the money pound." Essay on Medals, ii. 73, N.

Su.G. *mark*, as applied to silver, denoted eight ounces. The term has still this sense in Denmark. Ihre says, that it had its name from *maerke*, or a note impressed, signifying the weight.

MERK, MERKLAND, *s.* A certain denomination of land, from the duty formerly paid to the sovereign or superior, S. Shetl.

"The lands are understood to be divided into *merks.* A *merk* of land, however, does not consist uniformly of a certain area. In some instances, a *merk* may be less than an acre; in others, perhaps, equal to two acres. Every *merk* again consists of so much arable ground, and of another part which is only fit for pasturage; but the arable part alone varies in extent from less than one to two acres. Several of these *merks*, sometimes more, sometimes fewer, form a town." P. Unst, Shetland, Statist. Acc. v. 195. N.

"These *merks* are valued by sixpenny, ninepenny, and twelvepenny land. Sixpenny land pays to the proprietor 8 merks butter, and 12s. Scotch per *merk.*" P. Aithsting, Shetland, Ibid. vii. 580.

An inferior denomination of land is *Ure.*

"The lands of that description—are 329 *Merks* and three *Ures* or eighths, paying of Landmails yearly 109 Lisponds 19 Merks weight of butter, and £238: 14 Scots money." MS. Acc. of some lands in the P. of Unst.

At first it might seem that this term should be traced to Su.G. *mark*, a wood, a territory, a plain, a pasture, rather than to *mark* as a denomination of money; because a *merk* of land receives different designations, borrowed from money of an in-

ferior value, as sixpenny, ninepenny, &c. But although the name *merk* seems now appropriated to the land itself, without regard to the present valuation, there is no good reason to doubt that the designation at first originated from the duty, imposed on a certain piece of land, to be paid to the King or the superior.

This exactly corresponds to the division of property, among the Northern nations, according to this mode of estimation. The *ures* mentioned above, are merely the *orae* of Ihre, also used as a denomination of land. According to Widegr. three *oeres* make an English farthing; but Seren. says that a farthing is called *halfoere*.

One sense given of *mark*, by Ihre is, Certa agrorum portio, quae dividitur, pro ratione numerandi pecunias in *marcas*, *oras*, *oertugas* et *penningos*; vo. MARK.

The same learned writer, after giving different senses of *oere*, adds;

IV. Apud agrimensores nostros *oere*, *oertig* & *penning* est certa portio villae dividendae in suas partes. *Ett oeres land*, *en oortig land*, &c. cujus ratio olim constitit in *censu*, quem pendebant agri, nunc tantum rationem indicant unius ad alterum, ita ut qui *oram* possidet in villa triplo plus habet altero qui *oertugam*, &c. Ihre, vo. *Oere*.

Vercl. gives a similar account, vo. *Oere*, p. 193. V. URE, *s.* 4.

The same mode of denomination has been common in S.

"The Lordes of the Session esteeme ane *marke land*, of auld extent, to four *mark land* of new extent." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Extent*.

"The common burdens were laid on, not according to the retour or *merkland*, but the valuation of the rents." Baillie's Lett. i. 370.

MERK, *adj.* Dark. V. MARK.

To MERK, *v. n.* To ride.

Than he *merkit* with myrth, our ane grene meid,
With all the best, to the burgh, of lordis I wis.
Gawan and Gol. i. 14.

"Marched," Gl. Pink. But it seems rather to mean, rode.

O.Fr. *march-er*; C.B. *marchogaeth*, Arm. *marck-at*, Ir. *markay-im*, to ride; C.B. *march*, Germ. *marck*, *mark*, a horse, (probably from Goth. *mar*, id.); whence Teut. *marck-grave*, equitum praefectus, Kilian.

To MERK, *v. a.* To design, to appoint.

——To rede I began——
Of all the mowis in this mold, sen God *merkit* man,
The mouing of the mapamound, and how the mone schane.
Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 54.

Merkit is often conjoined with *made*, S.B. "The like of that was nevir *merkit* nor made." A.S. *mearc-ian*, designare; *merced*, statutus.

MERKE SCHOT, "seems the distance between the *bow markis*, which were shot at in the exercise of archery," Gl. Wynt.

About him than he rowmyt thare
Thretty fute on breid, or mare,
And a *merke schot* large of lenth.
Wyntown, ix. 27. 419.

V. Acts Ja. I. c. 20. Ed. 1566. A.S. *merc*, Germ. *mark*, a mark, a boundary.

MERKERIN, *s.* The spinal marrow, Ang.

Mergh, q. v. signifies marrow; and Germ. *kern* has the same sense; also signifying pith. The spinal marrow may have received this denomination, as being the principal marrow, that which constitutes the pith or strength of the body.

MERLE, *s.* The blackbird.

To heir it was a poynt of Paradyce,
Sic mirth the mavis and the *merle* couth mae.
Henrysone, *Evergreen*, 1. 186.

"Than the mavis maid myrth, for to mok the *merle*." Compl. S. p. 60.

Fr. *merle*, Ital. *merla*, Hisp. *murla*, Teut. *meriuen*, *merie*, Lat. *merula*, id.

MERRY-BEGOTTEN, *s.* A spurious child, Ang.

This singular term nearly resembles an O.E. idiom.

Knoute of his body gate sonnes thre,
Tuo bi tuo wifes, the thrid *in jolifte*.
R. Brunne, p. 50.

i. e. jollity.

MERRY-DANCERS, *s. pl.* A name given to the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, S.

"In the Shetland islands, the *merry dancers*, as they are there called, are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amidst the gloom of the long winter nights." Encycl. Brit. vo. *Aurora Borealis*.

These lights had appeared much less frequently in former times than in ours, and were viewed as portentous. The first instance mentioned by Dr. Halley, is that which occurred in England A. 1560, when what were called *burning spears* were seen in the atmosphere. Baddam's Mem. Royal Soc. vi. 209. Phil. Trans. N. 347.

They are mentioned by Wyntown, as appearing in S. in a very early period.

Sevyn hundyr wynter and fourty
And fyve to rekyn fullyly,
Sternys in the ayre fleand
Wes sene, as *flawys of fyre brynnand*,
The fyrst nycht of Januere,
All that nycht owre schynand clere.
Cron. vi. 1. 75.

Their Su.G. name, *nordsken*, *norrsken*, corresponds to that of *Northern lights*, q. *north shine*.

MERRIT. V. MER.

MERTRIK, *s.* A marten. V. MARTRIK.

MERVYS, *3. p. pr.* of the *v.* MER.

——Thryldome is weill wer than deid;
For quhill a thryll his lyff may leid,
It *mervys* him, body and banys,
And dede anoyis him bot anys.
Barbour, 1. 271. In MS. *merrys*. V. MER.

MES, MESS, *s.* The Popish mass; still pron. *mess*, S.

There is na Sanct may saif your saull,
Fra the transgres:
Suppose Sanct Peter and Sanct Paull
Had baith said *Mes*.
Spec. Godly Ballads, p. 38.

Su.G. Ital. *messa*, Germ. Fr. *messe*, Belg. *misse*. This has been derived from the concluding words of this service, *Ite, missa est;* or from the *dismission* of the catechumens before the mass. Ten Kate, however, deduces it from MoesG. *mesa*, A.S. *mysa*, *myse*, O. Belg. *misse*, a table, q. *mensa* Domini. V. Ihre, vo. *Messa*.

MES, or MASS JOHN, a sort of ludicrous designation for the minister of a parish, S. Gl. Shirr.

This breeds ill wiles, ye ken fu' aft,
In the black coat,
Till poor *Mass John*, and the priest-craft
Goes ti' the pot.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, P. ii. 42.

This has evidently been retained from the time of Popery, as equivalent to *mass-priest*.

MESALL, MYSEL, *adj.* Leprous.

Bellenden, speaking of salmon, says; "Utheris quhilkis lepis nocht cleirlie ouir the lyn, brekis thaym self be thair fall, & growis *mesall*." Descr. Alb. c. 11.

"They open the fishe, and lukes not quhither they be *mysel* or lipper fish or not." Chalmerlan Air. c. 21. s. 9.

It also occurs in O.E.

—To *meselle* houses of that same lond,
Thre thousand mark vnto ther spense he fond.
R. Brunne, p. 136.

Fr. *mesel*, *meseau*, leprous, Su.G. *maslig*, scabiosus, from *massel* scabies; this Ihre deduces from Germ. *mas*, *masel*, macula. Hence,

MESEL, *s.* A leper.

Coppe and clapper he bare,
Til the fiftenday;
As he a *mesel* ware.
Sir Tristrem, p. 181.

Baldewyn the *meselle*, his name so hight,
—For foule meselrie he comond with no man.
R. Brunne, p. 140.

De Baldeiano *leproso*, Marg.

MESCHANT, *adj.* Wicked. V. MISCHANT.

To MESE, *v. a.* To mitigate. V. MEIS.

MESE of herring, five hundred herrings.

"*Mese* of herring, conteinis fiue hundreth: For the common vse of numeration & telling of herring, be reason of their great multitude, is vsed be thousands; and therefore ane *Mese* comprehendis fiue hundreth, quhilk is the halfe of ane thousand. From the Greek word μεσον, in Latin medium," &c. Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

It may have originated, however, from Isl. *meis*, a netted bag in which fish are carried, or Alem. *mez*, Germ. *mës* a measure, *mess-en* to measure.

Or it may be viewed as of Gaelic origin; as *maois-eisg*, signifying "five hundred fish," Shaw. *Maois*, however, simply signifies a pack or bag, corresponding to Isl. *meis;* and *eisg* Gael. is fish.

MESH, *s.* A net for carrying fish, S. Isl. *meis*, saccus reticulatus, in quo portantur pisces; Verel.

MESSAGE, *s.* Embassy, ambassadors, messengers.

Wallace has herd the *message* say thair will.—
The samyn *message* till him thai send agayn,
And thar entent thai tald him in to playn.—
Thai wald nocht lat the *message* off Ingland
Cum thaim amang, or thai suld wndirstand.
Wallace, viii. 541. 633. 672. MS.

This is a Fr. idiom; for Fr. *message* denotes, not only a message, but a messenger or ambassadour. V. Cotgr.

MESSAN, MESSIN, MESSOUN, MESSAN-DOG, *s.*

1. It seems properly to signify a small dog, a lapdog, S.

He is our mekill to be your *messoun;*
Madame, I red you get a les on;
His gangarris all your chalmers schog.
Madame, ye heff a dangerous Dog.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 91.

2. It is also used, more laxly, to denote such curs as are kept about country houses.

This silly beast, being thus confounded,
Sae deadly hurt, misus'd and wounded,
With *messan-dogs* sae chas'd and wounded,
In end directs a letter
Of supplication with John Aird,
To purchase license frae the Laird,
That she might bide about the yeard,
While she grew sumwhat better.
Watson's Coll. i. 46.

Wounded, in v. 3., has most probably been written *hounded*.

Messen-tyke is used by Kennedy in the seme sense.

—A crabbit, scabbit, ill-faced *messen-tyke*.
Evergreen, ii. 73.

Sibb. derives the word from Teut. *meyssen* puella, q. a lady's dog. Some say that this small species receives its name, as being brought from *Messina* in Sicily. This idea is far more probable; especially as it was otherwise denominated *Canis Melitensis*, as if the species had come from *Melite*, an island between Italy and Epirus, or, as others render it, from Malta, anciently *Melita*. "Canis *Melitensis*, a *Messin*, or Lap-dog." Sibb. Scot. p. 10.

It might be conjectured that the name has been borrowed from Fr. *maison* a house, as originally denoting a dog that lies within doors.

To MESTER, *v. a.*

Quhat sall I think, allace! quhat reverence
Sall I *mester* to your excellence?
King's Quair, ii. 24.

"Perhaps administer," Tytler. But it seems rather to signify, stand in need of; q what obeisance will it be necessary for me to make? V. MISTER, *v.* and *s.*

MESWAND, *s.*

"Because Achan in the distruction of Hierico, tuk certane geir that was forbiddin be the special command of God, a cloke of silk verrai fyne, twa hundreth syclis [shekels] of siluer, and ane *meswand* of gold, he was stanit to the deade." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme 1551, Fol. 61, b.

This corresponds to *wedge* in our version, but

seems literally to signify "a measuring rod," from Alem. *mez*, Germ. *metz*, mensura, and *wand* virga.

MET, METT, METTE, *s.* 1. Measure; used indefinitely, S. A. Bor.

"Swa weyis the Boll new maid, mair than the auld boll XLI. pund, quhilk makis twa gallownis and a half, and a chopin of the auld *met*, and of the new *met* ordanit IX pyntis and thre mutchkinnis." Acts Ja. I. 1426. c. 80. Edit. 1566. *Mette*, Skene, c. 70.

The myllare mythis the multure wyth ane *mett skant.*

Doug. Virgil, 238. a, 48.

i. e. a scanty or defective measure.

2. A measure of a determinate kind, S.

"Herrings, caught in the bays in Autumn, sell for 1d. *per* score, or 3s. *per mett*, nearly a barrel of fresh ungutted herrings." P. Aithsting, Shetland, Statist. Acc. vii. 589.

Su.G. *maatt*, A.S. *mitta*, *mete*, mensura. The word, as used in the latter sense, is perhaps originally the same with *Mese*, q. v., although the measure is different. *Mete*, A. Bor. signifies "a strike, or four pecks;" Gl. Grose. The v. is used in E. as well as *metewand*, S. *mettwand*, a staff for measuring.

To METE, *v. a.* To paint, to delineate.

This was that tyme, quhen the first quyet
Of natural slepe, to quham na gift mare sweit,
Stelis on forwalkit mortall creaturis,
And in thare sweuynnys *metis* quent figuris.

Doug. Virgil, 47. 53.

A.S. *met-an* pingere; perhaps only a secondary sense of the v. signifying to measure, because painting is properly a *delineation* of the object represented.

Teut. *meete*, however, signifies woad; a dye stuff much used by our ancestors in painting their bodies.

METE HAMYS, METHAMIS, *s. pl.* Manors, messuages.

Wallace than passit, with mony awfull man,
On Patrikis land, and waistit wondyr fast,
Tuk out gudis, and placis down thai cast;
His stedis vii, that *mete hamys* was cauld,
Wallace gert brek thai burly byggyngis bauld,
Bathe in the Merss, and als in Lothiane,
Except Dunbar, standand he lewit nane.

Wallace, viii. 401. MS.

In Edit. 1648 and 1673 *Methamis*. It seems compounded of A.S. *mete* meat, and *ham* a house. A.S. *mathm-hus*, a treasury, seems to have no affinity.

METH, *s.* A boundary, a limit. V. MEITH.

METHINK, *v. impers.* Methinks.

He said, "*Me think*, Marthokys sone,
Rycht as Golmakmorne was wone,
To haiff fra hym all his mengne;
Rycht swa all his fra ws has he.

Barbour, iii. 67. MS.

Me-thynk all Scottis men suld be
Haldyn gretly to that Kyng.

Wyntown, viii. 38. 172.

There has been a general prejudice against the E. word *methinks*. It has been compared to the language of a Dutchman, attempting to speak English. "This," says Dr. Johnson, "is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound *me* and *I*." But the term has not got common justice. Its origin, and its claims, have not been fairly investigated. In Gl. Wynt. it has been observed; "The v. is here used impersonally: and this seeming irregularity, which still remains in the English, is at least as old as the days of *Ulfila*, and seems to run through all the Gothic languages."

But the irregularity is merely apparent. The phraseology has been viewed as anomalous, from a mistaken idea, that *me* is here used for *I*, as if the accusative were put for the nominative. Thus it is rendered by Johnson, *I think*. Now *me* is not the accusative, but the dative. The term, so far from being a modern corruption, is indeed an ancient idiom, which has been nearly repudiated as an intruder, because it now stands solitary in our language. It has not been generally observed, that A.S. *thinc-an*, *thinc-ean*, not only signifies to think, but to seem, to appear; cogitare, putare; also, videri. Lye, therefore, when quoting the A.S. phrase, *me thincth*, properly renders it, mihi videtur, (it appears to me), adding; Unde nostra *methinketh*, *methinks*. *The thincth* frequently occurs in a similar sense; Tibi videtur, It seems to thee.

As MoesG. *thank-jan* not only signifies to think, but to seem, Ulphilas uses the same idiom in the plural. *Thunkeith im;* Videtur illis; It appears to them; Matt. vi. 7. There is merely this difference, that the pronoun is affixed. Alem. *thenk-en*, *thunk-en*, is used in the same manner. *Uns thunkit;* Nobis videtur, It seems to us. Isl. *thyk-ia*, *thikk-ia*, videri; *Thikke mier*; Videtur mihi. V. Jun. Gl. Goth. vo. *Thank-jan*. Sw. *mig tyckes*, mihi videtur, Seren. Belg. *my dunkt;* Germ. *es dunket mich*, id.

METIS, *3. p. v.* V. METE.

MEW, *s.*

"Make na twa *mews* of ae daughter;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 24.

The meaning of this term is uncertain; unless it be from Fr. *mue*, a coop or inclosure, whence E. *mew*. Isl. *miove*, angustum; Seren. It might thus be a prohibition to a parent to use one daughter as a lure for different suitors; and, as Kelly conjectures, be borrowed from the Lat. Eaedem filiae duos generos parare, as "spoken to them who think to oblige two different persons with one and the same benefit." P. 255.

MEWITH, *3. p. v.*

The King to souper is set, served in halle,
Under a siller of silke, dayntly dight,
With al worshipp, and wele, *mewith* the walle;
Briddes branden, and brad, in bankers bright.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 1.

Moveth? as *mevable*, Chaucer, for moveable.

To MEWT, *v. n.* To mew, as a cat.

"Wae's them that has the cat's dish, and she ay *mewting;*" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 74. "spoken when people owe a thing to, or detain a thing from needy people, who are always calling for it." Kelly, p. 343.

MYANCE, *s.* Means; apparently used in the sense of wages, fee.

In leichecraft he was homecyd,
He wald haif for a nycht to byd

A haiknay and the hurtman's hyd,
So meikle he was of *myance*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 20.

Fr. *moyen*, mean, endeavour. *Myance* seems properly a *s. pl.* q. *moyens*. V. MOYEN.

MYCHE, *adj.* Great, much.

A sege shal he seche with a sessioun,
That *myche* baret, and bale, to Bretayn shal bring.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 23.

——— The Latine cietezanis,
Wythout thare wallis ischit out attanis,
That with grete laude and *myche* solempnité
And tryumphe riall has ressauit Enee.
Doug. Virgil, 470. 25.

Su.G. *mycken*, great, much; Isl. *miok*, *mikit*, much. Hence Hisp. *mucho*, as well as the E. word.

MICHEN, *s.* Common spignel, or Bawdmoney, S. Athamanta meum, Linn.

"The athamanta meum, (spignel,) here called *moiken* or *muilcionn*, grows in the higher parts of the barony of Laighwood, and in the forest of Clunie. The Highlanders chew the root of it like liquorice or tobacco.—The root of this plant, when dried and masticated, throws out strong effluvia, which are thought a powerful antidote against contagious air, and it is recommended by some in goutish and gravellish complaints." P. Clunie, Perths. Statist. Acc. ix. 238. The name is Gael.

MICHTIE, *adj.* 1. Of high rank.

Than come he hame a verie potent man,
And spousit syne a *michtie* wife richt than.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 10.

2. Stately, haughty, in conduct, S.

3. Strange, surprising; used also *adv.* like the E. word, as a sign of the superlative, as *michtie rich*, *michtie gude*, S.B.

This is entirely Su.G., *maagta* signifying very; *maagta rik*, *maagta godt*, corresponding to the S. phraseology mentioned above.

MID-CUPPIL, *s.* That ligament which *couples* or unites the two staves of a flail, the *handstaff* and *soupple*; S.B.

This is sometimes made of an eel's skin; at other times, of what is called a *tar-leather*, i. e. a strong slip of a hide salted and hung, in order to prepare it for this use. It is not easily conceivable, why this should be called a *tar-leather*, unless it be from Isl. *tarf-r* taurus, as originally denoting a piece of *bull's* hide.

MIDDEN, MIDDYN, MIDDING, *s.* A dunghill, S. A. Bor. Lincolns. id. *Muck-midding*, a dunghill consisting of the dung of animals, S. A.Bor.; *ass-midding*, one of ashes; *marl-midding*, a compost of *marl* and earth, S.

Thai kest him our out of that bailfull steid,
Off him thai trowit suld be no more ramede,
In a draff *myddyn*, quhar he remanyt thar.
Wallace, ii. 256. MS.

Syne Sweirnes, at the secound bidding,
Come lyk a sow out of a *midding*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

"Better marry o'er the *midding*, than o'er the moor;" S. Prov. "Better marry a neighbour's child, whose humours and circumstances you know, than a stranger." Kelly, p. 60.

A.S. *midding*, id. Dan. *moeding*; Ihre, vo. *Lena*, p. 60. Ray derives this word from E. *mud*; but ridiculously, as he admits that *midding* is "an old Saxon word," whereas *mud* is certainly modern, perhaps from Belg. *moddig* nasty, Isl. *mod*, any thing useless, refuse, or rather Su.G. *modd*, lutum, coenum, whence Isl. *modig*, Sw. *maaddig*, putridus, lutulentus.

A.S. *midding* is radically one with *moeding*, used in Scania precisely in the same sense. Ihre derives it from *moeg*, dung, *muck*, and *ding* a heap, vo. *Dyng*. This is nearly the same with Bp. Gibson's etymon; A.S. *myke* dung, and *ding* a heap; Notes on Polemo Middinia.

MIDDEN-HOLE, *s.* 1. A dunghill, S.

"What adds considerably to their miserable state, is the abominable, but too general practice, of placing the dunghill (*middenhole*, vulgarly) before the doors of their dwelling-houses, many of which, in every point of view, much accord with the situation in which they are placed." P. Kinclaven, Perths. Statist. Acc. xix. 333.

2. Sometimes, a hole or small pool, beside a dunghill, in which the filthy water stands, S.

MIDDEN-MYLIES, *s. pl.* Orrach, S.B. Chenopedium viride, et album, Linn.; thus denominated, as growing on *dunghills*.

For the etymon of the last part of the word, V. MAIDEN-MYLIES; as it has been erroneously printed in a former sheet.

To MYDDIL, MIDIL, *v. n.* To mix.

—Or list apprufe thay pepill all and summyn
To giddir *myddill*, or jone in lyig or band.
Doug. Virgil, 103. 36.

Himself alsua *midlit* persauit he
Amang princis of Grece in the mellé.
Ibid. 28. 16.

V. Divers. Purley, 410.

Isl. *midl-a* dividere, Su.G. *medl-a* se interponere, Belg. *middel-en* intercedere.

MYDDIL ERD, MEDLERT, MIDLERT, *s.* This earth, the present state.

Thare saw he als with huge grete and murning,
In *middil erd* oft menit, thir Troyanis
Durymg the sege that into batale slane is.
Doug. Virgil, 180. 48.

—Sithen make the moraden with a mylde mode,
As man of *medlert* makeles of might.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 24.

i. e. "I, without fretting, give thee homage, as matchless in power on this earth."

"A phrase yet in use in the N. of S. among old people, by which they understand this earth in which we live, in opposition to the grave. Thus they say, *There's no man in middle erd is able to do it*, i. e. no man alive," Rudd.

This gate she could not long in *midlert* be.
Ross's Helenore, p. 59.

It is used by R. Glouc.

Me nuste womman so vayr non in the *myddel erthe*. *Cron.* p. 440.

i. e. I knew, or wist of no woman so fair on earth.

A.S. *middan-eard*, *middan-geard*, mundus, orbis terrarum; MoesG. *midjungard*, id. Alem. *mittil-gard*, approaches most nearly to our word, from *mittil* middle, and *gard* area. *Middangard* occurs in the same language. *Gard* or *geard* seems the true orthography of the last syllable.

Ihre, vo. *Mid*, conjectures, that the earth may have been thus denominated, either because it was supposed to be placed in the centre of the universe, or that there is an allusion to the fabled partition made among the three sons of Saturn; this world being considered as the middle lot between heaven and hell. The Goths, he thinks, wanted a word for denoting the world, before the introduction of *ver-old*, *werold*, &c. and that for this reason they framed the terms *manasedh*, or, the seat of man, *fair-qhus*, q. fair or beautiful house, and *midjungard*, or the middle area.

MYDDIS, *s.* The middle.

Worthy Willame of Dowglas
In-til his hart all angry was,
That Edynburchis castelle swa
Dyd to the land a-noy and wa,
Standand in *myddis* of the land.
Wyntown, viii. 38. 7.

Su.G. *mid*, MoesG. *midja*, medius. Hence Su.G. *midja*, medium, the middle of any thing.

MYDLEN, *adj.* Middle.

All *mydlen* land thai brynt wp in a fyr,
Brak parkis doun, destroyit all the schyr.
Wallace, viii. 944, MS.

In edit. 1648, it is;

All *Myddlame* they burnt up in a fire;

as if it were the name of a town. But it seems to denote the middle bounds of Yorkshire; A.S. *mid-len*, medius, whence E. *middling*.

MYDLEST, *adj.* Middlemost, in the middle.

Til Willame Rede he gave Ingland
Thare-in to be Kyng ryngnand,
For he hys sowne wes *mydlest*,
He gawe hym thare-for hys conqwest.
Wyntown, vii. 2. 75.

A.S. *midlaesta*, *midlesta*, medius; also, mediocris.

MYDLIKE, *adj.* Moderate, middling, mean, ordinary.

He said, "Methink, Marthokys sone,
Rycht as Golmakmorn was wone
To haiff fra him all his mengne:
Rycht swa all his fra ws has he."
He set ensample thus *mydlike*,
The quhethir he mycht, mar manerlik,
Lyknyt hym to Gaudifer de Laryss,
Quhen that the mychty Duk Betyss
Assailyeit in Gadyrris the forrayours.
Barbour, iii. 71. MS.

The writer means, that Lorne, in comparing Bruce to Gaul the son of Morni, one of Fingal's heroes, used but an ordinary or vulgar comparison; where he might with propriety have likened him to one of the most celebrated heroes of romance.

A.S. *medlice*, modicus, small, mean; Somner.

MID-MAN, MIDSMAN, *s.* A mediator between contending parties.

"I—entreated them with many fair words to delay any such work, and for that end gave them in a large paper, which a very gracious and wise brother, somewhat a *mid-man* betwixt us, had drawn."—Baillie's Lett. ii. 380.

"Mr. Blair and Mr. Durham appeared as *midsmen*." Ibid. p. 401.

MIDS, *s.* 1. A mean; Lat. *med-ium*.

"It is a silly plea, that you are all united in the end, since your debates about the *midses* make the end among your hands to be lost." Baillie's Lett. ii. 192.

2. A medium, the middle between extremes.

"Temperance is the golden *mids* between abstinence and intemperance." Pardovan's Collect. p. 244.

MYDWART, *s.* The middle ward or division of an army.

Wallace him selff the wantgard he has tayne;—
Alss mony syne in the *mydwart* put he,
Schir Jhone the Grayme he gert thar ledar be.
Wallace, vi. 500. MS.

A.S. *midde*, and *weard* custodia.

MIDWART, AMIDWART, *prep.* Towards the centre, Rudd. E. mid-ward, A.S. *midde-weard*.

To MYITH, *v. a.* To indicate. V. MYTH.

MYKIL, *adj.* Great. V. MEKYL.

MILD, *s.* A species of fish, Orkney.

"Many other fish are caught about this coast, but in general in inconsiderable quantities, called in this country, *milds*, bergills, skate and frog." P. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xiv. 314.

It is probably the same fish, which G. Andr. describes, as not less rare than beautiful. *Mialld-r*, piscis pulcherrimi nomen, sed captu rarus; Lex. p. 178.

MILDROP, *s.* The mucus flowing from the nose in a liquid state.

His eyin droupit, quhole sonkin in his hede,
Out at his nose the *mildrop* fast gan rin.
Henrysone's Test. Creseide, *Chron. S. P.* i. 162.

A.S. *mele*, alveus, a hollow vessel, and *dropa*; or *drop-maelum*, guttatim, inverted?

MILK, *s.* A day annually observed in a school, on which the scholars present a small gift to their master; in return for which he gives them *the play*, as it is called, or freedom from their ordinary task, and provides for them a treat of curds and cream, sweetmeats, &c. Sometimes they have music and a dance. Loth.

This mirthful day has evidently at first received its designation from *milk*, as being the only or principal part of the entertainment.

To MILK *the tether*, a power ascribed to witches, of carrying off the milk of any one's cows, by pretending to perform the operation of milking upon a *hair-tether*, S.

It is singular, that the very same idea is to be found among the vulgar in Sweden at this day. I

am informed by a gentleman who resides in that country, that the wife of one of his tenants complained to him of a neighbouring female, that she witched away the milk of her cows by means of a *haar-rep*, i. e. a *hair-rope*.

The same effect is ascribed to what is called *trailing the tether*. On Rood-day, the Fairies are supposed to *trail* or *drag the tether* over the clover, in order to take away the milk. Hence, if one has an uncommon quantity of milk from one's cows, it is usually said, "You have been drawing the tether."

MILKER, *s.* A vulgar designation for a cow that gives milk, S.

MILKNESS, *s.* 1. The state of giving milk, S.

Afore lang days, I hope to see him here,
About his *milkness* and his cows to speer.
Ross's Helenore, p. 78.

2. Milk itself, improperly, S.

My ky may now rin rowtin' to the hill,
And on the naked yird their *milkness* spill;
She seenil lays her hand upon a turn,
Neglects the kebbuck, and forgets the kirn.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 3.

3. A dairy, S. A. Bor.

MILK-SYTH, *s.* A milk-strainer, a vessel used for straining milk, S. corr. *milsie*, *milsey*.

—Ane ark, ane almry, and laidills two,
Ane *milk-syth*, with ane swyne taill.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 159. st. 4.

This word has given rise to a proverb addressed to those who make much ado about nothing, or complain of the weight of that work which deserves not to be mentioned. *Ye are sair stressed wi' stringing the milsey*. This refers to the cloth, through which the milk is strained, being taken off the wooden frame, wrung out, and tied on again.

Sibb. views it "q. *milk-sieve*." But the last syllable is from *Sey* to strain, q. v. It is also called *the Sey-dish*.

MILK-WOMAN, *s.* A wet nurse; *a green milk-woman*, one whose milk is fresh, who has been recently delivered of a child, S.B.

To MILL *one out of a thing*, to procure it rather in an artful and flattering way, Loth. It seems nearly synon. with E. *wheedle*.

Isl. *mill-a* leuire, to mitigate.

*MILL, *s.* The vulgar name for a snuff-box, one especially of a cylindrical form, or resembling an inverted cone; also *snuff-mill*, *sneechin-mill*, S.

No other name was formerly in use. The reason assigned for this designation is, that when tobacco was introduced into this country, those, who wished to have snuff, were wont to toast the leaves before the fire, and then bruise them with a bit of wood in the box; which was therefore called a *mill*, from the snuff being *ground* in it.

I may observe, by the way that the word *mill* is radically from Isl. *mel-ia*, contundere, to beat; hence *mael*, farina, meal, and *mal-a* to grind. V. G. Andr. Lex. p. 174.

MILLER'S THUMB, *s.* The river Bullhead, S. Cottus Gobio, Linn.

"Gobius marinus; our fishers call it the *Miller Thumb*." Sibb. Fife, p. 121.

This name seems also known in E.

MILLOIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to mail.

Mine habergeon of *milloin* wark
Lasted me no more than my sark;
Nor mine acton of *milloin* fine,
First was my father's and then mine.
Sir Egeir, p. 7.

Teut. *maelien van't pansier*, rings of mail; *maelien-koller*, a breastplate. In a MS. copy, transcribed, as would seem, from a different edition, it is *millain*. This would suggest, that the armour described had been made in the city of Milan.

MILL-LADE, *s.* The mill-race. V. LADE.

MILL-LICHENS, *s.* In a mill, the entry into the place where the inner wheel goes, S.B.

Allied perhaps to Alem. *luch-an*, *bilohhan*, to shut; Su.G. *lykt*, an inclosure. Or, perhaps q. the lungs or lights of a mill. V. LYCHTNIS.

MILL-RING, *s.* The dust of a miln, S.B.

Su.G. *ring*, vilis.

MILL-STEW, *s.* Of the same sense with the preceding word. V. STEW.

MILNARE, *s.* A miller.

This *Milnare* had a dowchtyr fayre,
That to the Kyng had oft repayre.
Wyntown, vi. 16. 27. Sw. *moelnare*.

To MILT, *v. a.* To knock one down with a blow on the side, S. V. MELT.

MIM, *adj.* 1. Affectedly modest, prudish, S.

"She looks as *mim*, as if butter would na melt in her mouth," S. Prov.

"Had aff," quoth she, "ye filthy slate,
"Ye stink o' leeks, O feigh!
"Let gae my hands, I say, be quait:"
And vow gin she was skeigh
And *mim* that day.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

And now cam the nicht o' feet-washin',
And Bessie look'd *mim* and scare.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 295.

2. Prim, demure.

Now Nory all the while was playing prim,
As ony lamb as modest, and as *mim*;
And never a look with Lindy did lat fa'.
Ross's Helenore, p. 106.

3. Affecting great moderation in eating or drinking, S.

"A bit but, and a bit ben,
"Makes a *mim* maiden at the board end."
Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 9.

i. e. The maiden who eats in the kitchen, and in the larder, must of necessity have little appetite at the dining-table.

It might be supposed, that *mim* resembled Alem. *mamm-en*, to please, whence *mammende*, those who are meek, pleasant, or complacent; Schilter: and indeed, our term often includes the idea of an awkward and unnatural attempt to please. But as it is synon. with *Moy*, and occasionally interchanged with it, they have probably a common origin. V. MOY.

MIN, MYN, *adj.* Less, smaller.

They sould be exylt Scotland mair and *myn*.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 69.

i. e. more and less.

Idolateris draw neir, to burgh and land;
Reid heir your life at large, baith mair and *min*.
H. Charteris Adhort. Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. A. 6. b. V. MAWMENT.

It occurs in O.E.

His confession of treason, more and *mynne*,
Of nyne poinctes fayned, he then proclaymed.
Hardynge, p. 192.

Su.G. *minne*, Alem. *min*, id. *Michilu min*, much less. Belg. *min*, *minder*, Fr. *moins*, O.Fr. *mion*, Lat. *min-or*, Ir. *min*, small, delicate.

To MIND, *v. n.* 1. To remember, S.

"The instances of invading of pulpits are yet fewer, that is, none at all, as far as I *mind*, in the preceding years." Wodrow's Hist. i. 455.

A.S. *ge-myn-an*, *ge-mynd-gan*, Isl. *aminn-a*, Su.G. *minn-as*, Dan. *mind-er*, MoesG. *ga-mun-an*, meminisse, in memoriam revocare.

2. To design, to intend, S.

"Quhilk day they keipit, and brocht in thair cumpanie Johne Knox, quho the first day, after his cuming to Fyfe, did preiche in Carrile, the nixt day in Anstruther, *mynding* the Sonday, quhilk was the thrid, to preiche in Sanct Androis." Knox's Hist. p. 140.

To MIND, *v. a.* To recollect, to remember, S.

"My sister, (said a devout and worthy lady) can repeat a discourse from beginning to end; but for me, I never *mind* sermons." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 90.

MIND, *s.* Recollection, remembrance. *I had na the least mind of it;* I had totally forgot it, S.

To keep mind, to retain in remembrance, S.

—Ay *keep mind* to moop and mell,
Wi' sheep o' credit like thysel.
Burns, iii. 79.

One sense given of E. *mind* is, "memory, remembrancy." But in all the proofs Johns. gives, a prep. is prefixed, *in* mind, *to* mind, *out of* mind. I question much if in E. it is used as with us.

A.S. *ge-mynd*, Dan. *minde*. Isl. *minne*, Alem. *minna*, Su.G. *minne*, memoria. Hence the cup drunk by the ancient Goths, in *memory* of their ancestors, was called *minne*. V. SKOLL. Sibb. mentions *Minnyng daies*, minding or commemoration days; a phrase which I have not met with elsewhere.

MYNDLES, *adj.* 1. Forgetful.

God callis thaym vnto this fludc Lethe,
With felloun farde, in nowmer as ye se,
To that effect, that thay *myndles* becum
Baith of plesoure and panis al and sum.
Doug. Virgil, 192. 2. *Immemores*, Virg.

2. Oblivious, causing forgetfulness.

Wet in the *myndles* fiude of hell Lethe,
And sowpit in Styx the forcy hellis se,
His glottonyt and fordouerit ene tuo
He closit has, and sound gart slepe also.
Doug. Virgil, 156. 7.

3. Acting foolishly or irrationally, like a person in a delirium.

I ressauit him schip-brokin fra the sey ground,
Wilsum and misterfull of al warldis thyng,
Syne *myndeles* maid him my fallow in this ring.
Doug. Virgil, 112. 50.

—Half *myndles* againe scho langis sare
For tyll enquire, and here the sege of Troye,
And in ane stare him behaldis for joye.
Ibid. 102. 22.

Demens is used in both places, Virg.

To MYNDE, *v. a.* To undermine.

We holk and *mynde* the corneris for the nanis,
Quhil doun belife we tumlit all atanis.
Doug. Virgil, 54. 33. *Myne*, id. 183. 35.

To MYNG, MYNGE, *v. a.* To mix, to mingle.

Thre kynd of wolffis in the warld now ryngis:
The first ar fals pervertaris of the lawis,
Quhilk, undir poleit termes, falset *myngis*,
Leitand, that all wer gospell that thay schawis.
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 119.

Myngit, mingled, Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 5.

A.S. *meng-an*, Su.G. *meng-a*, Germ. *mengen*, id. *chimengide*, permixtim, Isidor. ap. Schilt. Chauc. *menged*, mingled.

MYNMERKIN, *s.* *V. MEMERKIN.*

MINNE, *v. a.*

Blithe weren thai alle,
And merkes gun thai *minne*;
Toke leve in the halle,
Who might the childe winne.
Sir Tristrem, p. 35.

"Apparently from *Mint* to offer.—They began to offer *marks* or money." Gl. It seems rather to signify, contribute; as allied to Isl. *mynd-a* procurare, from *mund* dos, pecunia. Teut. *muynigh-en*, communicare, participare.

MINNIE, MINNY, *s.* Mother; now used as a childish or fondling term, S.

Sen that I born was of my *minnie*,
I nevir wouit an uther but you.
Clerk, Evergreen, ii. 19.

This word, although now only in the mouths of the vulgar, is undoubtedly very ancient. It is nearly allied to Belg. *minne* a nurse; a wet nurse; *minne-moer*, a nursing mother; *minne-vader*, a foster-father. This is to be traced to *minne*, love, as its origin; *minn-en*, to love. Teut. *Minne* is also the name of Venus. Correspondent to these, we have Alem. *minna*, love, *Minne*, Venus, *Meer-minne*, a Siren, *min-oon*, to love; Su.G. *minn-a*, id., also to kiss. Hence Fr. *mignon*, *mignot*, *mignard*, terms of endearment. This designation is thus not only recommended by its antiquity, but by its beautiful expression. *Love* and *Mother* are used as synon. terms. Can any word more fitly express the tender care of a mother, or that strength of affection which is due from a child, who has been nourished by the very substance of her body? It must be observed, however, that Isl. *manna* is used in the same sense as S. *minnie*. *Manna* dicunt pueri pro matercula. G. Andr. 175.

MINNIE'S MOUTHS, *s.* A phrase used to denote those who must be wheedled into any measure by kindness.

"The solistations, protestations and promises of

great reward, often used since the beginning of the Parliament, are here againe enlarged amply, and engyred finely for soupling such with sueeties, as they take to be *Minnie's mouthes.*" Course of Conformitie, p. 93.

Alem. *minlicho* is rendered suavissime, Schilter; so that it seems doubtful, whether the phrase, *minnie's mouthes*, refers to the indulgence given by a fond mother, or literally respects sweetness, as equivalent to the E. phrase, "having a sweet tooth."

To MYNNIS, *v. n.* To diminish, to grow less.

With the to wrestil, thou waxis euermore wicht;
Eschew thyne hant, and *mynnis* sall thy mycht.
Doug. Virgil, 98. 12.

Su.G. *minsk-a*, id. from *min* less; Lat. *min-us*.

To MINT, MYNT, *v. n.* 1. To aim, to take aim, to intend, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

Thare thai layid on thame dynt for dynt,
Thai myst bot seldyn quhare thai wald *mynt*.
Wyntown, viii. 16. 200. Ibid. ix. 27. 408.

So that the stane he at his fomen threw
Fayntly throw out the vode and waist arc flew;
Ne went it all the space, as he did *mynt*,
Nor, as he etlit, perfurnyst not the dynt.
Doug. Virgil, 446. 9.

—— For oft
There as I *mynt* full sore, I smyte bot soft.
King's Quair, iii. 32.

i. e. where, in taking aim, I threaten to give a severe stroke.

"For the Lords rebukes ar ever effectuall, he *mynteth* not against his enemies, bot he layeth on." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. S. 3. a.

i. e. he never takes aim, *without* also striking.

At the lyown oft he *mynt*,
Bot ever he lepis fro his dynt,
So that no strake on him lyght.
Ywaine, Ritson's E.M.R. i. 104.

Here it is the pret.

Mr. MacPherson views the word, in this sense, as allied to Su.G. *maatt-a*, Isl. *mid-a*, id. collineare.

2. To attempt, to endeavour, S.

This seems the meaning of the following passage.

Than Schir Golograce, for greif his gray ene brynt,
Wod wraith; and the wynd his handis can wryng.
Yit makes he mery magry, quhasa *mynt*,
Said, I sall bargane abyde and ane end bryng.
Gawan and Gal. iii. 10.

"Offer," Gl. But the line most probably should be read thus;

Yit makis he mery, magry quhasa mynt.

i. e. whosoever should attempt the contrary; or, whosoever should oppose him.

—— I sall anis *mynt*
Stand of far, and keik thaim to;
As I at hame was wont.
Peblis to the Play, st. 4.

"It is here alone, I think, we might learn from Canterbury, yea, from the Pope, yea, from the Turks or Pagans, modesty and manners; at least their deep reverence in the house they call God's ceases not till it have led them to the adoration of the timber and stones of the place. We are here so far the other way, that our rascals, without shame, in great numbers, makes such din and clamour in the house of the true God, that if they *minted* to use the like behaviour in my chamber, I would not be content till they were down the stairs." Baillie's Lett. 1. 96.

He speaks of the Assembly at Glasgow 1638.

To mint at a thing, to aim at it, or to make an attempt, S. A. Bor. Lincolns.

The lasses wha did *at* her graces *mint*,
Ha'e by her death their bonniest pattern tint.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 19.

To mint to, was formerly used in the same sense.

"If you *mint to* any such thing, expect a short deposition; and if the burrows be overthrown, that they cannot remove you, be assured to be removed out of their hearts for ever." Baillie's Lett. i. 51.

A.S. *ge-mynt-an*, disponere, statuere. This v. may be viewed as a frequentative from Alem. *mein-en*, intendere, to *mean*. For *meint-a*, *gimeint-a*, occur in the same sense. V. Schilter, p. 578.

MINT, MYNT, *s.* 1. An aim.

Now bendis he vp his burdoun with ane *mynt*,
On syde he bradis for to eschew the dynt.
Doug. Virgil, 142. 2.

Yit, quod Experience, at thee
Mak mony *mints* I may.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 83.

"*He makes ill mints*, spoken of one that hath given shrewd suspicions of ill designs." Rudd.

A ful fel *mynt* to him he made,
He bigan at the shulder-blade,
And with his pawm al rafe he downe, &c.
Ywaine, E.M.R. i. 110.

2. An attempt, S.

"But now alas! you are forced to behold bold *mints* to draw her [the church] off the old foundation to the sandy heapes of humane wisdome." Epistill of a Christian Brother, 1624, p. 8.

Dear friend of mine! ye but o'er meikle reese
The lawly *mints* of my poor moorland muse.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 393.

Alem. *meint-a* intentio, Schilter.

To MIRD, *v. n.* To meddle, to attempt, S.B.

'Tis nae to *mird* with unco fouk ye see,
Nor is the blear drawn easy o'er her ee.
Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

Thus dainty o' honours and siller I've tint;
Wi' lasses I ne'er mean to *mird* or to mell.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 335.

Shall we suppose that it was originally applied to acts of hostility; as allied to Isl. *myrd-a*, occulte interimere?

MIRE-BUMPER, *s.* The bittern, S. Ardea stellaris, Linn.

It seems denominated from the noise which it makes; E. *bump*, to make a loud noise. This Johns. derives from Lat. *bomb-us*, which indeed denotes a buzzing noise, also, that made by a trumpet. But the term is perhaps more immediately connected with Isl. *bomp-a*, pavire, to beat or strike against; *bomp* a stroke, ictus, allisio, G. Andr.

This animal seems to receive its name for the same reason, in a variety of languages. In the South of E. it is called *butterbump*, q. the *bumping butour* or *bittern*; in the North, *miredrum*, Gl. Grose; q.

the *drum* of the *mire:* Sw. *roerdrum*, *rohrtrummel*, either from *roer* a reed, and *trumma* drum, *trumla* to beat the drum; Teut. *roer-domp*, *roer-trompe*, id. Kilian. Or *roer* may, as Ihre conjectures, be from A.S. *raer-en* to bray as an ass. In Germ. it is called *mosskuhe*, q. *cow* of the *moss*, from the resemblance of its noise to that of bellowing. V. Moss-Bummer.

MYRIT, *pret.* Stupified, confounded.

Rutulianis wox affrayit with myndis *myrit.*
Doug. Virgil, 278. 35.

I scarcely think that this is the same with *merrit*, marred, as Rudd. conjectures; or from A.S. *myrr-an*, profundere, perdere. It seems merely a metaph. use of the E. v. *to mire*, which is often applied S.B. to a person in a state of perplexity from whatever cause.

MIRK, Myrk, Merk, *adj.* Dark.

And the *myrk* nycht suddanly
Hym partyd fra hys cumpany.
Wyntown, vi. 13. 103.

Amang the schaddois and the skuggis *merk*
The hell houndis herd thy youle and berk.
Doug. Virgil, 172. 8.

Isl. *myrkr*, *myrk*, Su.G. *moerk*, S.A. *mirk*, S.B. *mark*, A. Bor. *murk*, id.

Mirk, Mirke, *s.* Darkness. *In the mark*, or *mirk*, S. in darkness.

For sen ye maid the Paip a King,
In Rome I cowld get na lugeing
Bot hyde me in the *mirke.*
Lindsay's S.P.R. ii. 136.

It is undoubtedly in the same sense that R. Brunne uses *in mirke*, p. 176, although Hearne expl. it, "by mark."

A werreour that were wys, desceyt suld euer drede,
Wele more on the nyght, than opon the day,
In mirke withouten sight wille emys mak affray.

Leg. *enmys*, i. e. enemies.

A.S. *myrce*, Su.G. *moerker*, Dan. *morcker*, Isl. *myrkur*, id.

To Mirken, Myrkyn, *v. n.* To grow dark.

Bot now this dolorous wound sa has me dycht,
That al thing dymmis and *myrknys* me about.
Doug. Virgil, 395. 11.

Sw. *moerkna*, id. tenebrescere, Seren.

Mirklins, *adv.* In the dark, S.B. V. Ling, *term.*

Mirkness, *s.* Darkness.

— Thai slew thaim euirilkan,
Owtane Makdowell him allan,
That eschapyt, throw gret slycht,
And throw the *myrknes* off the nycht.
Barbour, v. 106. MS.

MYRKEST, *adj.* Most rotten; or perhaps most wet.

The forscast ay rudly rabutyt he,
Kepyt hys horss, and rycht wysly can fle,
Quhill that he cum the *myrkest* mur amang.
His horss gaiff our, and wald no forthyr gang.
Wallace, v. 293. MS.

Mirkest, Edit. 1648, 1758.

This is most probably from the same source with Isl. *morkinn*, Su.G. *murken*, rotten, putrid; *murket traa*, rotten wood. That part of a *moor* is said to be most rotten, which sinks most, or is most unfit to be trode on. G. Andr. connects the Isl. term with *moor*, solum grumis sterilibus obsitum; also, clay. In Finland *maerkae* signifies humid.

MIRKY, *adj.* "Smiling, hearty, merry, pleased; *mirky as a maukin*, merry as a hare," S.B.

For tho' ye wad your gritest art employ,
That *mirky* face o' yours betrays your joy.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 31.

"The third wis—as *mirkie* as maukin at the start, an' as wanton as a speanin lamb." Journal from London, p. 7.

Sibb. views it as radically the same with *smirky*, which is from A.S. *smerc-an* subridere. But as the *s* seems to enter into the original form of this word, perhaps the former is from A.S. *myrig*, merry, pron. hard, or from *myrg* pleasure.

MIRKLES, *s. pl.* The radicle leaves of Fucus esculentus, eaten in Orkney.

MIRL, *s.* A crumb, S.B. *nirl*, S. A. Bor. V. Murle, to crumble.

MIRLES, *s. pl.* The measles, Aberd. elsewhere *nirles*. Fr. *morbilles*.

MIRLYGOES, Merligoes, *s. pl.* It is said that one's eyes are *in the mirlygoes*, when one sees objects indistinctly, so as to take one thing for another, S.

Sure Major Weir, or some sic warlock wight,
Has flung beguilin' glamour o'er your sight;
Or else some kittle cantrip thrown, I ween,
Has bound in *mirlygoes* my ain twa een.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 86.

Look round about, ye'll see ye're farther north
By forty miles and twa this side the Forth:
The *mirligoes* are yet before your e'en,
And paint to you the sight you've seen the streen.
Morison's Poems, p. 134.

Fergusson seems to allude to some popular idea *that the merlygoes* are the effect of incantation.

A.S. *maerlic*, bright, q. dazzled with brightness. Perhaps rather q. *merrily go*, because when the faculty of sight is disordered, objects seem to dance before the eyes.

MIRROT, *s.* A carrot, S.B. Daucus carota, Linn.

This is the only term used for this root among the vulgar in Sutherland, who do not speak Gaelic; also, in Ross-shire.

It is pure Gothic. Su.G. *morrot*, id. Linn. writes it *morot*, Flor. Suec. 237. Ihre views it as denominated, either from its red colour, *morroed* denoting a brownish colour; or from *mor*, marshy ground, because, he says, it delights in marshy places. Lye mentions A.S. *mora* as denoting a root; Add. Jun. Etym. Aelfric renders *waldmora* cariota, [by L. carota, Somn.] This seems to signify, the wood-root, from *weald*, sylva, a wood, a forest; as *feld-mora*, a parsnip, q. the field-root. I am, therefore, inclined to differ from the learned Ihre, as to the etymon of *Morrod*, as he prefers that

from *mor* a marsh. It seems rather to mean, the *red root;* especially as Germ. *mor* signifies, fuscus.

MYRTRE, *adj.* Of or belonging to Myrtle.

The cyrculate wayis in hell Eneas saw,
And fand quene Dido in the *myrtre* schaw.
Doug. Virgil, 178. 34.

MYS, Myss, Miss, *s.* 1. A fault, an error, S.B.

Now haiff I lost the best man leiffand is;
O feble mynd, to do so foull a *myss!*
—To mend this *myss* I wald byrne on a hill.
Wallace, iv. 746. 762, MS.

Quhat haif we heir bot grace us to defend?
The quhilk God grant us till amend our *miss.*
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 108.

Thow be my muse, my gidare, and laid sterne,
Remitting my trespas, and euery *mys.*
Doug. Virgil, 11. 25.

Chaucer uses *mis* for what is wrong, and Gower.

Pryde is of euery *mysse* the prycke.

Conf. Am. F. 26, b. i. e. the spur to every thing that is evil; as he had previously said;

Pryde is the heed of all *synne.*

2. Evil, in a physical sense; calamity, suffering.

If anyes matens, or mas, might mende thi *mys,*
Or eny meble ou molde; my merthe were the mare.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 16.

Goth. *missa*, defectus, error, corruptela, Isl. *missa*, amissio. Thus *mis* is used in most of the Goth. dialects, as an inseparable particle, denoting defect or corruption.

MISBEHADDEN, *part. pa. A misbehadden word*, a term or expression that is unbecoming or indiscreet, such as one is apt to utter in anger, S.

A.S. *mis* and *behealden*, wary, from *beheald-en* attendere, also cavere, q. a word spoken incautiously.

To MISCALL, Misca', *v. a.* To call names to, S.

"Christ and Antichrist are both now in the camp, and are come to open blows: Christ's poor ship saileth in the sea of blood, the passengers are so seasick of a high fever, that they *miscall* one another." Rutherford's Lett. P. ii. ep. 52.

"They began to *misca'* ane anither like kailwives." Journal from London, p. 8.

MYSCHANCY, *adj.* 1. Unlucky, unfortunate, S.

— Sa stranglie his freynd and fallow dere,
That sa *myschancy* was, belouit he,
That rather for his lyfe himselfe left dee.
Doug. Virgil, 291. 49.

2. Causing unhappiness.

Bot netheles intill oure blynd fury,
Foryettand this richt ernistle thay wirk,
And for to drug and draw wald neuer irk,
Quhill that *myschancy* monstoure quentlie bet
Amyd the hallowit tempill vp was set.
Doug. Virgil, 47. 3.

MISCHANT, Meschant, *adj.* 1. Wicked, evil, naughty.

"Conarus heirand thir wourdis said, How dar ye *mischant* fulis pretend sic thyngis aganis me and my seruandis." Ballend. Cron. B. v. c. 6. Viri omnium impudentissimi. Boeth.

"*Mischant* instruments, as these twenty years bygone, so to this day, misleads so the court, that nothing can be got done for that poor prince." Baillie's Lett. i. 336.

2. It seems to be used in the sense of false.

I purpois not to mak obedience
To sic *mischant* Musis na Mahumetrie,
Afoir time usit into poetrie.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 4.

Fr. *meschant*, id. Perhaps the Fr. may be a corr. from Lat. *mentior, -iri*, to lie.

Mischant, Mishant, *s.* A wretch, a worthless person.

Mischievous *mishant*, we shall mell
With laidly language, loud and large.
Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 6.

"As to the care they professed of the King's preservation, any man might conjecture how he should be preserved by them, who exiled his grandfather, murdered his father,—and now at last had unworthily cut off his uncle and Regent, by suborning a *mischant* to kill him treacherously." Spotswood, p. 238.

Mischantlie, Meschantlie, *adv.* Wickedly.

Wee, *meschantlie*, haue re-admitted Messe,
Which, happilie, was from our sholders shaken.
Bp. Forbes, Eubulus, p. 163.

"Mr. Blair, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Hutcheson, were, without all cause, *mischantly* abused by his [Sydserf's] pen, without the resentment of the state, till his Majesty him self commanded to silence him." Baillie's Lett. ii. 454.

Mischant Youther, a very bad smell. This term is used both in the N. and W. of S. also in Loth.

Fr. *meschant odeur*, id.

Mischanpratt, *s.* A mischievous trick, Loth. properly *mischant pratt.* V. Pratt. S.B. say an *ill praitt*, id. and *ill-praitty*, mischievous.

MYSEL, *adj.* Leprous. V. Mesall.

MYSELL, *s.* Myself, S. corr.

Set we it in fyr, it will wndo *my sell*,
Or loss my men; thar is no mor to tell.
Wallace, iv. 421. MS.

MYSELWYN, *s.* Myself.

I am sad off *my selwyn* sa,
That I count not my liff a stra.
Barbour, iii. 320. MS.

From *me* and *sylfne*, accus. masc. of *sylfe* ipse.

To MYSFALL, *v. n.* To miscarry.

——Quha sa werrayis wrangwysly,
Thai fend God all to gretumly,
And tham may happyn to *myssfall*,
And swa may tid that her we sall.
Barbour, xii. 365. MS.

To MISFAYR, Misfare, *v. n.* To miscarry.

I haue in ryme thus fer furth tane the cure,
Now war I laith my lang labour *misfure.*
Doug. Virgil, 272. 18.

Fra this sair man now cummin is the King,
Havand in mynd great murmour and moving;

And in his hart greit havines and thocht;
Sa wantonly in vane al thing he wrocht,
And how the cuntrie throw him was *misfarne*,
Throw yong counsel; and wrocht ay as a barne.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. p. 22.

Misfarin, S.B. signifies ill-grown. A.S. *misfar-an*, male evenire, perire, to go wrong. Somner. Hence,

MYSFAR, *s.* Mischance, mishap.

Ingliss wardanis till London past but mar,
And tauld the King off all thair gret *mysfar*,
How Wallace had Scotland fra thaim reduce.
Wallace, xi. 940, MS.

MISHANTER, *s.* Misfortune, disaster, S.

For never since ever they ca'd me as they ca' me,
Did sic a mishap and *mishanter* befa' me.
Song, *Ross's Helenore*, p. 133.

Sibb. has rightly observed that this is from Fr. *misaventure*, q. *mis-aunter*. For indeed it occurs in the latter form in O.E.

The vnrygt ydo to poueremen to suche *mys-auntre* turnde. *R. Glouc.* p. 375.

To MISGRUGGLE, MISGRUGLE, *v. a.* 1. To disorder, to rumple; to handle roughly, S.

"I took her by the bought o' the gardy, an' gar'd her sit down by me; bat she bad me had aff my hands, far I *misgrugled* a' her apron." Journal from London, p. 8.

2. To disfigure, to deform; often applied to the change of the countenance in consequence of grief or hard treatment, S.B.

It seems originally the same with Belg. *kreukel-en*, to crumple, to ruffle, from *kreuk*, a crumple; Isl. *ruck-a*, Lat. *rug-a*, id. *Mis* seems redundant, as *Gruggle* is synon.

MISHAPPENS, *s.* Unfortunateness.

"My heart pitied the man; beside other evils, the *mishappens* of the affair, which could not be by any hand so compassed as to give content to all, made him fall in such danger of his Majesty's misinterpretation, that no other means was left him to purchase a good construction of his very fidelity." Baillie's Lett. i. 117.

MISHARRIT, *part. pa.*

And I agane, maistlike ane elriche grume,
Crap in the muskane aiken stok *misharrit*.
Palice of Honour, i. 19.

It seems to mean, disconcerted, disappointed, q. *unhinged*, from A.S. *mis*, and *hearro* a hinge.

Sibb. says, "perhaps *mis-scheirit*, hollow and shattered." He seems to refer to this very passage, and to view the term as applied by Doug. to the tree, instead of the person who took refuge in it.

To MISKEN, *v. a.* 1. Not to know, to be ignorant of, S. Yorks.

Quhay knawis not the lynnage of Enee?
Or quhay *miskennys* Troy, that nobyll cieté?
Doug. Virgil, 30. 47.

"Poor fowk's friends soon *misken* them." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 58.

2. To overlook, to neglect.

The vane gloir that my tua brethir takis in sic vane gentilnes, is the cause that thai *lichtlye me*, trocht the quhilk arrogant mynde that thai haf consauit, thai *mysken* God and man, quhilk is the occasione that I and thou sall neuyr get releif of our afflictione. Compl. S. p. 201. "Mistake," Gl. But this is not the sense. For this is nearly allied to *lichtlye*.

"He suddenly resolveth to do all that is commanded, and to forego every evil way, (yet much *miskenning* Christ Jesus) and so beginneth to take some courage to himself again, establishing his own righteousness." Guthrie's Trial, p. 89.

3. To seem to be ignorant of, to take no notice of; applied to persons, S.

"In all these things *misken* me, and all information from this," i. e. "Do not let the source of your information appear." Baillie's Lett. ii. 139.

"Sir William Waller's forces melted quickly to a poor handful; the Londoners, and others, as is their *miskent* custom, after a piece of service, get home." Ibid. ii. 2.

4. To let alone, to forbear, not to meddle with, to give no molestation to.

"Carlavrock we did *misken*. It could not be taken without cannon, which without time and great charges, could not have been transported from the castle of Edinburgh." Baillie's Lett. i. 159.

"Mr. Henderson, and sundry, would have all these things *miskent*, till we be at a point with England." Ibid. i. 368.

Isl. *miskun-a* is used in a sense nearly akin. It signifies to pity; misereor, G. Andr.

5. To refuse to acknowledge, to disown.

"The reasone quhairof Sanct Paule schawis in few wordis, saying: *Qui ignorat, ignorabitur*. He that *miskens* sall be *miskennit*. Meining this, gif we will nocht ken Goddis iustice and his mercy, offerit to vs in Christ, in tyme of this lyfe, God sall *misken* vs in the day of extreme iugement." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme 1552, Fol. 82. a.

6. *To misken one's self*, to assume airs which do not belong to one, to forget one's proper station, S.

To MYSKNAW, *v. a.* To be ignorant of.

Biddis thou me be sa nyce, I suld *mysknaw*
This calm salt water, or stabill fludis haw?
Doug. Virgil, 156. 50.

"Thairefter he geuis his awin iugement, quhilk is contrarius to al the rest: affirmyng the samyn but older scripture or doctor. And thairfore, is dere of the rehersing, becauss it was euir *misknawin* to the kirk of God, and all the ancient fatheris of the samyn." Kennedy (Crossraguell), Compend. Tractiue, p. 92.

MISLEARD, *adj.* 1. Unmannerly, indiscreet, Shirr. Gl. S.

Her *Nanesel* maun be carefu' now,
Nor maun she be *misleard*,
Sin baxter lads hae seal'd a vow
To skelp an' clout the guard.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 51.

2. It also signifies mischievous, S. V. FUTIE, and KITTLE, *adj.* Literally, ill-tutored; from *mis* and *lear'd*, i. e. learned. V. LERE, *v.*

To MISLIPPEN, *v. a.* To disappoint, S. Yorks.

To MISLUCK, *v. n.* To miscarry, not to prosper, S. Belg. *misluck-en*, id.

MISLUCK, *s.* Misfortune, S.

"Wha can help *misluck?*" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 75.

MISLUSHIOUS, *adj.* Malicious, rough, Gl. Ramsay.

Hutcheon with a three-lugged cap,
His head bizzen wi' bees,
Hit Geordy a *mislushios* rap,
And brak the brig o' 's neese
Right sair that day.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 279.

It seems to be expl. *malicious*, merely from the resemblance in sound. The proper idea is that of rough, severe, unguarded; *rackless*, synon.

To MISMAGGLE, *v. a.* To spoil, to put in disorder, to put awry, S.B.

"She bad me had aff my hands, for I misgrugled a' her apron, an' *mismaggl'd* a' her cocker-nony." Journal from London, p. 8.

Mis seems redundant here. V. MAGIL.

MISMAIGHT, *part. pa.* "Put out of sorts, mismatched," S. Gl. Sibb. from *mis* and *maik*, q. v.

To MISMARROW, *v. a.* To put out of sorts, to mismatch; generally applied to things which are sorted in pairs, when one is put for another: S. V. MARROW, *v.*

MISNURTURED, *adj.* Ill-bred, unmannerly.

"—Therefore that which idle onwaiting cannot do, *misnurtured* crying and knocking will do." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 27.

MISNOURTOURNESSE, *s.* Ill breeding, want of due respect.

"This homelines will not be with *misnourtournesse*, and with an opinion of paritie: albeit thou wilt be homely with him as with thy brother; yet thou mayest not make thy selfe as companion to him, and count lightly of him." Rollock on the Passion, p. 343.

To MISPORTION *one's self*, *v. a.* To eat to excess, to surfeit ones self, S.B.

To MISSAYE, *v. a.* To abuse, to rail at.

"*Item*, of them quha *missayes* the Baillies, or the Lord's Baillie in court of his office doing, it behoves him right there to cry him mercy, and therefore to make him amends." Baron Courts, c. 72.

Teut. *mis-seggh-en*, maledicere, malè loqui alicui, insectari aliquem maledictis.

MYSSEL, *s.* A vail. V. MUSSAL, *v.*

MISSETTAND, *part. pr.* Unbecoming.

In recompence for his *missettand* saw,
He sall your hest in euerie part proclame.
Palice of Honour, ii. 22.

Teut. *mis-sett-en*, male disponere. Instead of this *onsettin*, or *unsettin*, is the term now used, especially with respect to any piece of dress which, it is supposed, does not become the wearer. V. SET, *v.*

MISSILRY, *s.*

——Maigram, madness, or *missilry*,
Appostrum, or the palacy.——
Roull's Cursing, *Gl. Compl.* p. 330.

This denotes some eruption, perhaps leprosy. For while Germ. *masel* signifies the measles, *masel-sucht* is used for the leprosy; Su.G. *massel* for the scall, Lev. xxi. 20, and *massling* for the smallpox. V. MESALL.

MISSLIE, *adj.* "Solitary, from some person or thing being amissing or absent." Gl. Sibb.

To MISSWEAR, *v. n.* To swear falsely, S.

MISTER, MYSTER, *s.* Craft, art.

Ane engynour thair haif thai tane,
That wes sleast of that *myster*,
That men wyst ony fer or ner.
Barbour, xvii. 435, MS.

It is also found in O.E.

—— He asked for his archere,
Walter Tirelle was haten, maister of that *mister*.
R. Brunne, p. 94.

This is immediately from Fr. *mestier*, id. Menage derives this from Lat. *minister-ium*; Skinner, E. *mystery* a trade, from Gr. μυστηριον. Warton, however, contends that L.B. *magister-ium* is the origin, to which Fr. *maistrise* exactly corresponds. Hist. E. Poet. v. iii. xxxvii. &c.

MISTER, MYSTER, *s.* 1. Want, necessity, S.B.

Tharfor his horss ail haile he gaiff
To the ladyis, that *mystir* had.
Barbour, iii. 357. MS.

"*Mister* makes man of craft." Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 24.

"There's nae friend to friend in *mister*." Ibid. p. 31.

2. It sometimes denotes want of food, S.B.

And now her heart is like to melt away
Wi' heat and *mister*.——
Ross's Helenore, p. 59.

It is used as synon. with *Faut*.

There's been a dowie day to me, my dear;
Faint, faint, alas! wi' *faut* and *mister* gane,
And in a peril just to die my lane.
Ibid. p. 66. V. FAUT.

3. Any thing that is necessary.

—Grant eik leif to hew wod, and tak
Tymmer to bete airis, and vther *misteris*.
Doug. Virgil, 30. 26.

He ete and drank, with ful gude chere,
For tharof had he grete *myster*.
Ywaine, *Ritson's E.M.R.* i. 33.

Rudd. views this as the same with the preceding word, supposing that, as Fr. *mestier* signifies a trade or art, "because by these we may and ought to supply our necessities," the term "came to signify *need*, *lack*, *necessity*, *want*." Sibb. adopts this etymon.

Fr. *mestier* is indeed used as signifying need, or want. But it seems more natural to deduce *mister* from Su.G. *mist-a*, Dan. *mist-er*, to lose, to sustain the want, loss, or absence of any thing. Allied to these are Isl. *misser*, a loss, *misting*, he who is deprived of his property; Alem. *mizz-an* to want, Belg. *miss-en*.

To MISTER, *v. a.* To need, to be in want of, to have occasion for.

All trew Scottis gret fauour till him gaiff,
Quhat gude thai had he *mysterit* nocht to craiff.
Wallace, v. 558. MS.

O douchty King, thou askis counsale, said he,
Of that matere, quhilk, as semys me,
Is nouthir dirk nor doutsum, but full clere,
That *mysteris* not our auisis bene here.
Doug. Virgil, 374. 21.

The prep. *of* is sometimes added.

—"The saids Deputes exponed, that sum tyme it micht chance, that the King micht *mister of* his grit gunis and artillyrie in France." Knox's Hist. p. 233.

Mister'd, straitened, reduced to difficulties, S.B.

To MISTER, MYSTRE, *v. n.* To be necessary.

The King has than to consaill tan,
That he wald nocht brek doun the wall;
Bot castell, and the toun withall,
Stuff weill with men, and with wittaill,
And alkyn othyr apparaill
That mycht awaile, or ellis *mystre*
To hald castell, or toun off wer.
Barbour, xvii. 215. MS.

"Gif it *misters*," if it be necessary.

"And gif it *misters*, that secular power be callit in supporte and helping of halie kirk." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 31.

MYSTIR, *adj.* Necessary.

Then in schort time men mycht thaim se
Schute all thair galayis to the se,
And ber to se bayth ayr and ster,
And othyr thingis that *mystir* wer.
Barbour, iv. 631. MS.

MISTIRFUL, *adj.* Needy, necessitous.

"For the misere of *mistirful* men, and for the vepyng of pure men, the diuyne justice sal exsecut strait punitione." Compl. S. p. 194.

Unkend and *mysterfull* in the deseirtis of Libie
I wander, expellit from Ewrop and Asia.
Doug. Virgil, 25. 2.

"*Misterfou'* fowk mauna be mensfou';" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 24. "They who are in need must and will importune." Kelly, p. 304.

MISTRY, *s.*

The Erle of Herfurd thiddyrward
Held, and wes tane in our the wall;
And fyfty of his men with all;
And set in howssis sindryly,
Swa that thai had thar na *mistry*.
Barbour, xiii. 412.

In Ed. 1620, it is *mastrie*: in MS. *mercy;* which appears to be an error. The most natural sense of the passage is, that, being received within the walls, they were in no strait, or exposed to no danger from the enemy.

To MYSTRAIST, *v. n.* To mistrust, to suspect.

Ner the castell he drew thaim priwaly
In till a schaw; Sotheroun *mystraistit* nocht.
Wallace, ix. 1620. MS. V. TRAIST.

To MISTRYST, *v. a.* To break an engagement with, S. Gl. Sibb.

To MISTROW, *v. a.* 1. To suspect, to doubt, to mistrust.

Thai *mystrow* him off tratoury
For that he spokyn had with the King.
And for that ilk *mistrowing*
Thai tuk him and put [him] in presoun.
Barbour, x. 327. MS.

2. To disbelieve.

And in hys lettrys sayd he thane,
That the pepil of Ireland
Wnfaythful wes and *mystrowand*,
And lede thame all be fretis wyle,
Nowcht be the lauche of the Ewangyle.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 222.

Isl. *misstru-a*, Franc. *missitruw-an*, Belg. *mistrouw-en*, id. *mistrowig*, suspicious, *mistrowen*, a suspicion.

MISTROWING, *s.* Distrust, suspicion. V. the *v.*

To MYTH, *v. a.* To measure, to mete.

The myllare *mythis* the multure wyth ane mett skant,
For drouth had drunkin vp his dam in the dry yere.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 48.

A.S. *met-an*, *met-gian*, metiri.

To MYTH, MYITH, *v. a.* 1. To mark, to observe.

Scho knew him weille, bot as of eloquence,
Scho durst nocht weill in presens till him kyth,
Full sor scho drede or Sotheron wald him *myth*.
Wallace, v. 664. MS.

2. To shew, to indicate.

Thoght he wes myghtles, his mercy can he thair *myth*,
And wald that he nane harme hynt, with hart and with hand.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 18.

i. e. Although his strength was so far gone in the fight, that it might have been supposed he would have been irritated, yet he shewed mercy.

For the bricht helme in twynkland sterny nycht
Mythis Eurill with bemes schynand brycht.
Doug. Virgil, 289. 36.

The feverous hew intill my face did *myith*
All my mal-eis; for swa the horribill dreid
Haill me ouir set, I micht not say my creid.
Palice of Honour, i. 67.

"Myith, *mix.*" Gl. Pink. But there is no evidence that it ever bears this sense. It is radically the same with Isl. *mid-a*, locum signo. That there is a near affinity between this and the preceding verb, the one signifying to measure, and the other to mark, appears from what has been said in the illustration of MEITH, q. v.

MYTH, *s.* A mark. V. MEITH.

MITH, MEITH, *aux. v.* Might, S.B.

What I *mith* get, my Kate, is nae the thing;
Ye sud be queen, tho' Simon were a king.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 44. V. MAUCHT.

Su.G. *maatte*, anc. *matha*, id.

MYTING, *s.* 1. A term used to express smallness of size. It seems to carry the idea of contempt in the following passage.

Mandrag, memerkyn, mismade *myting*.
Evergreen, i. 120.

Perhaps from Teut. *myte*, *mydte*, acarus, a mite; or *myte*, any thing very minute, also, money of the basest kind.

2. A fondling designation for a child, pron. q. *mitten*, Ang.•

MITTALE, Mittaine, *s.* A bird of prey, of the hawk kind; *gleddis* and *mittalis* being classed together.

"*Item*, Anent ruikis, crawis, & vther foulis of rief, as ernis, bissartis, gleddis, *mittalis*, the quhilk distroyis baith cornis and wylde foulis," &c. Acts Ja. II. 1457. c. 95, Edit. 1566, Murray, c. 85.

It is certainly the same fowl which Dunbar calls *Myttaine*. V. *St. Martynis Fowle*.

MITTENS, *s. pl.* 1. "[*Mitaines*, Fr.] woollen gloves. *Mittens*, in England, at present, are understood to be gloves without fingers." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 163.

Lancash. id.; also, "a very strong pair to hedge in;" Gl. Tim Bobbin.

2. *To lay up one's mittens*, to beat out one's brains; a cant phrase, Aberd.

"For, thinks I, an' the horse tak a brattle now, they may come to *lay up my mittens*, an' ding me yavil an' as styth as gin I had been elf-shot." Journal from London, p. 4.

To MITTLE, *v. a.* To hurt or wound, by a fall, bruise, or blow, S.

I have sometimes thought that this might be a corruption of *mutilate*, a term much used in our old laws in the same sense; as,—"hurt, slaine, *mutilate*."—Acts Ja. VI. 1594, c. 227.

But as this would only correspond to the part. *mittlit*, the verb may be from Fr. *mutil-er*, Lat. *mutil-are*, id. I am not satisfied, however, that it is not allied to MoesG. *mait-an*, Isl. *meid-a*, mutilare, laedere, conscindere.

MIXTIE-MAXTIE, Mixie-Maxie, *adv.* In a state of confusion; suggesting the same idea with the E. *s. mishmash*, a mingle, S.

It is also used as if an adj.

Could he some *commutation* broach,—
He need na fear their foul reproach
Nor erudition,—
Yon *mixtie-maxtie* queer hotch-potch,
The coalition.
Burns, iii. 25.

Both the S. and E. terms are allied, the latter especially, which Dr. Johnson calls "a low word," to Su.G. *miskmask*, id.; congeries rerum multarum; Ihre, vo. *Fick-fack*.

MIZZLED, *adj.* Having different colours. The legs are said to be *mizzled*, when partly discoloured by sitting too near the fire, S.

This at first view might seem merely a peculiar use of E. *measled*, q. like one in the measles. But *mizzled* is a different term. It may be allied to A.S. *mistl*, varius, diversus, or rather to Isl. *mislitt* variegatus; *mislitan kyrtil*, tunicam variegatam, 2 Sam. 13. V. *Let*, color, Ihre. This word seems originally to have denoted loss of colour, Isl. *miss* signifying privation.

Teut. *maschelen*, however, is synon. *Maschelen aen de beenen*, maculae subrubrae quae hyeme contrahuntur, dum crura ad ignem propius admoventur; from *masche*, *maschel*, macula, a spot or stain.

MOBIL, Mobile, *s.* Moveable goods, or such as are not affixed to the soil; S. *moveables*.

Yone berne in the battale will ye noght forbere
For all the *mobil* on the mold merkit to meid.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 13.

It is more generally used in pl.

Fra euery part thai flokking fast about,
Bayth with gude will, and thare *moblis* but dout.
Doug. Virgil, 65. 25.

Fr. *meubles*, id.

MOCH, Mochy, *adj.* 1. Moist, damp.

Not [nocht] throw the soyl bot muskane treis sproutit,
Combust, barrant, vnblomit and vnleifit,
Auld rottin runtis quhairin na sap was leifit;
Moch, all waist, widderit with granis moutit,
A ganand den quhair murtherars men reifit.
Palice of Honour, i. 3. Edin. Edit. 1579.

2. Thick, close; misty. This is the sense of *mochy*. *A mochy day*, a dark misty day, S.

The E. use the phrase, *moky day*. But both Skinner and Johnson seem to understand it as if it were the same with *murky*, gloomy, rendering it *dark*. It is certainly synon. with S. *mochy*. *Muck*, Lincolns. signifies moist, wet.

Isl. *mokk-ne*, *mokk-r*, condensatio nubium, are evidently allied to our term, especially in the second sense. Dan. *mug* denotes mould, *muggen* mouldy: and in some parts of E. they say, *a muggy day*. But it most nearly resembles Isl. *mugga*, aer succidus et nubilo humidus; G. Andr. p. 181.

MOCH, *s.* A heap. This Sibb. mentions as the same with *Mowe*, q. v. from A.S. *mucg*, acervus.

To MOCHRE, Mokre, *v. n.* 1. To heap up, to hoard.

And quhen your Lords ar puir, this to conclude;
Thay sel thair sonnes and airs for gold and gude,
Unto aue *mokrand* carle, for derest pryse,
That wist never yit of honour, nor gentryse.
This worschip and honour of linage,
Away it weirs thus for thair disparage.
Thair manheid, and thair mense, this gait thay murle;
For mariage thus unyte of ane churle.
Priests of Peblis, *S. P. R.* i. 13.

Chaucer uses *muckre* and *mockeren* precisely in the same sense.

——— *Muckre* and ketche pens.
Troilus, iii. 1381.

Hence *Mukerar*, q. v., a covetous person. The verb is certainly allied to A.S. *mucg*, a heap, as Rudd. observes; but perhaps more immediately to Ital. *macchiare*, *mucchiare*, to accumulate. This, as many Ital. words are of Goth. origin, may be traced to Isl. *mock-a*, id. coacervare.

2. It is used to denote the conduct of those who are busy about trifling matters or mean work, S.B. pron. *mochre*.

3. To work in the dark, S.B.

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These are merely oblique senses of the verb, borrowed from the keenness manifested by a covetous person.

MOCHT, *aux. v.* Might.

The awfull King gart twa harraldis be brocht,
Gaiff thaim commaund, in all the haist thai *mocht*,
To chargis Wallace, that he suld cum him till,
Witht out promyss, and put him in his will.
Wallace, vi. 347. MS.

Forsoyth, at Troyis distruction, as I *mocht*,
I tuke comfort herof.——
Doug. Virgil, 20. 25.

A.S. *mot*, id. from *mag-an* posse; Alem. *maht*, Gl. Wynt. *moht-a*, from *mag-en*, *mog-en*.

MODE, MWDE, *s.* 1.

He ekyd thare manhad and thare *mwde*,
Thare-for thai drede na multytude.
Wyntown, viii. 27. 199.

"Mind, spirit," Gl. But it seems properly to denote courage; A.S. Sw. *mod*, id.

2. Anger, indignation; as E. *mood* is used.

Tho seyde Ysonde with *mode*,
——"Mi maiden ye han slain."
Sir Tristrem, p. 104.

Su.G. Isl. *mod*, ira, A.S. *mod-ian* irasci.

MODY, MUDY, *adj.* 1. Spirited, haughty; or perhaps, rather, bold.

xiii castellis with strenth he wan,
And ourcame many a *mody* man.
Barbour, ix. 659. MS.

Sw. *modig*, bold, brave, daring; Teut. *moedig*, spirited, mettlesome; Alem. *muat*, alacris, animosus, Germ. *muthig*, id. Alem. *muat*, mens, assumes a great variety of composite forms; as *fastmuate*, firmi animi vir, *gimuato*, gratiosus, *heizmuati*, iracundia, &c.

2. Pensive, sad, melancholy.

— Thou Proserpyne, quhilk by our gentil lawis
Art rowpit hie, and yellit loude by nycht,
In forkit wayis with mony *mudy* wicht!
Doug. Virgil, 121. 32.

To MODERATE, *v. n.* 1. To preside in an ecclesiastical court, whether superior or inferior, S.

"It is thought expedient that no Minister, *moderating* his Session, shall usurp a negative voice over the members of his Session." Act Assembly, Dec. 17. 1638.

The prep. *in* may have been omitted after *moderating*. It is used in our time.

"The Moderator of the former Assembly opens it with a sermon; but in case of his absence, his predecessor in that chair hath the sermon: and in absence of them both, the eldest Minister of the town where they meet, preacheth, and openeth the Assembly by prayer, and *moderates* till a new Moderator be chosen." Steuart's Collections, B. i. Tit. 15. § 19.

2. To preside in a congregation, at the election of a Pastor, S.

"When the day is come on which the electors were appointed to meet,—the Minister whom the Presbytery ordered to *moderate* at the election, having ended sermon, and dismissed the congregation, except these concerned, is to open the meeting of electors with prayer, and thereafter they proceed to vote the person to be their Minister." Steuart's Collections, B. i. Tit. 1. § 6.

MODERATOR, *s.* 1. He who presides in an ecclesiastical court, S.

—— "Declareth, that the power of Presbyteries and of provincial and general Assemblies, hath been unjustly suppressed, but never lawfully abrogate. And therefore that it hath been most lawful unto them, not withstanding any point unjustly objected by the Prelats to the contrare,—to choose their own *Moderatours*, and to execute all the parts of ecclesiasticall jurisdiction according to their own limits appointed them by the Kirk." Act Assembly, Dec. 5. 1638. Sess. 13.

The Pastor is constant Moderator of a Session, from the superiority of his office to those of Ruling Elders and Deacons. In a Presbytery, a new Moderator is generally chosen annually; in a Provincial Synod or Assembly, at every meeting.

2. The minister who presides in a congregational meeting, at the election of a Pastor, S.

—— "Thereafter they proceed to vote the person to be their Minister.—Which vote being taken and carefully marked, the *Moderator* is to pronounce the mind of the meeting, viz. that a call be given to the person named; which the clerk is to have ready drawn up to be read and signed by them in presence of the *Moderator*." Steuart's Collections, ubi sup.

MODERATION, *s.* The act of presiding, by appointment of Presbytery, in a congregation, in the election of a Pastor by the votes of the majority. When a minister is appointed to preside in this business, it is said that the Presbytery *grant a moderation* to the people, S.

MODYR, MODER, *s.* Mother.

Hys *modyr* fled with hym fra Elrislé,
Till Gowry past, and duelt in Kilspyndé.
Wallace, i. 149, MS.

Quha bettir may Sibylla namyt be,
Than may the glorius *moder* and madin fre?
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 160. 54.

A.S. Isl. Su.G. Dan. *moder*, Belg. *moeder*, Alem. *muater*, *muder*, Pers. *mader*.

MODYR-NAKYD, *adj.* Stark naked, naked as at one's birth, S. *mother-naked*.

Thre hundyre men in cumpany
Gaddryt come on hym suddanly,
Tuk hym out, quhare that he lay,
Of hys chawmyre befor day,
Modyr-nakyd hys body bare.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 261.

"Ye're as souple sark alane as some are *mother naked*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 85.

Teut. *moeder-naeckt*, id.

MODYWART, MODEWART, *s.* A mole, (talpa) S.

I gryppit graithly the gil,
And every *modywart* hil.
Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 19.

"I graunt thou may blot out all knawledge out of thy minde, and make thy selfe to become als

blinde as a *modewart.*" Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. O. 2, b.

Dan. *muldwarp*, Germ. *maulwurf*, Alem. *mul-uuerf*, A. Bor. *mouldwarp*. This is generally derived from A.S. *molde*, earth, and *weorp-an*, to throw or cast. Ray says, that *to wort* is to cast forth as a mole or hog doth. Hence it is probable that there may have been a Goth. *v.* of a similar form, entering into the composition of our name for the mole. A.S. *wrot-an*, Belg. *vroet-en*, *wroet-en*, Su.G. *rot-a*, are indeed used in a sense nearly allied, versare rostro, to root as a sow with its snout.

MOGGANS, *s. pl.* 1. Long sleeves for a woman's arms, wrought like stockings, S.B.

Had I won the length but of ae pair of sleeves,—
This I wad have washen and bleech'd like the snaw,
And on my twa gardies like *moggans* wad draw;
And then fouk wad say, that auld Girzy was braw. *Song, Ross's Helenore*, p. 134.

2. Hose without feet, Aberd. *Hairy moggans*, Fife; synon. with *hoggars*, Clydes., *hoeshins*, Ayrs., *loags*, Stirlings.

"The lads wis nae very driech o-drawin, but lap in amo' the dubs in a handclap; I'm seer some o' them wat the sma' end o' their *moggan.*" Journal from London, p. 5.

And mair attour I'll tell you trow,
That a' the *moggans* are bran new;
Some worsted are o' different hue,
An' some are cotton.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, Shop-bill.

Belg. *mouw*, a sleeve, pl. *mouwen;* A.S. *mogg*, longas tibias habens, Gl. MSS. ap. Schilter: but most nearly allied to Teut. *mouwken*, parva manica. It seems, indeed, the very same word.

MOGH, *s.* A moth, Ang. O.E. *mough.*

Langland says of a garment;

Shal neuer chest bymolen it, ne *mough* after byte it. *P. Ploughman*, Fol. 67, b.

"It shall never be moulded in chest, or eaten by a moth." This word is overlooked both by Skinner and Junius. In Edit. 1561, it is rendered *mought*, which is also used in the same sense O.E.

"Rust and *mought* distryith." Wiclif, Matt. 6. *Moughte*, Chaucer.

MOY, Moye, *adj.* 1. Gentle, mild, soft.

I wald na langer beir on brydil, bot braid up my heid:
Thair micht na mollat mak me *moy*, nor hald my mouth in;
I gar the reinyes rak, and ryf into schundyr.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 57.

Venus with this all glad and full of ioye,
Amyd the heuinly hald, rycht mylde and *moye*,
Before Jupiter doun hir self set.
Doug. Virgil, 478. 44.

2. Affecting great moderation in eating or drinking; *mim*, synon.

"A bit butt, and bit bend [ben], make a *moy* maiden at the board end;" S. Prov.; "a jocose reflection upon young maids, when they eat almost nothing at dinner; intimating, that if they had not eaten a little in the pantry or kitchen, they would eat better at the table;" Kelly, p. 31.

Moy is used in the sense of demure, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *mol* or *mou*, id. Lat. *moll-is;* Sibb. from Teut. *moy*, comptus, ornatus. I suspect that it is radically the same with *meek*. For Su.G. *miuk* seems to be formed from Isl. *mygia* humiliare. Verel. indeed gives *ob-miuka* as the Sw. synon. In like manner, Schilter deduces Teut. *muyck*, mollis, lenis, debilis, from *muoh-en*, *muen*, *muw-en*, vexare, affligere. What is a *meek* person, but one who is tamed and softened by affliction? Thus, our *moy* is evidently used, in the first passage, in allusion to a horse that is tamed by restraint and correction. Gael. *modh*, however, signifies modest.

Moylie, *adv.* Mildly.

Lo how that little lord of luve
Before me thair appeird,
Sae myld lyke and chyld lyk,
With bow three quarters scant;
Syne *moylie* and coylie,
He lukit lyke ane saint.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 8.

MOYAN, *s.* A species of artillery.

—— "Two great canons thrown-mouthed, *Mow* and her marrow, with two great Botcards, and two *Moyans.*" Pitscottie, p. 143. V. Botcard.

These have been called *moyans*, as being of a middle size, to distinguish them from those designed great; Fr. *moyen*, moderate. The term is still used, in this sense, in the artillery-service.

Anciently all the great guns were *christened*, as it was called, and had particular names given them. As these two, *Mow* and her *marrow*, i. e. fellow or mate, are said to have been *thrown-mouthed*, what is now denominated *spring-bored*, or unequal in the bore, they seem to be the same that are afterwards called *Crook Mow* and *Deaf Meg*, ibid. p. 191. *Mons Meg* received her name, as having been made at *Mons* in Flanders.

MOYEN, Moyan, *s.* 1. Means for attaining any end whatsoever.

"Therfore the Prophet so straitly denunced death, that the King may be moved to lift his hope aboue nature, and all naturall *moyen*, and of God onlie to seek support." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. B 8, a. Lond. Ed.—"all natural means." V. the *v.* sense 1.

2. Interest, means employed in behalf of another, S.

"By *moyen* he [Bothwell] got presence of the King in the garden, where he humbled himself upon his knees." Calderwood, p. 243.

"*Moyen* does mickle, but money does more;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 243.

3. Means of subsistence, money appropriated for the support of men in public office.

"But the Church—thought meet to intercede with the Regent and Estates, for establishing a sure and constant order in providing men to those places, when they should fall void, and setling a compe-

tent *moyen* for their entertainment." Spotswood, p. 258.

Be the moyan of, by means of.

"Therefore the Apostle sayis, 1. Cor. 12. 13. that *be the moyan* of his halie spirite, all wee quha are faithfull men and women, are baptized in one bodie of Christ; that is wee are conjoyned, and fastned vp with ane Christ, *be the moyan* (sayis hee) of ane spirite." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. I. 2. b. 3. a.

Fr. *moyen*, a mean. Gael. *moigh-en* is used to denote interest.

To MOYEN, MOYAN, *v. a.* 1. To accomplish by the use of means.

"Alwaies yee see this conjunction is *moyaned* be twa speciall moyans, be the moyan of the halie spirit, and be the moyan of faith." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. H. 3, b.

2. To procure; implying diligence, and often also interest, S.

Moyent. A weil-moyent man, one who has good means for procuring any thing, S.B.

Fr. *moyenn-er*, to procure. This verb was anciently used in E., as denoting the use of means for attaining an end.

"At whose instigacion and stiring I (Robert Copland) have me applied, *moiening* the helpe of God, to reduce and translate it." Ames's Hist. Printing, V. Divers. Purley, i. 299. Fr. *moyennant*, id.

MOYENER, MOYANER, *s.* One who employs means in favour of another.

"He hath maid death to vs a farther steppe to joy, and a *moyaner* of a straiter conjunctioun." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. B. 7. a.

"Quhilk ar the *moyaners* of this conjunction, vpon the part of God, and quhilk ar the *moyaners* vpon the part of man? Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. II, 1, a.

MOYENLES, *adj.* Destitute of interest.

Bot simple sauls, unskilfull, *moyenles*,
The puir quhome strang oppressors dois oppres,
Few of their right or causses will take keip.
Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 373.

To MOIF, *v. a.* To move.

Moif the not, said he than,
Gyf thou be ane gentyl man.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, a. 31.

MOYT.

Stude at the dure *Fair calling* hir vschere,—
And *Secretee* hir thrifty chamberere,
That besy was in tyme to do seruise,
And othir *moyt* I cannot on auise.
King's Quair, iii. 24.

This seems to signify, many; from O.Fr. *moult*, *mout*, adv. much, beaucoup, Dict. Trev.; Lat. *mult-um*.

To MOKRE, *v. a.* To hoard. V. MOCHRE.

MOLD, *s.* The ground, E. *mould*. V. MÙLDE.

MOLE, *s.* A promontory, a cape; apparently the same with S. *Mull*.

Thai raysyt saile, and furth thai far,
And by the *mole* thai passyt yar,
And entryt sone in to the rase.
Barbour, iii. 696. MS.

V. MULL and RAISS.

MOLLACHON, *s.* A small cheese, Stirlings. Gael. *mulachan*, a cheese, Shaw.

MOLLAT, MOLLET, *s.* 1. The bit of a bridle.

Thair micht na *mollat* mak me moy, nor hald my mouth in.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 57.

V. MOY.

2. According to Rudd., the boss or ornament of a bridle.

Thare harnessing of gold richt derely dicht,
Thay rang the goldin *mollettis* burnist brycht.
Doug. Virgil, 215. 27.

Rudd. refers to Fr. *moulette*, the rowel of a spur; or *mullet*, a term in heraldry for a star of five points. V. next word.

MOLLET-BRYDYL, *s.* A bridle having a curb.

"Sone efter Makbeth come to vesy hys castell, & becaus he fand not Makduf present at the werk, he said; This man wyl not obey my chargis, quhill he be riddin with ane *mollet brydyl*." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 6. Nisi *lupato* in os injecto, Boeth.

Perhaps *mollet* may have been formed from Teut. *muyl*, Germ. *maul*, Su.G. *mul*, the mouth; especially as Teut. *muyl-band* signifies a headstall for a horse, a muzzle, and Sw. *munde-stycke*, q. something that pricks the mouth, has precisely the same meaning with the S. term. Seren. uses the very word employed by Boece, *lupatum*. Isl. *mel*, Su.G. *myl*, however, denote a bridle, a curb; fraenum, Verel.

To MOLLET, *v. n.*

Gif thay thair spirituall office gydit,
Ilk man micht say, thay did thair partis:
Bot gif thay can play at the cartis,
And *mollet* moylie on ane mule,
Thocht thay had neuer sene the scule;
Yit at this day, als weill as than,
Will be maid sic ane spirituall man.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 270.

This verb, evidently used for the alliteration, refers to the management of a mule in riding. But the precise signification is doubtful. It is most probably formed from MOLLAT, *s.*

MOLLIGRANT, *s.* The act of whining, complaining, or murmuring, Ang.

Isl. *mogl-a*, to murmur, *mogl-a*, murmur, and *graun*, os et nasus, q. such whining as distorts the countenance; or, as including two ideas nearly connected, *grunnia*, murmuring, and grunting. Teut. *muyl-en*, mutire, mussitare; *muyl-er*, mussitator.

MOLLIGRUB, MULLYGRUB, *s.* The same with *molligrant*, S.

Poor Mouldy rins quite by himsel,
And bans like ane broke loose frae hell.
It lulls a wee my *mullygrubs*,
To think upon these bitten scrubs,
When naething saves their vital low,
But the expences of a tow.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 333.

Johnson renders E. *mulligrubs*, "the twisting of the guts."

"Sick of the *mulligrubs;* low-spirited, having an imaginary sickness;" Grose's Class. Dict.

Germ. *grob*, signifying great; this might denote a great complaint or murmuring.

MOMENT-HAND, *s.* The hand of a clock or watch which marks the seconds, S.

MON, MONE, MUN, MAUN, *aux. v.* Must.

Fast folow ws than sall'thai,
And sone swa *mone* thai brek aray.
Wyntown, viii. 38. 148.

Sum time the text *mon* haue ane exposicioun,
Sum tyme the coloure will cause ane litill addicioun. *Doug. Virgil*, 9. 27.

The force of this verb is well expressed in the following lines:

—— "You *maun* gang wi' me, fair maid."
"To marry you, Sir, I'se warrand;
"But *maun* belongs to the king himsel,
"But no to a country clown;
"Ye might have said, 'Wi' your leave, fair maid,'
"And latten your *maun* alane."
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 327.

Moun is used by Wiclif, and *mun* by Minot.

"As long tyme as thei han the spouse with hem thei *moun* not faste." Mark 2.

Bot all thaire wordes was for noght,
Thai *mun* be met if thai war ma.
Minot's Poems, p. 3.

Maun, S.; *mun*, Cumb. Yorks. Isl. *mun*, id. *Eg mun giora*, facturus sum; *Fra qwinno ok barn the ganga mona;* Uxores et liberos relinquent; *Fra wives and bairns they mun gang*, S. Runolph. Jonas observes, in his Isl. Grammar, that *eg skal* and *eg mun* are auxiliary verbs, which signify nothing by themselves; but, added to other verbs, correspond to Gr. μελλω. It may be remarked, however, that *mun* S. and A. Bor. is more forcible than the Isl. term. The latter respects the certainty of something future; the former denotes not only its futurition, but its necessity.

Ihre traces this word to Moes.G. *And thata munaida thairhgangan;* He was to pass that way, Luk. xix. 4. Δι' ἐκεινης ἐμελλε διερχεσθαι; Gr. *Munaida*, however, is from *mun-an*, *mun-jan*, to think, to mean.

I have sometimes been inclined to view *mon*, *man*, *maun*, as an oblique use of A.S. *magon*, possunt; for we frequently urge the *necessity* of doing a *thing*, because it is in one's *power*. But, although MoesG. *magun*, from *mag-an*, posse, corresponds to A.S. *magon*, we have no evidence of its being used to denote necessity. We may, therefore, either suppose that the MoesG. verb, primarily signifying to intend, admitted of a secondary sense; or that there was another verb of the same form corresponding to Gr. μελλω.

To MONE, *v. a.* To take notice of, to animadvert upon.

Bot othyr dedis nane war done,
That gretly is apon to *mone*.
Barbour, xix. 526, MS.

A.S. *mon-ian*, *man-ian*, *myn-egian*, notare, animadvertere, Lye; to cite, Somn. Su.G. *mon-a*, to remember.

MONE, *s.* Mane.

Out throw the wood came rydand eatines twane,
Ane on ane asse, a widdie about his *mone*.
The vther raid ane hiddeous hors vpone.
Palice of Honour, i. 12. Ed. 1579.

This is used *rhythmi causa*.

MONE, *s.* The moon; *meen*, Aberd.

——Fyr all cler
Sone throw the thak burd gan apper,
First as a sterne, syne as a *mone*.——
Barbour, iv. 127, MS.

Be than the army of mony ane Gregioun,
Stuffit in schippis come fra Tenedoun;
Still vnder freyndlie silence of the *Mone*,
To the kend coistis speding thame full sone.
Doug. Virgil, 47. 28.

In Aberd. and other northern counties, the pronunciation is *meen*, also in some parts of Perths.

——It tells a' the motion o'
The sin, *meen*, and sev'n starns.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 29.

A.S. *mona*, Germ. *mon*. In the other Northern dialects, *a* or *e* is used, instead of *o*. Isl. *mana*, Alem. *mano*, Su.G. Dan. *maane*, Belg. *maen*, MoesG. *mena*. The latter approaches most nearly to a word used by the prophet Isaiah, which has been understood by the most learned interpreters as denoting the moon. "Ye are they that prepare a table for *Gad*, and that furnish the offering unto *Meni*." Isa. lxv. 11. As *Gad* is understood of the *Sun*, we learn from Diodor. Sicul. that *Meni* is to be viewed as a designation of the *moon*. This name coming from a root which signifies to number, it has been supposed that it was given to the moon, because the nations in general numbered their months from her revolutions. The moon was anciently called Μηνη, *Mene*, before she received the name of Σελην, Selene. This name of the moon, according to Eusebius, occurs in the Poems of Orpheus. The Latins had their goddess *Mana*. Some nations made the moon a masculine deity, calling him Μην, as the Roman writers spoke of *Deus Lunus;* for the moon, it has been said, was viewed as of the masculine gender in respect of the Earth, whose husband he was supposed to be; but as a female in relation to the Sun, as being his spouse. Vide Vitring. in Isa. lxv. 11. El. Sched. de Dis Germ. p. 136.

As nothing could be more absurd than to ascribe sex to Deity, the folly of the system of the heathen appears, in a striking light, from the great confusion of their mythology in this respect. The Sun himself was sometimes considered as a Goddess. In A.S. the name of this luminary is feminine, as Spelman, Hickes, and Lye have observed; for the Germans viewed the sun as the wife of *Tuisco*. On the other hand, *Mona*, the word used to denote the Moon, is masculine. Ulphilas, in his version, sometimes gives the sun a masculine name, *Uil;* although *Sunno*, a word of the feminine gender, is most commonly used.

It had occurred to me, that A.S. *mona* bears strong marks of affinity to the v. *mon-ian*, monere,

to admonish, to instruct; and that the name might originate from some Goth. *v.* of this signification, as Heb. יִרֵחַ, *jarehh*, the moon, is from יָרֵחַ, *jareh*, in hiphil, docuit, monstravit; q. that which admonishes the husbandman as to times and seasons. Upon looking into Wachter, I find that he derives the Goth. name of this luminary from *man-a* monere, as the ancient Germans would undertake nothing of importance without examining the state of the moon. The ancient Goths, says Rudbeck, paid such regard to the moon, that some have thought that they worshipped her more than the sun. Atalantis, ii. 609.

Prognostications concerning the weather, during the course of the month, are generally formed by the country people in S. from the appearance of the *new moon*. It is considered as an almost infallible presage of bad weather, if she *lies sair on her back*, or when her horns are pointed towards the zenith. It is a similar prognostic, when the new moon appears *with the auld moon in her arms*, or, in other words, when that part of the moon which is covered with the shadow of the earth is seen through it.

A *brugh* or hazy circle round the moon is accounted a certain prognostic of rain. If the circle be wide, and at some distance from the body of that luminary, it is believed that the rain will be delayed for some time; if it be close, and as it were adhering to the disk of the moon, rain is expected very soon. V. Brugh.

There is the same superstition with regard to the first mention of the term *Moon*, after this planet has made her first appearance, that prevails with respect to that day of the week to which she gives her name. V. Mononday. Some to prevent the dangerous consequences of the loquacity of a female tongue, will anxiously inquire at any male, "What is that which shines so clearly?" or, "What light is that?" that *he* may pronounce the portentous term. In this case, the charm is happily broken.

Another superstition, equally ridiculous and unaccountable, is still regarded by some. They deem it very unlucky to see the new moon for the first time, without having *silver* in one's pocket. Copper is of no avail.

Both Celts and Goths retain a superstitious regard for this planet, as having great influence on the lot of man.

"The moon, in her increase, full growth, and wane, are with them the emblems of a rising, flourishing, and declining fortune. At the last period of her revolution, they carefully avoid to engage in any business of importance; but the first and the middle they seize with avidity, presaging the most auspicious issue to their undertakings. Poor Martinus Scriblerus never more anxiously watched the blowing of the west wind to secure an heir to his genius, than the love-sick swain and his nymph for the coming of the new moon to be noosed together in matrimony. Should the planet happen to be at the height of her splendour when the ceremony is performed, their future life will be a scene of festivity, and all its paths strewed over with rose-buds of delight. But when her tapering horns are turned towards the N., passion becomes frost-bound, and seldom thaws till the genial season again approaches." P. Kirkmichael, Banffs. Statist. Acc. xii. 457.

"They do not marry but in the waxing of the moon. They would think the meat spoiled, were they to kill the cattle when that luminary is wanting [l. waning]." P. Kirkwall, Orkn. Statist. Acc. vii. 560.

This superstition, with respect to the fatal influence of a waning moon, seems to have been general in S. In Angus, it is believed, that, if a child be put from the breast during the waning of the moon, it will decay all the time that the moon continues to wane. As it is now discovered that the moon has an influence in various diseases, some suppose that it may have been really observed, that the waning moon had been less favourable to children in this situation.

In Sweden, great influence is ascribed to the Moon, not only as regulating the weather, but as influencing the affairs of human life in general.

I am informed by a respectable Gentleman, who has resided many years in that country, that they have a sort of Lunar Calendar, said to have been handed down from the Monks, to which considerable regard is still paid. According to this, no stress is laid on the state of the weather on the first and second days of the moon. The third is of some account. But it is believed, that the weather, during the rest of the month, will correspond to that of the fourth and fifth days. It is thus expressed:

Prima, secunda, nihil;
Tertia, aliquid;
Quarta, quinta, qualis,
Tota Luna talis.

He justly remarks, that, as the Moon's influence on the waters of our earth has been long admitted, by a parity of reason, she may be supposed to affect our atmosphere, a less dense fluid; although it cannot be determined on any satisfactory ground, at what particular period of her age, the days of prognostication should be selected; or if it were supposed, that her influence would be greater at any one period, that of the full moon might seem to have the best claim.

As in the dark ages, the belief of the influence of the Moon regulated every operation of agriculture, of economy, and even of medicine; at this day, the lower orders in Sweden, and even a number of the better sort, will not fell a tree for agricultural purposes in the wane of the moon; else, it is believed, it will shrink and not be durable. A good housewife will not slaughter for her family, else the meat will shrivel and melt away in the pot. Many nostrums are reckoned effectual, only when taken during the first days of the moon. Annual bleeding must by no means be performed in the wane. Gardeners, in planting and sowing their crops, pay particular attention to the state of the moon. V. St. Martin's Day.

The superstitions of our own countrymen, and of the Swedes, on this head, equally confirm the ac-

count given by Cesar concerning the ancient Germans, the forefathers of both. "As it was the custom with them," he says, "that their matrons, by the use of lots and prophecies, should declare, whether they should join in battle, or not, they said, that the Germans could not be victorious, if they should engage before the *new moon*." Bell. Gall. L. i. c. 50. They reckoned new, or full moon, the most auspicious season for entering on any business. The Swedes do not carry this farther than they did. Coeunt, says Tacitus, certis diebus, quum aut inchoatur Luna, aut impletur. Nam agendis rebus hoc auspicatissimum initium credunt.

From a passage in one of Dunbar's Poems, it would appear to have been customary, in former times, to swear by the Moon.

Fra Symon saw it ferd upon this wyse,
He had greit wounder; and *sueiris by the Mone*,
Freyr Robert has richt weil his devoir done.
Maitland's Poems, p. 79.

It is strange that, in a land so long favoured with clear gospel-light, some should still be so much under the influence of the grossest superstition, that they not only to venture on divination, but in their unhallowed eagerness to dive into the secrets of futurity, even dare directly to give homage to "the Queen of heaven." We have the following account of this heathenish act.

"As soon as you see the first new moon of the new year, go to a place where you can set your feet upon a stone naturally fixed in the earth, and lean your back against a tree; and in that posture hail, or address, the moon in the words of the poem which are marked; if ever you are to be married, you will then see an apparition, exactly resembling the future partner of your joys and sorrows."

The words referred to are;

'O, new Moon! I hail thee!
'And gif I'm ere to marry man,
'Or man to marry me,
'His face turn'd this way fast's ye can,
'Let me my true love see,
'This blessed night!'
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 31. 32.

V. Yerd-Fast.

It is well known, that, among the ancient Greeks and Romans, the Moon was supposed to preside over magic. According to this attribute she was known by the name of Hecate. Hence Jason, when about to engage in magical ceremonies, has this invocation put in his mouth by Ovid.

——— Modo Diva triformis
Adjuvet, et praesens ingentibus annuat ausis.
Metamorph. Lib. vii.

But he waits three nights, till the moon was full.

Tres aberant noctes, ut cornua tota coirent,
Efficerentque orbem.——

She was called *triformis*, because she appeared as the Moon or Luna in heaven, as Diana on earth, and as Proserpine in hell.

She was also acknowledged as the goddess who presided over love. Hence, notwithstanding the great difference of character between Venus and the chaste Diana, it is asserted, that according to the heathen mythology, they were in fact the same. That the Moon, or Isis, was the guardian of love, *is testified by Eudoxus, ap. Plutarch. Lib. de Osiride et Iside. She is exhibited in the same light by* Seneca *the Tragedian, in Hippolyt.*

Hecate triformis, en ades coeptis favens,
Animum rigentem tristis Hippolyti doma:
Amare discat, mutuos ignes ferat.

The same thing appears from Theocritus, in Pharmaceutr. V. El. Sched. de Dis German. p. 158—161.

Moneth, *s.* A month. This form of the word is still retained by some old people, S.

——In the *moneth* that year of May,
James of Gladstanys on a day
——Com, and askyt suppowal
At the Kyng of Scotland.
Wyntown, ix. 24. 3.

A.S. *monath*, id. from *mona*, the moon, as denoting a revolution of that luminary. According to Mr. Tooke, "it means the period in which that planet *moneth*, or compleateth its orbit." Divers. Purley, ii. 417. The observation is very ingenious, although there are no vestiges of a verb of this form in the A.S. or any of the Gothic languages. The termination *at*, to which A.S. *ath* seems equivalent, is, according to Wachter, the medium of the formation of substantives from verbs, and of abstracts from substantives.

The Anglo-Saxons, counting by lunar months, reckoned thirteen in the year. The ancient northern nations were more happy in the names they gave to their months, than we who have borrowed from the Romans. For the particular designations were expressive of something peculiar to the season. The Anglo Saxons, as Bede informs us, called January *Giuli*, as would seem, from the feast celebrated about this time; February, they called *Sol-monath*, because the sun, Dan. *soel*, began to extend his influence. *Rhed-monath* was their March, either from *Rheda*, a goddess to whom they sacrificed at this time; or, according to Wormius, from *red-en*, to prepare, because this was the season of preparation for nautical expeditions. April was named *Eostur-monath*, from the heathen goddess *Eostre;* May, *Trimilchi*, because in this month they began to *milch* their cattle *thrice* a day. June and July were called *Lida*, as being mild; A.S. *lith*, mollis, mitis. August was *Weide-monath*, q. the month of weeds, because they abound then. *Haleg-monath* corresponded to our September, so called, because it was much devoted to religion; q. *holy* month. *Wynterfyllit* was the name of October, q. full of winter. November was called *Blot-monath*, or the month of sacrifices, because the cattle, that were slaughtered during this month, were devoted to the gods. December, as well as January, was denominated *Giuli*. V. Bed. de Tempor. Ratione, c. 13.

The names which, according to Verstegan, were given to the months by the Pagan Saxons, or ancient Germans, differ considerably from those mentioned by Bede. January, he says, was called *Wolf-monat*, because at this time people are most in danger of being devoured by wolves, which, by reason of the severity of the season, finding it more difficult to obtain their usual prey, draw near to the haunts of

men. February was called *Sprout-Kele*, because then the cole-wort begins to send forth its tender sprouts. March, *Lenct-monat*, because the days then begin, in *length*, to exceed the nights.—Hence the fast of *Lent*, as being observed at this time. April, May, June, and July, were designed *Oster-monat*, *Tri-milki*, *Weyd-monat*, and *Hey-monat*. But he views *Weyd-monat* as receiving its name, because the beasts did *weyd*, or go to feed, in the meadows; whence Teut. *weyd*, a meadow. August was called *Arn* or rather *Barn-monat*, because the barns were then filled with corn. September, *Gerst-monat*, from *gerst*, barley, as being yielded in this month; and October, *Wyn-monat*, because although the ancient Germans had not wines of their own produce, they got them at this season from other countries. November they denominated *Wint-monat*, because of the prevalence of the winds. For, from this season, the Northern mariners confined themselves to their harbours till *Fare-maen*, or March, invited them to renew their expeditions. December was called *Winter-monat*. V. Verstegan's Restitut. c. 3.

The Danes still use distinctive names for the lunar months, by which they reckon their festivals. The first is *Diur-Rey*, or *Renden;* so called, because the wild beasts are then rutting. The second is *Thor-maen*, being consecrated to the god *Thor*. The third is *Fare-maen*, because at this time men begin to *fare*, or set out on different expeditions. Wormius, however, derives it from *Faar*, sheep, as they are then put upon the tender grass. The fourth is *May-maen*, not from the Latin name, but from Dan. *at maye*, which signifies to adorn with verdant leaves and with flowers; as denoting the pleasantness of this month. The fifth is *Sommer-maen*, or summer month. The sixth *Orme-maen*, because of the abundance of worms and insects; or, according to Loccenius, because then worms are copiously bred from putrefaction; Antiq. Sueo-G. p. 20. The seventh is *Hoe-maen* or Hay-month, because about this time *hay* is made. The eight is *Korn-maen*, because the *corns* are brought home. The ninth is *Fiske-maen*, as being accounted a month favourable for *fishing*. The tenth is *Saede-maen*, being the season for *sowing*. The eleventh is *Polse-maen*, as being the time when puddings are made, because the cattle are slaughtered during this month. The twelfth is *Jule-maen*, or *Yule*-month. It must be observed, however, that these months, as well as those of the Anglo-Saxons formerly mentioned, do not exactly correspond to ours. The thirteenth month, when it occurs, is inserted in summer, and called *overlobs-maen*, or intercalary month.

The following are the names given by the Danes to the solar months. January they call *Glug-manet* from *glugge*, a window, vent, or opening; either, according to Wormius, because the windows are then shut, or because this month is, as it were, the window of the new year. February is *Blide-manet* or cheerful month; March, *Tor-manet;* April, *Fare-manet;* May, *May-manet;* June, *Sker-Sommer*, (Wolff's Dict. *skiersommer*, probably from *skier*, clear, bright;) July, *Orme-manet;* August, *Hoest-manet*, or harvest-month; September, *Fiske-manet;* October, *Sede-manet*, or seed-month; November, *Slacte-manet*, or slaughter-month; and December, *Christ-manet*, because the season of Christmas.

The Swedes call January *Thor*, asserting that the worship of this heathen deity was appropriated to this season. February is named *Goe*, from *Goe*, the daughter of Thor, according to G. Andr. a very ancient king of Finland, whose son *Norus* is said to have given name to the Norwegians, of which nation he was the founder. This *Thor*, it has been said, was the son of *Fornioter*, the descendant of the elder *Odin* in the fifth generation. Some represent *Goia* or *Goe* as the same with *Freija;* Loccen. Antiq. Sueo-Goth. p. 19. Others indentify her with *Ceres*, or the *Earth*, Gr. Γαια: urging the probability of this idea, from its being pretended that *Goe* was carried off, from a search being annually made for her, and from the observation of a festival of nine days, in the month of February, which are consecrated to her memory. V. Ihre, vo. *Goeja*. March they call *Blida;* April, *Varant*, probably from Su.G. *var*, the spring; May, *Maj*; June, *Hovilt*, (Ihre, *ha-fall*, corr. *hofwill*,) the season of grass, from *ha*, gramen, and *falla*, nasci; July, *Hoant*, Ihre *Hoand*, literally, the hay-cutting; August, *Skortant*, from *Skord*, harvest, which is derived from *skaer-a*, to cut; September, *Ost-monat*, as being the time of gathering in what has been cut down; October, November, and December, are *Slaete-monat*, *Winter-monat*, *Jola-monat*, or Yule-month.

In Islandic, January is designed *Midsvetrar-manadur*, or mid-winter; February, *Fostugangs;* March, *Janffndegra*, [Ol. Worm.] evidently, by an error of the press, for *Jaffndegra*, the equinox (*Jaffn-daegre*, G. Andr.); April is called *Sumar*, or summer; May, *Fardaga*, probably from Su.G. *Fardag*, the time appointed by law, in which old farmers remove to give place to the new, Ihre; from *far-a*, proficisci, and *dag*, dies; June, *Noettleysu man*, perhaps from Su.G. *noet*, Isl. *naut*, and *leys-a*, to loose, q. when the *nout* or cattle are let loose on the pastures; July, *Madka man*, or worm month; August, *Heyanna*, *Heyanna-man*, or hay-cutting month, from *hey*, hay, and *aunn*, labour; September, *Addraata man;* October, *Slatrunar man*, from *slatrun*, mactatio, the killing of cattle; November, *Rydtidar man;* December, *Skamdeigis man*, because of the shortness of the day, from *skam*, short, and *deig*, a day. V. Worm. Fast. Dan. p. 39–48. V. Also Von Troil's Letters on Iceland, p. 117. 118. where the names of the months occur with very little variation.

MONESTING, *s.* Admonition, warning.

— Ye may se we haiff iii thingis
That makis us oft *monestingis*
For to be worthi, wiss, and wycht,
And till anoy thaim at our mycht.
Barbour, iv. 533. MS. V. Monyss.

MONY, *adj.* 1. Many, S. *monny*, Lancash.

"Yit ane thyng bene necessar to anyse quhidder the empire of ane or of *mony* be mair proffitabill for your commoun weill." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 6. a. Wyntown, id.

2. Great, Border.

"God send, God send, fayr vedthir, fayr vedthir. *Mony* pricis, *mony* pricis." Compl. S. p. 62. 63.

"*Mony pricis* is a popular phrase for a great price. *The kye brought mony prices at the fair*, i. e. they sold dear," Gl. Compl.

It occurs in O.E. in the first sense.

And other *monye* luther lawes, that hys elderne adde ywrogt,
He behet, that he wolde abate, & natheles he ne dude nogt. *R. Glouc.* p. 447.

A.S. *moneg*, *maenig*, Sw. *monga*, MoesG. *managai*, many.

MONYCORDIS, *s. pl.* A musical instrument.

—The Croude, and the *Monycordis*, the Gythornis gay.—— *Houlate*, iii. 10.

Probably of one string, from Gr. μονοχορδος, unica intentus chorda, Scapul. Lex. Lydgate writes *monacordys*. V. Ritson's E.M.R. Intr. cxcv. vol. i.

MONIPLIES, MONNYPLIES, *s. pl.* That part of the tripe of a beast which consists of *many folds*, S.

"The food parches the stomach and intestines, hardens and concretes in the fold of the second stomach or *monnyplies*." Prize Essays Highl. Soc. S. ii. 218.

As Teut. *menigh-voud* signifies multiplex, *menigh-voude* is used nearly in the same sense with the S. word; echinus, bovis ventriculus, sic dictus a variis plicis, Kilian.

I am informed by a medical gentleman of great celebrity, that, of the four stomachs in ruminating animals, the *moniplies* is the *third*, or what professional men call the *omasum*.

O.E. *myne-ye-ple*, synon. with *manifold*, is applied to mail, or perhaps to the stuffing or quilting used instead of mail.

Thorowe riche male, and *myne-ye-ple*,
Many sterne the stroke downe streight.
Anc. Ballad of Chevy-Chase, *Percy's Reliques*, i. 9. Ed. Dubl. 1766.

"*Monyple*, a N. C. word." Lamb's Battle of Floddon, Notes, p. 70.

To MONYSS, *v. a.* To warn, to admonish.

Thai may weill *monyss* as thai will:
And thai may hecht als to fulfill
With stalwart hart, thair bidding all.
Barbour, xii. 383. MS.

Therfor thai *monyst* thaim to be
Off gret worschip, and of bounté.
Ibid. 379. MS.

Rudd. derives this *v.* from Lat. *moneo*. But the Lat. *v.* seems merely to have had a common root with this, which we find, slightly diversified, in almost all the Northern languages; Su.G. *man-a*, to exhort, to counsel; A.S. *men-ian*, *mann-ian*, *man-igian*, *monian*, *mon-egian*, to admonish; Alem. *man-on*, *ke-man-on*; Germ. *man-en*, *vermahn-en*; Belg. *vermaan-en*, Fenn. *man-aan*, id. A.S. *monige*, *monung*, Germ. *vermahnung*, Belg. *vermaaning*, admonitio.

MONONDAY, MONANDAY, *s.* Monday, S.

"Propter hoc hucusque in Anglia feria secunda Paschæ *Blak-mononday* vulgariter nuncupatur. Fordun. Scotichron. ii. 359.

"Upoun *Mononday*, the fyft of November, did the Frenche ische out of Leyth betymes, for keiping of the victuellis, quhilk suld have cum to us." Knox's Hist. p. 191.

A.S. *Monan daeg*, id. the day consecrated to the Moon; literally, dies Lunae. For *monan* is the genit. of *mona*, the moon.

The name of the *second* day of the week affects some feeble minds with terror. If *Monanday*, or *Monday*, be first mentioned in company by a female, of what age or rank soever, they account it a most unlucky omen. But it gives relief to such minds, if the fatal term be first mentioned by a male. I know not, if this strange superstition be peculiar to the North of S.

This is evidently a ramification of the system of superstition, which in former ages was so generally extended, with respect to the supposed influence of the Moon. For a similar idea is entertained as to the mention of her name. Why the power of dissolving the charm is ascribed to the male sex, it is not easy to imagine. It cannot well be ascribed to the belief, that the Moon was herself of the weaker sex, and therefore controuled by the other. For the Gothic nations seem generally to have viewed the Moon as masculine. V. MONE.

MONTEYLE, *s.* A mount.

The Inglis men sa rudly then
Kest amang thaim suerdis and mass,
That ymyd thaim a *monteyle* was,
Off wapynnys, that war warpyt thar.
Barbour, xi. 601.

Ital. *monticell-o*, L.B. *monticell-us*, collis.

MONTH, MOUNTH, *s.* 1. A mountain.

"The foure marmadyns that sang quhen Thetis vas mareit on *month* Pillion, thai sang nocht sa sueit as did thir scheiphyrdis." Compl. S. p. 99.

This general sense of the term was not unknown to O.E. writers. Hence Hardyng, in his advice directed to K. Edward IV. as to the most proper plan for conquering Scotland, says;

Betwixt the *mounthes* and the water of Tay,
Which some do call mountaignes in our language,
Pass eastward, with your armie daie by daie,
From place to place with small cariage.
Chron. Fol. 236, a.

He might probably use the word, as having heard it during his residence in Scotland.

2. The common designation of the Grampian mountains, especially towards their eastern extremity. *To gang oure the Month*, to cross the Grampians, S.B.

The phrase is particularly used with respect to one pass, called the *Cairnie-month*, or more properly *Cairn of Month*.

—He thoucht weil that he would far
Oute our the *Mounth* with his *menye*,
To luk quha that his freind wald be.
Barbour, viii. 393. MS.

A.S. *monte*, *munt*, a mountain.

MONTUR, *s.*

No more for the faire fole, then for a rish rote,
But for doel of the dombe best, that thus shold be dede,
I mourne for no *montur*, for I may gete mare.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 17.

"A saddle horse; Fr. *monture*, jumentum." Sibb. Cotgr. renders *monture*, a saddle horse. It may, however, here signify the value of the horse in money; A.S. *mynittre* numisma, from *mynet-ian* to strike money; Su.G. *mynt-a*.

To MOOL, *v. a.* To crumble; also To MOOL IN. V. MULE, *v.*

MOOLS, *s.* Pulverized earth, &c. V. MULDIS.

To MOOP, MOUP, *v. n.* To nibble, to mump. V. MOUP.

MOOR-FOWL, *s.* Red Game, Gorcock, or Moor-cock, S. Bonasa Scotica, Brisson.

Lagopus altera Plinii.—The Moor-Cock, nostratibus the *Moor-fowl*. Sibb. Scot. p. 16.

"This parish abounds much more with *moor fowl* and black game than Kirkhill." P. Kiltarlity, Invern. Statist. Acc. xiii. 514.

This in Gael. is called *Coileach-ruadh*, i. e. the red cock, while the Black cock is denominated *Coileach-dubh*, which has precisely the same meaning with our designation. V. Statist. Acc. xvii. 249.

The name is equivalent to *heath*-cock. V. MURE.

MOOR-GRASS, *s.* Potentilla anserina, S.

"Silver-weed, or Wild Tansey. Anglis. *Moor-Grass*. Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 268.

MOOSE, *s.* That piece of flesh which lies in the shank-bone of a leg of mutton, S. V. MOUSE.

MOOSEWEB, MOUSEWEB, *s.* 1. The gossamer, the white cobwebs that fly in the air, S.

2. Improperly used as denoting spiders webs, S.

3. Used metaph. in relation to phlegm in the throat or stomach, S.

Ye benders a', that dwall in joot,
You'll tak your liquor clean cap out,
Synd your *mouse-webs* wi' reaming stout,
While ye hae cash.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 42.

This orthography is wrong. For the term has no affinity to the *mouse*.

Sibb. refers to Fr. *mousche* a fly, q. a *fly-net*. But *mousse*, moss, mossy down, would have been a more natural origin; Teut. *mos* moisture. For the term seems properly to respect those webs, which fly in the field, generated from moisture.

To MOOTER. V. MOUT *awa'*.

MOOTH, *adj.* Misty. It is said to be *a mooth day*, when the air is thick and foggy, when there is flying mist in it, S.B.

Belg. *mottig*, id. *mottig weer*, drizzling weather; *mot-regen*, a drizzling rain; *mott-en* to drizzle.

MORADEN, *s.* Homage. V. MANRENT.

MORE, MOR, *adj.* Great.

Facak-Mourea-*More*
Gat Erc, and he gat Fergus *More*.
Wyntown, iii. 10. 52.

He that wes callyd Fergus *More*,
In the thrid buke yhe hard before,
Wes Fergus Erchsun.——
Ibid, iv. 8. 25.

Used in O.E., as Mr. MacPherson has observed, "if there be no mistake."

Therof he wolde be awreke, he suore hys *more* oth.
R. Glouc. p. 391. V. MARE, id.

MORE, *s.* A health. V. MURE.

MORGEOUN, *s.* V. MURGEOUN.

MORIANE, *adj.* Black, swarthy, resembling a *Moor*.

The term occurs in a dialogue betwixt Honour, Gude-Fame, &c. p. 5. where we have the following description of David Rizzio.

"Than come Dishonour and Infame our fais,
And brought in ane to rule with raggit clais,
Thocht he wes blak and *moriane* of hew,
In credite sone, and gorgius clais he grew,
Thocht he wes forraine, and borne in Piemont
Zit did he Lords of ancient blude surmont.
He wes to hir, baith secreit, trew and traist,
With her estemit mair nor all the reast,
In this mene tyme come hame than my Lord Darlie,
Of quhais rair bewtie scho did sumpart fairlie." &c.

This word has certainly been used in O.E. as Cotgr. gives it as the sense of Fr. *more*, id. It is probably a contraction of Lat. *Mauritanus*, a Moor.

MORMAIR, *s.* An ancient title of honour in S. V. MAIR.

MORN, MORNE, *s.* Morrow; *to morne*, to-morrow, S. *the morne*, id.

The hyne cryis for the corne,
The broustare the bere schorne,
The feist the fidler *to morne*
Couatis ful yore.
Doug. Virgil, *Prol.* 238. b. 18.

To morne, to morrow. Gl. Yorks. Dial.

"This is my first jornay, I sall end the same *the morne*." Lett. Buchanan's Detect. G. 7. a.

Uther morne, the day after to morrow.

"He hes prayit me to remane upone him quhill *vther morne*." Ibid. G. 8. b. Me rogavit, ut se expectarem in *diem perendinum*. Lat. Vers. p. 111.

A.S. *morghen*, *morgen*; Alem. *morgan*, Su.G. *morgon*; Isl. *morgun*, morrow; A.S. *to morghen*, or *morgen*, to morrow.

MORNING GIFT, *s.* The gift conferred by a husband on his wife, on the morning after marriage.

King Ja. VI. "immediately after the marriage, contracted, and solempnized betweene" him and Anne of Denmark, "for the singular love and affection borne toward her, gave, granted, and confirmed to her, in forme of *morning gift*, all and haill, the Lordschippe of Dunfermeline." Acts Ja. VI. Parl. 13. c. 191.

This lordship was given to the Queen to be possessed by her as her own property during life. She was not to enter upon it in consequence of the King's decease. For his Majesty's grant gave her immediate possession. Both the nature of the gift, and its designation, refer to a very ancient custom. *Morgengefwa* was the name given, in the Gothic laws, to the donation which the husband made to his wife on the day after marriage. This was also called *hindradags gaef*, or the gift on the succeeding day. Ihre informs us, that it appears from the laws of the Visigoths, that the gift called *tillgewaer*, and also *wingaef*, was different from the *hindradags giaef*; the former being a pledge given after the espousals, and

the latter a gift bestowed the day after the consummation of the marriage; tanquam servatae pudicitiae praemium. In explaining *hindradags giacf*, this writer assigns a different reason for the gift; Usurpatur de munere sponsi quo virginitatis damnum pensabat, vo. *Hin.*

A.S. *morgen-gife* was used in the same sense; "The gift," says Lye, "which, under the name of dowry, was given to the young wife by her husband on the day after marriage." This the ancient Germans called *morgan-gebe*, and *morgan-giba*; terms which frequently occur in their ancient laws. Hence Germ. *morgen-gabe*, a dowry. Wachter observes, however, that among the ancient Germans, this designation was not given to the whole dowry, but only to that part of it which the husband gave to his newly-married wife; post primam noctem, tanquam pretium virginitatis, ut apud Graecos Διαπαρθενια. This gift, he adds, was among the Longobards a fourth part of the husband's goods; and is every where distinguished from other dowries. A specimen of this kind of donation, written in A.S., about the year 1000, is given in Hickes's Diss. Epist. p. 76.

Morghen-gave, *morghen-gifte*, id. Kilian. But this learned writer erroneously observes, that the husband conferred this gift on the marriage day, before the nuptial feast. The various terms *morgongofwa*, *morgan-gife*, &c. all literally mean, either a morning-gift or a gift conferred on the morrow; Alem. *morgon*, and A.S. *morgen*, &c. signifying both the *morning*, and *to-morrow*. Thus, when this donation is in our law called *morning-gift*, it is not by corruption, but in consequence of a translation of the original phrase. I have not heard that it is customary anywhere in S. for the husband to make any gift of this kind. But perhaps we have a vestige of this ancient custom, in the practice which still prevails in some parts of S., of relations and neighbours making presents to the young wife on the morning after her marriage.

As I have not observed that this phrase occurs any where else in our laws, perhaps the use of it in this single instance may scarcely be deemed sufficient evidence of its having been common. It may be supposed that James might have borrowed it from the Danes. For when he made this gift to his Queen, he was at Upslo, in Norway, as the act declares. It is evident, however, from Reg. Maj. that every freeman was bound to endow his wife with a dowry at the kirk door on the day of marriage; B. ii. c. 16. s. 1. 2. 33. Skene also speaks of *morning gift*, as a term commonly used to denote "the gift of gudes moveable or immoveable, quhilk the husband gives to his wife, the day or morning after the marriage." De Verb. Sign. vo. Dos.

MOROWING, Morowning, *s.* Morning.

A *morowing* tyde, quhen at the sone so schene
Out raschit had his bemis frome the sky,
Ane auld gude man befoir the yet wes sene.
King Hart, ii. 1.

So hapint it, intill ane fayr *morowning*,
—Thir halie freiris thus walk thai furth on hand.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 66.

MoesG. *maurgins*, A.S. Isl. *morgen*, Su.G. *morgon*, id.

Mr. Tooke ingeniously traces the A.S. term, also written *mergen*, *merien*, *merne*, to MoesG. *mer-jan*, A.S. *merr-an*, *myrr-an*, to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, as suggesting the idea of the *dispersion* of the *clouds* or *darkness*. Divers. Purley, ii. 213. 214. One might suppose that MoesG. *maurgins* were allied to the v. *maurg-jan*, to shorten, used by Ulph. Mark xiii. 20.; as the dawn of morning shortens the reign of darkness, or *cuts off* the night. The term is used by Ulph. expressly with respect to time. *Ga-maurgida thans dagans*; He hath shortened the days." The days referred to, are those of *darkness* in a figurative sense.

MORT; A MORT.

He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik;—
And eitis thame in the buith, that smaik;
—— that he *mort* into ane rokkett.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 172. st. 7.

"Would that he died;" Fr. *meurt*, 3. p. s. ind. improperly used.

We will nocht ga with the but to the port,
That is to say, unto the Kings yet;
With the farder to go is nocht our det.
Quhilk is the yet that we call now the port,
Nocht but our graif to pas in as *a mort*.
Priests of Peblis, *S.P.R.* i. p. 47.

A phrase of this kind is still occasionally used. One is said to be *all a mort*, when he is stupified by a stroke or fall. It is also vulgar E. "Struck dumb, confounded." Grose's Class. Dict.

Perhaps from the Fr. phrase *a mort*, used in a variety of forms; *blessé á mort*, *jugé á mort*, &c.

MORT, *adj.* Fatal, deadly.

"We say, S. *a mort cold*, i. e. a deadly cold, an extreme cold, that may occasion death; and so Fr. *mortesaison*, the dead time of the year," Rudd.

MORT-CLOTH, *s.* The pall, the velvet covering carried over the corpse at a funeral, S.

"The fund for their support and relief arises from—the weekly collections on Sunday, (about 8s. at an average), *mortcloths*, proclamation money, and the rents of a few seats in the church." P. Glenbervie, Statist. Acc. xi. 452.

MORTFUNDYIT, *part. pa.* "Extremely cold, cold as death," Rudd.

The dew droppis congelit on stibbil and rynd,
And scharp hailstanys *mortfundyit* of kynd,
Hoppand on the thak and on the causay by.
Doug. Virgil, *Prol.* 202. 31.

V. Mort and Fundy.

MORT-MUMLINGIS, *s. pl.* Prayers muttered or *mumbled* for the dead.

Thay tyrit God with tryfillis tume trentalis,—
Mantand *mort-mumlingis* mixed with monye leis.
Scott, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 197.

MORTAR, *s.* 1. Coarse clay of a reddish colour, S.

"That coarse red clay, called *mortar*, is the basis of all the grounds in this part of Strathmore." P. Bendothy, Perths. Statist. Acc. xix. 339.

2. This clay as prepared for building, S.

The term is used precisely in the same sense, A. Bor. "*Mortar*, soil beaten up with water, for-

merly used in building ordinary walls, in contradiction to lime and sand, or cement." Gl. Grose.

It seems to have been denominated from its use in building, instead of what is properly called *mortar* in E.

MORTERSHEEN, *s.* That species of glanders, a disease in horses, which proves most fatal, S.

To MORTIFY, *v. a.* To dispone lands or money to any corporation, for certain uses, from which there can be no alienation of the property; to give in mortmain, S.

"Feudal subjects granted in donation to churches, monasteries, or other corporations, for religious, charitable, or public uses, are said—to be *mortified.*" Erskine's Instit. B. 2. Tit. 4. s. 10.

"Mrs. Carmichael—*mortified* £70 Sterling for educating and providing books for poor children." P. Dirleton, Loth. Statist. Acc. iii. 197.

The phrase in our old laws is not only, *mortificare terras*, but dimittere terras *ad manum mortuam*. Skene thinks that it is meant to signify the very reverse of what it expresses, the disposition of lands to a society, that is, to such heirs as *never die*. De Verb. Sign. vo. *Manus*. The most natural idea as to the use of this phraseology seems to be, that property, thus disponed, cannot be recovered or alienated; the *hand*, to which it is given, being the same as if it were *dead*, incapable of giving it away to any other.

Amortise is used by Langland in the same sense.

If lewdemen knew this laten, they wold lok whom they geue,
And aduise them afore a fyue dayes or syxe,
Er they *amortised* to monkes or chanons theyr rentes.
Alas, lordes and ladies, lewde councell haue ye,
To giue from your heyres that your *ayles* you lefte,
And giue it to bid for you to such as bene ryche.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 82. 1st Edit.

In that of 1561 we find *elders* used for *ayles*; perhaps as being better understood, for the meaning is nearly the same, *ayles* being undoubtedly from Fr. *ayeul*, a grandfather. *Bid*, i. e. pray.

MORTIFICATION, *s.* 1. The act of giving in mortmain, S.

"*Mortifications* may still be granted in favour of hospitals, either for the subsistence of the aged and infirm, or for the maintenance and education of indigent children, or in favour of universities, or other public lawful societies." Erskine's Instit. ut sup. s. 11.

2. The lands or money thus disponed, S.

"There are £100 Sterling of a fund for them, £200 of which is a *mortification* by Archibald Macneil, late tacksman of Sauderay." P. Barray, Invern. Statist. Acc. xiii. 340.

"4. Tennant's *mortification*, in 1739, for the relief of widows.—5. Mitchell's *mortification*, &c. Glasgow, Statist. Acc. v. 524.

MORTYM, MORTON, *s.* A species of wild fowl.

"They discharge any persons whatsomever, within this realme, in any wyse to sell or buy—Teilles, Atteilles, Goldinges, *Mortyms*, Schidderems," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600. c. 23.

These are called, "Gordons, *Mortons.*" Skene, Crimes, Tit. 3. c. 3. s. 9.

The *Morton*, the Murecok, the Myrsnyp in ane,
Lychtit, as lerit men of law, by that lake.

Houlate, i. 17.

MORUNGEOUS, *adj.* In very bad humour; often conjoined with another term expressing the same idea; as *morungeous cankered*, very ill-humoured, S.B.

MOSINE, *s.* The touchhole of a piece of ordnance; metaph. used.

—"They beeing deceiued, cry, Peace, peace, euen while God is putting the fierie lunt vnto the *mosine* of their sudden destruction." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 374.

Hence perhaps the vulgar term *motion-hole*, used in the same sense, S.

MOSS, *s.* 1. A marshy or boggy place, S. Lancash.

Sone in a *moss* entryt ar thai,
That had wele twa myle lang of breid.
Out our that *moss* on fute thai yeid:
And in thair hand thair horss leid thai.
And it wes rycht a noyus way.

Barbour, xix. 738. 740.

2. A place where peats may be digged, S.

"The fuel commonly used is peat and turf, obtained from *mosses* in general within its bounds. But the *mosses* are greatly exhausted, and some of the gentlemen burn coals in their houses." P. New-Machar, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vi. 472.

Su.G. *maase*, id. also *mossa;* locus uliginosus. Hinc *flotmoesa*, locus palustris, ubi terra aquae subtus stagnanti supernatat. L.B. *mussa*, locus uliginosus. *Flotmoesa*, and our *Flow-moss*, q. v. are nearly allied.

MOSS-BUMMER, *s.* The Bittern, S.A. Ardea stellaris, Linn.

"The S. name," as an ingenious friend has remarked to me, "is emphatic and characteristic; for the bittern frequents peat-bogs; and, in spring, often utters a loud hollow sound, its call of love;—to the great admiration of the country people, who believe that it produces this sound by blowing into a reed."

This name is perfectly analogous to that which it receives, S.B. V. MIRE-BUMPER.

MOSS-CHEEPER, *s.* This seems to be the Marsh Titmouse of Willoughby, the *Parus Palustris* of Gesner.

"*Titlinga*, Titling or *Moss-cheeper*," Sibb. Scot. iii. 22. V. Pennant's Zool. p. 393. V. CHEIP, *v.*

MOSS-CORNS, *s. pl.* Silverweed, an herb, S. Potentilla anserina, Linn. They are also called *Moss-crops*, and *Moor-grass*. The E. name is nearly allied to the Sw., which is *silver-oert;* Linn. Flor. Suec. 452. i. e. silver-herb.

MOSS-CROPS, *s. pl.* Cotton-rush, and Hare's-tailed Rush, S. Eriophorum angustifolium et vaginatum, Linn.

"Eriophorum polystachion, et vaginatum. *Moss-crops*, Scotis australibus." Lightfoot, p. 1080.

MOSS-TROOPERS, *s.* One of those "banditti who inhabited the marshy country of Liddisdale, and subsisted chiefly by rapine. People of this description in Ireland were called *Bogtrotters*, apparently for a similar reason." Gl. Sibb.

A fancied *moss-trooper*, the boy
The truncheon of a spear bestrode,
And round the hall, right merrily,
In mimic foray rode.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. 1. st. 19.

"This was the usual appellation of the marauders upon the Border.—'They are called *Moss-troopers*, because dwelling in the mosses, and riding in troops together. They dwell in the bounds, or meeting, of two kingdoms, but obey the laws of neither. They come to church as seldom as the 29th of February comes into the kalendar." Fuller's Worthies. Ibid. N.

This is ridiculously defined, in Bailey's Dict., "A sort of robbers which were in the *northern* parts of Scotland."

MOT, *v. aux.* May. V. MAT.

MOTE, *s.* 1. A little hill or eminence, a barrow or tumulus.

"Efter this victory the Scottis and Pichtis with displayit banner convenit on ane lytyll *mote*." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 8. b.

The reuthfull than and deuote prince Enee
Performyt dewly thy funerall seruyce
Apoun the sepulture, as custome was and gyse,
Ane hepe of erd and litill *mote* gart vprayis.

Doug. Virgil, 204. 29.

Rudd. gives various derivations of this word; but he seems to have overlooked the true one, which is certainly A.S. *mot*, Isl. *mote*, conventus hominum, a meeting; applied to a little hill, because anciently conventions were held on eminences: hence *Folk-mote*, A.S. Thus Spenser, as quoted by Johns.

"Those *hills* were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations. The one is that which you call *folkmotes*, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk."

A.S. *mote*, *gemote*, not only denoted a meeting, but also the place where it was held. V. Lye. Hence our *Mote-hill* of Scone derived its name. It is also called *Omnis Terra*, which is supposed to refer to its being formed by earth brought thither by the Barons and other subjects, which they laid before the king. V. Skene, Not. in Leg. Malc. c. 1. s. 2. But this is evidently a fable. Our Scotch kings anciently held their courts of justice on this tumulus; whence it was called *Mons Placiti de Scona*. It is indeed most probable, that it was formed artificially; as there is ground to suppose, the most of these hills were. Mounts are often called *Laws*, for the same reason for which these are called *Motes*, because the people *met* here, for the dispensation of *justice*. The phrase *Mons Placiti* is merely a version of *Mote-hill*, or *Mute-hill*, Leg. Malc. ut sup. For anciently the convention of the different orders of a state was called *Placitum*.

Placita vocabant, conventus publicos totius regni ordinum, quibus reges ipsi præcrunt, et in quibus de arduis regni negotiis et imminentibus bellis tractabatur. Annalis Francor. Bertinian. An. 763. Pipinus Rex habuit *placitum* suum Nivernis. Du [illegible] *Mota* was used in the same sense with *Placitum*, [illegible] ventus; apparently formed from the A.[illegible]

Du Cange shews that *Malbergium* [illegible] meaning, in the Salic Law, with *Mo* [illegible], or *Mute-hill* in ours; from L.B. *mall-u*[illegible] a place of public convention, where [illegible] was given: Dan. *male*, *maul*, a cause or [illegible], and *berg* mons. Hence many places are still called *Malls*, because in ancient times these assemblies were held there. It has been supposed that A.S. *mot*, *gemot*, may be traced to Goth. *motastada* used Luk. vii. 27. to denote the place of custom, q. the *moot-stadt*, or place of meeting. However, a very ancient scholiast on Mat. xxii. 19. *Shew me a penny*, renders the A.S. word as signifying, *mot thaes cyning*. Now it has been observed by Junius, that if this mean *numisma census*, it would be in vain to look for another origin of *motastada*. But there is still a strong presumption, that this word is allied to A.S. *gemot*, especially as in MoesG. we find the verb, *mot-jan* to meet.

2. *Mote* is sometimes improperly used for a high hill, as for that on which the Castle of Stirling is built.

"The Castell was not only strang be wallis, bot richt strenthy be nature of the crag, standing on ane hye *mote*, quhare na passage was, bot at ane part." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 10.

3. A rising ground, a knoll, S.B.

When he was full within their hearing got,
With dreadful voice from off a rising *mot*,
He call'd to stop.——

Ross's Helenore, p. 120.

V. MUTE, *s.* and *v.*

MOTH, *adj.* Warm, sultry, Loth.; perhaps the same with *Moch*, *mochy*, q. v. the air being close.

MOTHER, *s.* *The mother on beer*, &c. the lees working up, S. Germ. *moder*, id.

MOTHER-NAKED. V. MODYR-NAKYD.

MOTHER-WIT, *s.* Common sense, sagacity, discretion, S. q. that wisdom which one has by birth, as distinguished from that which may be viewed as the fruit of instruction.

"No *mother-wit*, naturall philosophie, or carnall wisdom, is a sufficient rule to walk by in a way acceptable to God." Ferguson on Ephesians, p. 361.

"An ounce of *mother-wit* is worth a pound of clergy;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 7.

MOTTIE, *adj.* Full of motes or atoms.

Syne in a clap, as thick's the *motty* sin,
They hamphis'd her with unco fike and din.

Ross's Helenore, p. 63. *Sin*, i. e. sun.

MOVIR, MOUIR, MURE, *adj.* Mild, gentle.

The Kyng than mad hym this awnswere
On *movir* and on fayre manere.

Wyntown, vii. 6. 102.

Mr. MacPherson inquires, if this be "the same with *mure* in B. Harry?" It certainly is.

Ladyis wepyt, that was bathe mylde and *mur*.

Wallace, ii. 209, MS.

Perhaps from Belg. *morwe*, *murw*, Su.G. *moer*, A.S. *mearw*, mollis, Alem. *muruvi*, teneritudine; Schilter. Hence,

MOVIRLY, *adv.* Mildly.

The Kyng than herd hym *movyrly*,
And awnsweryd hym all gudlykly.
Wyntown, vi. 18. 243.

MOULY HEELS. V. MULES.

MOUNTAIN DULSE, Mountain Laver, S. Ulva Montana, Linn.

MOUNTH, *s.* A mountain. V. MONTH.

To MOUP, *v. a.* 1. To nibble, to mump; "generally used of children, or of old people, who have but few teeth, and make their lips move fast, though they eat but slow;" Gl. Ramsay. S. pron. *moop*.

For fault of fude constrenyt so thay war
The vthir metis all consumyt and done,
The paringis of thare brede to *moup* vp sone.
Doug. Virgil, 208. 48.

My sheep and kye neglect to *moup* their food,
And seem to think as in a dumpish mood.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 15.

O, may thou ne'er forgather up
Wi' ony blastit, moorland toop;
But ay keep mind to *moop* an' mell
Wi' sheep o' credit like thysel!
Burns, iii. 79.

In the same sense a mouse is said "to *moup at* cheese," Rudd.

2. Used metaph., to impair by degrees.

"Ye have been bred about a mill, ye have *mouped* a' your manners;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 82.

Probably corrupted from E. *mump*, which Seren. derives from Sw. *mums-a*, and this from *mun*, the mouth, q. *muns-a*, to labour with the mouth.

MOUSE, *s.* The outermost fleshy part of a leg of mutton, when dressed; the bulb of flesh on the extremity of the shank, S. pron. *moose*. When roasted, it formerly used to be prepared with salt and pepper.

Teut. *muys*, carnosa pars in corpore; Belg. *muys van de hand*, the muscle of the hand, or the fleshy part between the thumb and middle finger; Alem. *musi*, lacerti; Raban. de part. corp. ap. Schilter.

MOUSE-WEB, *s.* V. MOOSE-WEB.

To MOUT, *v. n.* To moult, to throw the feathers, S.

"Anentis birdis and wylde foulis,—that na man distroy thair nestis, nor thair eggis, nor yit slay wylde foulis in *mouting* tyme." Acts Ja. II. 1457. c. 94. Edit. 1566. c. 85. Murray.

Teut. *muyt-en*, plumas amittere sive mutare.

To MOUT *awa'*, (pron. *moot*) *v. a.* To take away piecemeal, S. nearly allied in signification to E. *fritter*. Hence,

MOUTIT, *part. pa.* Diminished, from whatever cause; scanty, bare.

This is applied both to things and to persons. Bread is said to be *moutit awa'*, when gradually lessened. It especially respects the conduct of children in carrying it away piecemeal in a clandestine manner. A person is said to be *moutit*, or *moutit-like*, when he waxes lean from a decline, or decreases in size from any other cause.

It is the same word which Doug. uses to express the stunted appearance of declining trees:

Not [nocht] throw the soil bot muskane treis sprowtit;—
Auld rottin runtis quhairen na sap was leifit;
Moch, all waist, widderit with granis *moutit*.
Palice of Honour, x. 8. Edin. Edit. 1579.

i. e. naked boughs, or branches. *Quhairen* is evidently an errat. for *quhairin*. V. MOCH.

It is probably, as Sibb. conjectures, a metaph. sense of S. *mout*, E. *moult*, to cast the feathers; Teut. *muyt-en*, id. Lat. *mut-o*, *-are*, to change, is viewed as the radical word. Nor can any resemblance more fitly express the idea of decrease or diminution, than that borrowed from the appearance of a bird when *moulting*. It must be observed, however, that Germ. *muss-en* simply signifies to lop, to curtail; also, *mutz-en*, Belg. *moets-en*, Ital. *mozz-are*, id. Hence, according to Wachter, E. *moot*, to pluck up by the roots; and, Fr. *mouton*, aries castratus; and a phrase used by the Swiss, *mutschly brots*, frustrum panis.

To MOUTER, *v. a.* To take multure, or the fee in kind, for grinding corn, S.

It is good to be merry and wise,
Quoth the miller, when he *mouter'd* twice.
Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 45. V. MULTURE.

To MOUTER, (pron. *mooter*) *v. a.* The same with *mout awa'*, S.

This is probably derived from the verb *Mout*; or synon. with it, as Teut. *muyter-en* is used in the same sense with *muyt-en*, to moult. It might, however, be viewed as an oblique sense of the verb immediately preceding, because of the great diminution of the quantity of grain sent to a mill, in consequence of the various dues exacted in kind.

MOUTON, *s.* A French gold coin brought into S. in the reign of David II.

"This gold coin had the impression of the *Agnus Dei*, which the vulgar mistook for a sheep; hence it got the ridiculous name of *mouton*." Lord Hailes, Annals, ii. 231.

The meaning undoubtedly is, that this name was imposed by the vulgar in France.

MOW, MOUE, *s.* A heap, a pile. S. *bing*, synon.

He tuk a cultir hate glowand,
That yeit wis in a fyr brynnand,
And went him to the mekill hall,
That then with corn wes fyllyt all;
And heych wp in a *mow* it did;
Bot it full lang wes nocht thar hid.
Barbour, iv. 117, MS.

A *mow* off corn he gyhyt thaim about,
And closyt weill, nane mycht persaive without.
Wallace, xi. 338, MS.

—— Quhen the grete *bing* was vpbeildit hale,—
Aboue the *mowe* the foresaid bed was maid,
Quharin the figure of Enee scho layd.
Doug. Virgil, 117. 48.

The S. word retains the sense of A.S. *mowe*, acervus. This, I suspect, is also the proper sense of the E. word, although explained by Johnson, as denoting the "*loft* or *chamber* where any corn or hay is laid up."

MOW, (pron. *moo*) *s.* 1. The mouth, S.

In cairful bed full oft, in myne intent,
To tuitche I do appear
Now syde nor [now] breist, now sueit *mow* redolent,
Of that sueit bodye deir.
Maitland Poems, p. 216.

Fr. *moue* is used for the mouth, but rather as expressing an ungraceful projection of the lips. *Mow* may be from Su.G. *mun*, os, oris; but perhaps rather from Teut. *muyl*, id.; *l* being generally sunk, at the end of a word, according to the S. pronunciation. I can scarcely think, that it is E. *mouth*, A.S. *muth*, softened in pronunciation, although generally printed in our time, *mou'*, as if this were the case. For I recollect no instance of *th* being quiescent in S.

2. A distorted mouth, an antic gesture.

—— And Browny als, that can play kow,
Behind the claith with mony a *mow*.
Roull's Cursing, *MS. Gl. Compl.* p. 330.

3. Used in pl. in the sense of jest. *Is it mows or earnest;* Is it in jest or seriously? *Nae mows*, no jest, S.

The millar was of manly mak,
To meit him was nae *mowis*.
Chr. Kirk, st. 19.

Thair was nae *mowis* thair them amang;
Naithing was hard but heavy knocks.
Battle Harlaw, *Evergreen*, i. 86. st. 19.

Callender observes that Su.G. *mopa* signifies illudere. But *mys-a*, subridere, has more resemblance. It seems, however, borrowed from Fr. *faire le mouë*, to make mouths at one.

To Mow, *v. n.* To jest, to speak in mockery.

Now trittill trattill, trow low,
(Quod the thrid man) thow dois bot *mow*:
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 267.

Mowar, *s.* A mocker, one who holds up others to ridicule.

Juvenall, like ane *mowar* him allone,
Stude scornand everie man as thay yeid by.
Palice of Honour, ii. 51.

From *mow*, s. 2. q. v.

To Mow-band, *v. a.* To mention, to articulate, S.

Keep her in tune the best way that ye can,
But never *mou-band* till her onie man;
For I am far mistaen, gin a' her care
Spring not frae some of them that missing are.
Ross's Helenore, p. 41.

It is sometimes applied to cramp terms; at other times to those which are so indelicate that they ought not to be expressed, S.

And gossips, and het pints, and clashin',
Mony a lie was there;
And mony an ill-far'd tale, too,
That I to *mow-band* wad blush.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 295.

This may be from Fr. *moue* and *band-er*, q. to bind the mouth. But I suspect that it is rather an oblique sense of Teut. *muyl-band-en* capistrare, capistrum imponere, fiscellam ori appendere. Kil. to muzzle. V. Mow.

Mow-bit, *s.* A morsel of food, S.

Wi' skelps like this fock sit but [illegible]
To wether-gammon or how-towdy [illegible]
Sair dung wi' dule, and fley'd for [illegible]bt,
They gar their *mou'-bits* wi' their [illegible]
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 77.

q. a *bit* for the *mouth*.

Mow-fraichty, *adj.* Agreeable to the taste, palatable, S.B.

From *mou*, *mow*, the mouth, and *fraichty*. This, as signifying *desireable*, might be traced to MoesG. *friks*, avidus; cupidus; pl. *frikai*, used in composition. But perhaps it is rather from *fraucht*, a freight or lading; q. an agreeable freight for the mouth.

MOWCH, *s.* A spy, an eavedropper.

Auld berdit *mowch!* gude day! gude day!
Lyndsay, *S. P. Repr.* ii. 126.

Fr. *mousche*, *mouche*, id.

MOWE, *s.* Dust, S.

Rudd., illustrating *mold*, by A.S. *molde*, Fland. *mul*, &c. says; "Hence S. *mowe* for dust, as *Peat mowe*, i. e. peat dust." V. Peat-mow.

MOWE, *s.* A motion.

—— Of all the *mowis* in this mold, sen God merkit man, &c.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, a. 54.

Move is sometimes used as a *s.* in the same sense, S.

MOWENCE, *s.* Motion, progress; or perhaps the dependance of one event on another; Fr. *mouvance*, dependance.

Bot God, that is off maist powesté,
Reserwyt till his maiesté,
For to knaw, in his prescience,
Off allryn tyme the *mowence*.
Barbour, i. 134, MS.

MOWSTER, *s.* Muster, exhibition of forces.

"In the mene tyme the erle of Ros come with mony folkis to Perth, & maid his *mowster* to the Kyng." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 13.

MOZY, *adj.* Dark in complexion; *a black mozy body*, one who is swarthy, S. Isl. *mos-a*, musco tingere?

To MUCK, *v. a.* To carry out dung, to cleanse the stable or cow-house, S.

Hence the name of the Jacobite song, *The mucking of Geordie's byre*.

Although the verb, as well as the substantive, is used in E., this is a sense apparently peculiar to S. Su.G. *mock-a*, stabula purgare, fimum auferre; from *mock*, fimus, which Ihre seems to view as allied to Isl. *mock-a* coacervare.

Muck-fail, *s.* The sward mixed with dung, used for manure, S.B.

"The practice of cutting up sward for manure or *muck-fail*, was prohibited by an Act of Parliament, made for the county of Aberdeen, as long ago

as 1685, under a penalty of 100l. Scots bolls, *toties quoties*, to the masters of the ground." P. Alford, Aberd. Stat. Acc. xv. 456, N. There is some mistake here as to the penalty. V. FAIL.

MUCK-MIDDING. V. MIDDEN.

MUCKLE, *adj.* Great. V. MEKIL.

MUD, *s.* A small nail or tack, commonly used in the heels of shoes in the country, Loth.

It differs from what is called a *tacket*, as having a very small head.

To MUDDLE, *v. a.* "To drive, beat, or throw," Gl. Sibb.; perhaps rather to overthrow; used to express the ease and expedition with which a strong man overthrows a group of inferior combatants, and at the same time continuance in his work.

Heich Hutchoun with ane hissil ryss,
To red can throw thame rummil;
He *muddlit* thame doun lyk ony myss;
He was na baty-bummil.
Chr. Kirk, st. 16.

Allied perhaps to A.S. *midl-an*, to tame; or Su.G. *midl-a*, to divide, to make peace between those at variance.

To MUDDLE, *v. n.* To be busy at work, while making little progress, S. *Pingle*, synon. *Niddle* is also nearly allied in signification.

Teut. *moedelick*, molestus, laboriosus; *moed*, Su.G. *moeda*, molestia.

MUDY. V. MODY.

MWDE. V. MODE.

To MUDGE, *v. n.* To move, to stir, to budge, S.

MUDGE, *s.* A motion, the act of stirring, S.

MUDYEON, *s.*

With *mudyeons* & murgeons, & moving the brain,
They lay it, they lift it, they louse it, they lace it;
They grap it, they grip it, it greets and they grane;
They bed it, they baw it, they bind it, they brace it.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 21.

This, if it does not simply signify, motions, from *Mudge*, *v.* may denote laborious and troublesome operations, although of a trifling kind; Teut. *moed*, Germ. *mude*, labor; Su.G. *moeda*, molestia. Usurpatur, says Ihre, tum de animi aerumnis, quam de corporis fatigatione.

To MUE, or MOO, *v. n.* To low as a cow. It is pron. in both ways, S.

Germ. *mu*, vox vaccae naturalis; Inde *muhe* bucula, *muh-en* mugire; Wachter. V. BU, *v.*

MUFFITIES, *s. pl.* A kind of mittens, made either of leather or of knitted worsted, worn by old men, often for the purpose of keeping their shirts clean, Ang.

MUFFLES, *s. pl.* Mittens, gloves that do not cover the fingers, used by women, S.

Fr. *mouffle*, Belg. *mouffel*, a glove for winter.

MUGGS, *s. pl.* A particular breed of sheep, S.

"The sheep formerly in this country, called *Muggs*, were a tender, slow feeding animal, with wool over most of their faces, from whence the name of *Muggs*." P. Ladykirk, Berwicks. Statist. Acc. viii. 73.

Qu. Is it meant that this is the signification of the word? This sheep itself is of E. extract, whatever be the origin of the term.

"In the lower part of the parish, there is the long legged English *Mug*, with wool, long, fine, and fit for combing." P. Twyneholm, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc. xv. 86.

MUIR, *s.* A heath, &c. V. MURE.

MUIR-BURN. V. MURE-BURN.

MUIR-ILL, *s.* A disease to which black cattle are subject; as some affirm, in consequence of eating a particular kind of grass, which makes them stale blood, S.

"It is infested with that distemper, so pernicious to cattle, called the Wood ill or *Muir-ill*; the effects of which may, however, be certainly prevented by castor oil, or any other laxative." P. Humbie, Haddingt. Statist. Acc. vi. 160.

"*Muir-ill.*—This disorder is frequently confounded with the murrain or gargle, though the symptoms seem to be different.

"The *muir-ill* is supposed to be caused by eating a poisonous vegetable, or a small insect common on *muir* grounds. This produces a blister near the root of the tongue, the fluid of which, if swallowed, generally proves fatal to the animal. The disorder is indicated by a swelling of the head and eyes, attended with a running at the mouth, or discharge of saliva. The animal exhibits symptoms of severe sickness, and difficulty of breathing, which are soon followed by a shivering of the whole body, when the animal may be reckoned in imminent danger. On the first appearance of these symptoms, take the animal home, draw forth its tongue, and remove the blister completely with a piece of harn or coarse linen cloth. The part affected must then be rubbed with a mixture of salt and oatmeal.—I have saved a score of cattle by this simple process alone." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 217. V. ILL.

MUIS, *s. pl.* Bushels.

—— "Annibal send to Cartage thre *muis* of gold ryngis, quhilkis he hed gottin on the fingaris of the maist nobil Romans that war slane, for ane testimonial of his grit victorie." Compl. S. p. 175.

"Fr. *muids* & *muid*, from Lat. *mod-ius*.—The word is in common use for a *measure*." Gl.

2. "Heaps, parcels," Sibb. V. MOW, *s.* 1.

MUIST, MUST, *s.* Musk, Border.

Thy smell was fell, and stronger than *muist*.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 2.

Redolent odour vp from the rutis sprent,
— Aromaticke gummes, or ony fyne potioun;
Must, myr, aloyes, or confectioun.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 401. 43.

Corrupted from Fr. *musque*, Lat. *mosch-us*.

MUKERAR, *s.* A miser, a usurer.

The wrache walis and wryngis for thi warldis wrak,
The *mukerar* murnys in his mynd the meil gaif na pryce.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 8. V. MOCURE.

MULDES, Mools, *s.* 1. Earth in a pulverised state, in general, S.

2. The earth of the grave, S.

—— Did e'er this lyart head of mine
Think to have seen the cauldrife *mools* on thine?
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 9.

"He'll get enough one day, when his mouth's full of *mools*," S. Prov. "spoken of covetous people, who will never be satisfied while they are alive;" Kelly, p. 161.

3. The dust of the dead.

Nor I na nany send to the sege of Troy,
Nor yit his fader Anchises grane schent,
I nouthir the *muldis* nor banis therof rent.
Doug. Virgil, 114. 46.

Rudd. renders this "the ground which is thrown on the dead in their graves." But it is the translation of *cineres*, used by Virg.

"O wherein is your bonny arms
That wont to embrace me?"
"By worms they're eaten; in *mools* they're rotten;
"Behold, Margaret, and see;
"And mind, for a' your mickle pride,
"Sae will become o' thee."
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 89.

MoesG. *mulda*, Su.G. *mull*, A.S. *mold*, Isl. *mol*, *mold*, dust. According to Ihre, the root is *mol-a*, comminuere, q. to beat small. Hence,

Mulde-mete, s. 1. A funeral banquet.

Sum vthir perordour caldronis gan vpset,
And skatterit endlangis the grene the colis het,
Vnder the spetis swakkis the roste in threte,
The raw spaldis ordanit for the *mulde mete*.
Doug. Virgil, 130. 47.

2. "The last food that a person eats before death. *To give one his muld mete*, Prov. Scot. i. e. to kill him;" Rudd.

"Sw. *multen* putridus; *multna*, to moulder," Gl. Sibb. But it is evidently from the preceding word.

MULDRIE, *s.* Moulded work.

—Fullyery, bordouris of many precious stone,
Subtill *muldrie* wrocht mony day agone.
Palice of Honour, iii. 17.

Fr. *mouleric*, id.

To MULE, Mool, *v. a.* 1. To crumble, S.

Isl. *mol-a*, id. confringere, comminuere, *mola* a crumb. The v. *smol-a* is used in Su.G., contracted, as would seem, from *smaa*, little, and *mola* a fragment. Isl. *smaa mole*, in Dan. *smule*, minuta mica; G. Andr. vo. *Mola*.

2. *To mule in*, to crumble bread into a vessel, that it may be soaked with some liquid, S.

"Ye ken nathing but milk and bread, when it is *mool'd in* to you;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 82.

Su G. *moelia*, bread, or any thing else bruised and steeped; Mod. Sax. *mulia*.

3. *To mule in with one*, to have intimacy with one, as those who crumble their bread into one vessel; q. to eat out of the same dish, S.

I wadna mule in with him, I would have no intimate fellowship with him.

Mony'll bite and sup, with little din,
That wadna gree a straik at *mooling in*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

Mulin, Mulock, *s.* A crum, S. Teut. *moulie*, offa; Alem. *gemalanez*, pulverisatum, Schilter, vo. *Malen*. V. the v.

MULES, *s. pl.* Kibes, chilblains; most commonly *moolie heels*, S. Fr. *mules*.

MULIS, *s. pl.*

Thairfoir, Sir Will, I wald ye wist,
Your Metaphysick fails;
Gae leir yit a yeir yit
Your Logick at the schulis,
Sum day then ye may then
Pass Master with the *Mulis*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 60.

——Sed logicam saltem unum disce per annum,
Perfectè ut valeas asininum condere pontem.
Lat. Vers. 1631.

I am at a loss to know whether this was used as a nickname for the Professors of a University, who were employed to examine candidates for graduation, or if there had been any ancient custom of putting a pair of slippers on the feet of him who was graduated; as a badge of his new honour. V. Mullis.

MULL, Maoil, *s.* A promontory, S.

"Near the very top of the *Mull*, (which signifies a promontory), and the boundary of the mainland to the north-east, a chapel had been reared in the dark ages;" Barry's Orkney, p. 25.

"*Maol*, adj. signifies *bare* or *bald*, as *ceann maol*, baldhead. Hence it is applied to exposed points of land or promontories, and then becomes a substantive noun, and is written *maoil*, e. g. *maoil* of Kintyre, *maoil* of Galloway, *maoil* of Cara," &c. P. Gigha, Argyles. Statist. Acc. viii. 57. N.

Sibb. mentions Isl. *muli*, a steep bold cape, Gl. But I have not met with this word elsewhere. *Mule*, however, denotes a beak; os procerum ac eminens rostrum; G. Andr. p. 181. Alem. *mula* rostrum, Schilter. Now as *naes*, *ness*, a nose, is used to denote a promontory, from its resemblance to the prominence of the nose in the face; for the same reason, *mule* might have been used by the ancient Goths in a similar sense.

It confirms this idea that *Mule* is, in Orkney and Shetland, used in composition, or in the names of places, in a similar sense.

"The aera of this fortification, and of others of the same kind, I leave it to be judged upon, as such places are quite frequent, both in Shetland, such as the *Mule* of Unst, and in the other end of the mainland of Orkney, called the *Mule*-head of Deerness, the Burgh of Murray, and indeed in all other places denominated Burghs, that is to say, *insulated headlands projecting to the sea*." P. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xiv. 324, N.

MULL, *s.* A virgin, a young woman.

Silver and gold that I micht get,
Beisands, brotches, robes and rings,
Frelie to gife, I wald nocht let,
To pleise the *mulls* attour all things.

This is explained by what follows.

Bêttir it were a man to serve
With honour brave beneath a sheild,
Nor her to pleis, thocht thou sould sterve,
That will nôt luke on the in eild.

Kennedy, Evergreen, i. 116.

A.S. *meoule*, *mequla*, a virgin, Hickes. Gramm. A.S. p. 128. MoesG. *mawilo*, a damsel, Mar. v. 41. a dimin. from *mawi* id.; as *barnilo*, a child, Luk. i. 76. is formed from *barn*.

It is not improbable that Alem. *mal*, desponsatio, *maheldag*, dies desponsationis, *gemâhelâ*, *mahela* sponsa, *gemal* conjux, and *mahalen* desponsare, are to be traced to *mawilo* as their root.

MULL, *s.* A mule.

"Thou may considder that thay pretend nathing ellis, bot onlie the manteinance and uphald of thair bairdit *mulls*, augmenting of thair unsatiable avarice, and continuall doun thringing and swallouing upe thy puir lieges." Knox's Hist. p. 19.

Mules, Lond. Ed. p. 20. In MS. ii. it is *barbed mules*.

To MULLER, *v. a.* To crumble, S. either corr. from E. *moulder*, or a dimin. from MULE, *v.* q. v.

MULLIS, *s. pl.* A kind of slippers, without quarters, usually made of fine cloth or velvet, and adorned with embroidery, anciently worn by persons of rank in their chambers.

A satyrical poet describes the more general use of them as a proof of the increase of pride and luxury.

Et tout est a la mode de France.

Thair dry scarpenis, baythe tryme and meit;
Thair *mullis* glitteran on thair feit.

Maitland Poems, p. 184.

Fr. *mules*, id. pantoffles, high slippers; Ital. *mulo*, Hisp. *mula*; Teut. *muyl*, muleus, sandalium; calceamenti genus alto solo, Kilian. L.B. *mula* crepida, Du Cange. *Mullei*, Isidor. p. 1310. *Mullei* similes sunt coturnorum solo alto: superiore autem parte cum osseis vel aereis malleolis ad quos lora deligabantur.

Menage derives the name from *mullei*, which, he says were a certain kind of shoes, worn by the kings of Alba, and afterwards by the Patricians; Isidore, from their reddish colour, as resembling the *mullet*. Dicta autem sunt a colore rubro, qualis est *mulli* piscis.

The counsel of Tarraco, A. 1591. forbade the use of ornamented *mullis* to the clergy. Nullus clericus subuculam collari, et manicis rugatis seu lactucatis deferat—sed nec *Mulas* ornamentis aureis, argenteis, aut sericis ornari patiatur. Du Cange, vo. *Mula*.

It is the *mule* or *mulo* of the Pope, ornamented with a cross of gold, that is touched with the lips, when his votaries are said to kiss his toe. Le Pape a une croix d'or au bout de sa *mule*, qu' on va baiser avec un grand respect; Dict. Trev.

MULTIPLE', MULTIPLIE, *s.* Number, quantity.

Dicson, he said, wait thow thair *multiplé?*
iii thousand men thair power mycht nocht be.

Wallace, ix. 1704, MS.

i. e. "Knowest thou their number?"

Quhilk suld be ane gryt exempil till al princis, that thai gyf nocht there trest in ane particular pouer of *multiplie* of men, bot rathere to set there trest in God." Compl. S. p. 123.

Fr. *multiple*, manifold; *multiplié*, the multiplicand. The term is evidently used improperly.

MULTURE, MOUTER, *s.* The fee for grinding grain; properly that paid to the master of the mill, S.

The myllare mettis the *multure* wyth ane mete skaut.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238. a 18.

"The *multure* is a quantity of grain, sometimes in kind, as wheat, oats, pease, &c.; and sometimes manufactured, as flour, meal, sheeling, &c. due to the proprietor of the mill, or his tacksman the *multurer*, for manufacturing the corn." Erskine's Instit. B. 2. tit. 9. s. 19.

"Millers take ay the best *mouter* wi' their ain hand." Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 25.

"*Molter*, the toll of a mill. North." Gl. Grose. *Mooter*, Lancashire, id.

Fr. *mouture*, (as the S. word is pron.) L.B. *molitura*, from Lat. *mol-o*. Hence,

MULTURER, *s.* The tacksman of a mill, S.

MUM, *s.* A mutter, S.B.

Mumme is used for *mutter* by Langland. Speaking of lawyers he says;

Thou mightest better mete the mist on Malverne hils,
Than get a *mumme* of her mouth, til money be shewed.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 3, b.

The word might originally signify to intimate any thing by gestures, rather than by words; from Teut. *momm-en*, larvam agere; whence, as would seem, *mommel-en*, Su.G. *muml-a*, to mutter.

MUM CHAIRTIS, *s. pl.*

Use not to skift athort the gait,
Nor na *mum chairtis*, air nor lait.
Be na dainser, for this daingeir
Of yow be tane an ill consait
That ye ar habill to waist geir.

Maitland Poems, p. 329.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves this as not understood. From its connexion with *dancer* it certainly respects some amusement. *Chairtis* are undoubtedly *cards*, and refer to the amusement which bears this name. *Cairts* is to this day the vulgar pron. Teut. *momme* signifies a mask; larva, persona; Kilian. Perhaps *mum chairtis* may simply signify cards with figures on them, as the figures impressed may justly enough, from their grotesque appearance, be called *larvae*. Mention is made, however, in the account of an entertainment given by Cardinal Wolsey, of playing at *mum-chance*, which, Warton says, is a game of hazard with dice. Hist. iii. 155. It may therefore be an error of some transcriber. What confirms this conjecture is, that *mum-chance* is mentioned as a game at cards in an old English Poem on the Death of the *Mass* by William Roy, written in Wolsey's time. In describing the Bishops, he says,

To play at the cards and the dice,
Some of them are nothing nice;

Both at hazard and *mum-chance*.
They drink in gay golden bowls,
The blood of poor simple souls
Perishing for laik of sustenance.
Ellis's Spec. ii. 15.

MUMMING, *s.* Perhaps muttering.
With *mumming* and humming,
The Bee now seiks his byke.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 26.

V. CALICRAT, and MUM.

To MUMP, *v. n.* To hint, to aim at, S.

"I know your meaning by your *mumping*;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 183. addressed to those who either cannot, or do not express themselves distinctly.

Ye may speak plainer, lass, gin ye incline,
As, by your *mumping*, I maist guess your mind.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 94.

Sibb. explains *mumping*, "using significant gestures, mumming; Teut. *mumm-en*, mommium sive larvam agere; to frolic in disguise; *momme*, larva, persona."

MUMT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of stupor, Loth. q. *mummed*, *mummit*, resembling one who assumes a fictitious character. V. MUMP.

MUN, *v. aux.* Must. V. MON.

MUNDIE, *s.* "Expl. pitiful son of the earth; dimin. of *man*." Sibb.

Auld guckis, the *mundie*, sho is a gillie,
Scho is a colt-foill, not a fillie.——
Philotus, *S. P. R.* iii. 37.

Perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. *mondigh*, pubes, major annis; puer, quatuor decem annorum, Kilian. *Mondigh* also signifies loquacious.

MUNDS, *s.* The mouth. *I'll gie ye i' the munds*, I will give you a stroke on the mouth; a phrase used by boys, Loth.

This is undoubtedly a very ancient word, Alem. Germ. *mund*, id. os, hiatus inter duo labra; MoesG. *munths*, whence A.S. *muth*, E. *mouth*, Isl. Sw. *mun*. Wachter mentions a variety of names into the composition of which this word enters.

MUNKS, *s.* A halter for a horse, Fife.

This seems formed from some one of the Goth. terms denoting the mouth, by means of the letter *k*, used in the formation of diminutives. V. MUNDS.

MUNN, *s.* A short-hafted spoon, Galloway, *cuttie* synon.

"Each person of the family had a short hafted spoon made of horn, which they called a *munn*, with which they supped, and carried it in their pocket, or hung it by their side." P. Tungland, Statist. Acc. ix. 326.

"Sup with your head, the Horner is dead, he's dead that made the *munns*;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 295.

Can this be allied to Isl. *mund*, *mun*, the mouth?

MUNSIE, *s.* A designation expressive of contempt or ridicule; *a bonny munsie*, a pretty figure indeed, ironically, S. perhaps a corr. of Fr. *monsieur*, which the vulgar pron. *monsie* and *monshie*.

MUR, *adj.* V. MOVIR.

MURALYEIS, *s. pl.* Walls, fortifications.

——Lo, within the yet,
Amid the clois *muralyeis* and pail,
And doubyl dykis how thay thame assail!
Doug. Virgil, 218. 14.

Fr. *muraille*, a wall; L.B. *muralia*, *murayllia*; from Lat. *murus*.

To MURDRES, MURTHREYS, *v. a.* To murder; part. pa. *murdrest*.

"Mony othir kingis of Northumberland in the samyn maner war ay fynaly *murdrist* be thair successouris." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 3.

In Murrawe syne he *murtheysyd* was
In-til the towne, is cald Foras.
Wyntown, vi. 9. 63.

MoesG. *maurthr-jan*. This Goth. term has assumed a great variety of forms in L.B., although not one precisely the same with this. V. Du Cange.

MURDRESAR, *s.* 1. A murderer.

"On the morrow Bassianus arrayed his folkis & exhortit thaym to remembir how thay war to fecht for defence of equite aganis certane fals conspiratouris, specially aganis the treasonabill *murdresar* Carance." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 8.

2. A large cannon.

"Mak reddy your cannons,—quarter slangis, hede stikkis, *murdresaris*." Compl. S. p. 64.

The ingenious editor of this work quotes Coriat, when describing the cannon in the arsenal at Zurich, as saying; "Among them I saw one passing great *murdering* piece; both ends thereof were so exceeding wide, that a very corpulent man might easily enter the same."

Yet it seems doubtful, whether this term be not a corr. of Germ. *morser*, originally a mortar for beating drugs, but transferred, says Wachter, from the resemblance in form, to instruments of destruction; E. *mortars*.

MURE, MUIR, MOOR, *anc.* MORE, *s.* A heath, a flat covered with heath, S. *Moor* E. seems always to imply the idea of water, or marshiness, as denoting a fen. Then we use the term *moss*.

And the gud King held forth his way,
Betwix him and his man, quhill thai
Passyt owt throw the forest war;
Syne in the *more* thai entryt thar.
Barbour, vii. 108. MS.

Out of a *more* a raven shal cum,
And of hym a schrew shall flye,
And seke the *more* with owten rest,
After a crosse is made of ston,
Hye and lowe, both est and west;
But up he shal spede anon.
True Thomas, *Jamieson's Popul. Ball.* ii. 37.

Broun *muris* kythit thare wissinyt mossy hew.
Doug. Virgil, 201. 6.

"Under a huge cairn in the E. *moor* (heath) of Ruthven, their dead are said to be buried." P. Ruthven, Forfars. Statist. Acc. xii. 298.

A.S. *mor*, ericetum, heath-ground, Somner. Hence, he adds, "they render *Stanmore* in Lat., ericetum lapideum, i. e. the stoney heath." Isl. *moar*, terra

arida inculta et inutilis, Verel. Ind. *Moor*, solum grumis sterilibus obsitum, G. Andr. Sw. *maer*, terra putris, Seren. i. e. rotten earth.

MURE-BURN, *s.* 1. The act of burning moors or heath, B.

"That the vnlaw of *mure-burne*, efter the Moneth of Marche be—fiue pund in all tymes to-cum." Acts Ja. IV. 1503. c. 106. Edit. 1566. c. 71. Murray.

In describing the rapid diffusion of opinion, or influence of example, an allusion is often made to the progress of fire through dry heath; *It spreads like mure-burn*, S.

2. Metaph. strife, contention, S. q. a flame like that of moor-burning.

MURELAND, MOORLAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to heathy ground, S.

—Muirland Willie came to woo.
Ramsay's Tea-Table Miscellany, p. 7.

To MURGEON, *v. a.* 1. To mock one by making mouths or wry faces.

Scho skornit Jok, and skrippit at him;
Aud *murgeonit* him with mokkis.
Chr. Kirk, st. 4.

Sibb. deduces it from Teut. *morkelen* grunnire; *morre*, os cum prominentibus labris; Callander, from A.S. *murcnung*, murmuratio, querela; Goth. Isl. *mogla*, murmurare. But it has more affinity to Fr. *morguer*, to make a sour face; *morgueur*, a maker of strange mouths; *morgue*, a sour face, Arm. *morg*, id.

2. To murmur, to grumble, to complain, used as a neut. *v.*

In this sense it has more relation to A.S. *murcnung* mentioned above; or Germ. *murrisch*, murmuring, from *murr-en* to murmur.

MURGEON, MORGEOUN, *s.* 1. A murmur, the act of grumbling, S.

With mudyeons, & *murgeons*, & moving the brain,
They lay it.—*Montgomerie*; V. MUDYEON.
——By rude, unhallow'd fallows,
They were surrounded to the gallows,
Making sad ruefu' *murgeons*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 361.

2. Apparently as signifying muttering, in reference to the Mass.

"Vther things againe are not so necessare, as the consecration of the place, quhere the Messe is said, the altare stane, the blessing of the chalice, the water, the *murgeons*, singing, he that suld help to say Messe, and the rest." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. Sign. K. 4, b.

Dunbar writes *morgeounis*, Maitl. P. p. 95.

To MURGULLIE. V. MARGULYIE.

MURYT, *pret.* Built up, inclosed in walls.

Thai thaim defendyt douchtely,
And contenyt thaim sa manlily,
That or day, throw mekill payn,
Thai had *muryt* wp thair yat agayn.
Barbour, iv. 164. MS.

Fr. *mur-er*, Germ. *mauer-n*, to wall; Lat. *mur-us* a wall.

MURLAIN, *s.* A narrow-mouthed basket, of a round form, S.B.

And lightsome be her heart that bears
The *murlain* and the creel.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 354.

This perhaps might originally be a bag made of a skin, and thus the same with *Murling*, q. v.

To MURLE, *v. a.* To moulder, to crumble down; *murl*, A. Bor. id. Ray.

Thair manheid, and thair mense, this gait thay *murle*;
For mariage thus unyte of ane churle.
Priests of Peblis, p. 13. V. MOCHRE.

Perhaps from Su.G. Isl. *mior* tenuis, gracilis. Isl. *moar*, minutae uligines; the vapours which appear rising from the earth; whence G. Andr. derives *morka*, exigua res. Hence,

MURLIE, *s.* 1. Any small object, as a small bit of bread, Ang.

2. A fondling term for an infant, Ang.; either from the smallness of its size, or from the pleasing murmur it makes, when in good humour. V. MURR.

Sometimes *murlie-fikes* is used in the same sense, from the additional idea of a child being still in motion.

MURLING, MORTHLING, MURT, *s.* "The skin of a young lamb, or of a sheep soon after it has been shorn," Sibb.

He derives the term from *murth*, murder. It is merely E. *morling*, *mortling*.

MURLOCH, *s.* Supposed to be the young piked dog-fish, Squalus acanthias, Linn.

"There is a very delicate fish that may be had through the whole year, called by the country people *murloch*. It is very long in proportion to its thickness, and, in shape, resembles the dog-fish: it is covered with a very rough skin, like shagreen, of which it must be stripped." P. Jura, Argyles. Statist. Acc. xii. 322.

The term seems Gael. Perhaps the first syllable is from *muir*, the sea. *Lochag*, *loth*, signify a colt.

To MURR, *v. n.* To purr, as a cat, when well pleased; a term used with respect to infants, S.B.

Isl. *murr-a*, Teut. *morr-en*, *murr-en*, murmurare; Su.G. *morr-a*, mussitare, strepere, whence the frequentative *morla*, id. Fr. *murl-er* to low, to bellow, is probably from the same source.

MURLING, *s.* A gentle noise, as from a purling stream, a soft murmur, Ang.

MURMELL, *s.* Murmuring.

And, for till saif us fra *murmell*,
Schone Diligence fetch us Gude Counsell.
Lyndsay, *S. P. R.* ii. 223.

Teut. *murmul-en*, murmurillare, submurmurare. This term seems formed from two verbs nearly synon., *murr-en* murmurare, and *muyl-en* mutire, mussitare, cum indignatione et stomacho. It occurs in Franc. *Murmulo thie menigi;* Murmurabit multitudo; Otfrid. ap. Schilter.

MURRIOW, MURRIOWN, MURREON, *s.* A helmet or headpiece.

"Ane Captane or Souldiour, we can not tell, bot he had a reid clocke and a gilt *murriow*, enterit upoun a pure woman,—and began to spoille." Knox's Hist. p. 203.

Murrow, MS. i. *murrion*, MS. ii.

"At that same tyme arryvit furth of Fraunce Sir James Kirkaldye with ten thowsand crownes of gold, sum *murriowznes*, corslettis, hagbuttis and wyne." Historie James Sext, p. 123. *Murreonis*, ib. p. 100.

Fr. *morion*, *morrion*, id. E. *murrion*.

MURTH, Morth, *s.* Murder; Gl. Sibb.

A.S. *morth*, Teut. *moord*, Su.G. *mord*, MoesG. *maurthr*, id.

To MUSALL, Missel, *v. a.* To cover up, to veil. *Mussallit*, part. pa.

"That na woman cum to kirk nor mercat with hir face *musallit*, or couerit, that scho may not be kend, vnder the pane of escheit of the courchie." Acts Ja. II. 1457, c. 78. Edit. 1566, c. 70. Murray.

It is also applied to the mind.

"Quhen men hes put out all light, and lefte nathing in thair nature, but darknes; there can nathing remaine, but a blind feare.——Therefore they that are this way *misseled* vp in thair saull, of all men in the earth they are maist miserable." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. O, 3. a.

Su.G. *musla* occultare; Fr. *emmusel-er*, to muffle up.

Mussal, Myssal, Mussaling, *s.* A veil or kercheif covering part of the face.

—— Your *myssel* quhen ye gang to gait,
Fra sone and wind baith air and lait,
To keip that face sa fair.
Philotus, S. P. *Rep.* iii. 14.

MUSARDRY, *s.* Musing, dreaming.

Quhat is your force, bot febling of the strenth?
Your curius thochtis quhat bot *musardry?*
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 93. 22.

Fr. *musardie*, id. *musard*, a dreaming dumpish fellow, from *mus-er*, or, as Sibb. conjectures, Teut. *muys-en*, abdita magno silentio inquirere; supposed to allude to the caution of a cat when watching for *mice;* from *muys*, a mouse.

MUSH, *s.* One who goes between a lover and his mistress, in order to make up a match; Fife.

It is very questionable, if this has any affinity to Teut. *mutse*, coecus amor. V. Black-foot.

MUSKANE, Muscane, *adj.* 1. Mossy, moss-grown.

——— *Muskane* treis sproutit,
Combust, barrant, unblomit and unleifit,
Auld rottin runtis, quharin na sap was leifit.
Palice of Honour, i. 3.

It occurs also in st. 19. and 58.

Teut. *mosch-en* mucere, situm trahere; *mosch*, mouldiness; *mosachtigh*, mouldy, mossy.

2. Putrid, rotten.

"Than to ylk lordis bed past ane of thir men, al at ane set hour, ylkane of thame had in thair hand ane club of *muscane* tre, quhilk kest ane vncouth glance with the fische scalis in the myrk." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 9. Baculum *putri* ligno excussum. Boeth.

MUSLIN-KAIL, *s.* "Broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens," Gl. Shirr. S.

While ye are pleas'd to keep me hale,
I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal,
Be't water-brose, or *muslin-kail*,
Wi' chearfu' face.
Burns, iii. 90.

Perhaps q. *meslin-kail*, from the variety of ingredients; and thus from the same origin with *Maschlin*, q. v.

MUSSLING, *adj.*

"I shall in my stammering tong and *mussling* speech doe what I can to allure you to the loue thereof." Boyd's Last Battell, p. 771.

If this does not signify mixed, q. *meslin*, perhaps snivelling; Fr. *museleux*, E. *muzzelling*, tying up the muzzle, closing the nose. It may, however, signify, disguised; as corresponding to "another tongue," Isa. xxviii. 11. V. Musall, *v.*

MUST, *s.* Mouldiness.

It is the riches that evir sall indure;
Quhilk motht [mocht] nor *must* may nocht rust nor ket;
And to mannis sawll it is eternall met.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 125.

Johnson derives the verb from C.B. *mws*, stinking. Teut. *mos*, *mosch*, *mosse*, mucor, situs.

MUST, *s.* Musk. V. Muist.

MUST, *s.* An old term, applied by the vulgar to hair-powder, or flour used for this purpose, S.

Perhaps it might anciently receive this name as being scented with *musk*, S. *must*.

MUSTARDE-STONE, *s.* "A mortar stone, a large stone mortar used to bruise barley in," Pink.

He was so fers he fell attour ane fek,
And brak his heid upon the *mustarde stone*.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 84.

This, however, is not the mortar itself, but a large round stone, used in some parts of the country, by way of pestle, for bruising *mustard* seed in a stone or wooden vessel. It is still called the *mustard stane*.

To MUSTUR, *v. n.* To make a great shew or parade.

Or like ane anciant aik tre, mony yeris
That grew apoun sum montane toppis hycht,—
Siclike Mezentius *musturis* in the feild,
Wyth huge armour, baith spere, helme and scheild.
Doug. Virgil, 347. 20.

Fland. *muyster-en* indagare, Ital. *mostra*, Lat. *monstrare*, q. to shew one's self.

To MUT, *v. n.* To meet, to have intercourse with.

Yeit mony fled and durst nocht bid Eduuard,
Sum in to Ross, and inthe Ilis past part.
The Byschop Synclar agayn fled in to But;
With that fals King he had no will to *mut*.
Wallace, x. 994, MS.

MoesG. *mot-jan*, Su.G. *mot-a*, *moet-a*, Belg. *moet-en*, occurrere, obviam ire. According to Skinner, in many places in E., the council-chamber is called the *Moot-house*, from A.S. *mot*, *gemot*, meeting, and *house*. In the same sense, *moot-hall* is used. MoesG. *mota*, *motastad*, the place of the receipt of custom.

Moot halle, hall of judgment, Wiclif.

"Thanne knyghtes of the justice [i. e. soldiers of Pilate] token Jhesus in the *moot halle*, and gaderiden to hem all the company of knyghtes." Matt. xxvii. V. MOTE.

Ihre and Seren. deduce the Goth. verb, signifying to meet, from the prep. *mot*, contra, adversus. The derivation, however, may be inverted.

MUTCH, *s.* A cap or coif, a head-dress for a woman, S.

Their toys and *mutches* were sae clean,
They glanced in our ladses een.
Ramsay's Tea-Table Miscellany, p. 9.

This bonny blink will bleach my *mutches* clean,
To glance into his een whom I love dear.
Morison's Poems, p. 148.

Teut. *mutse*, Germ. *mutze*, Su.G. *myssa*, Fenn. *myssy*, id. Kilian defines *mutse* so as to give us the idea of that species of *mutch* in S. called a *Toy*. Amiculum, epomis: pileus latus, profundus et in scapulas usque demissus; "falling down on the shoulders."

This term has found its way into the Latin of the lower ages; being used to denote a clerical head-dress. *Mussa*, *muza*, canonicorum amictus. *Almucium*, *almucia*, amiculum, seu amictus, quo canonici caput humerosque tegebant; Du Cange. Fr. *aumuce*. The rest of the clergy, as well as the Bishops, were enjoined to wear this dress. Ibid. vo. *Muza*. There was also a cowl, to which this name was given, proper to the monks. Ihre views all the terms, used in this sense, as formed from Alem. *muz-en*, to cover. V. Schilter, in vo.

Isl. *moet-r*, *mot-ur*, mitra, tiara muliebris, rica, (G. Andr. p. 181.) is probably allied.

MUTCHKIN, *s.* A measure equal to an English pint, S.

"Swa weyis the Boll new maid, mair than the auld boll xli. pund, quhilk makis twa gallounis and a half, and a chopin of the auld met, and of the new met ordanit ix. pyntis and thre *mutchkinnis*." Acts Ja. I. 1426. c. 80. Edit. 1566.

"Qu. *mett-kan*, from Teut. *met-en* metiri, and *kan* vas;" Gl. Sibb. The Dutch use *mutsie* for a quart; Sw. *maatt*, a pint.

MUTE, *s.* 1. Meeting, interview.

Wallang fled our, and durst nocht bid that *mute*;
In Pykardte als till him was na bute.
Wallace, viii. 1525, MS.

2. The meeting of the ancient English, a parliament, an assembly.

Throw Ingland theive, and tak thee to thy fute,—
Ane horsmaushell thou call thee at the *Mute*,
And with that craft convoy thee throw the land.
Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 72.

V. MUT, *v.*

To MUTE, *v. n.* 1. To plead, to answer to a challenge in a court of law, to appear in court in behalf of any one who is accused.

—— "Ilke soyter of Baron, in the Schiref-court, may there, for his Lord, *mute* and answere without impediment." Baron Courts, c. 35. s. 1.

And thus thy freind, sa mekil of the mais,
Is countit ane of thy maist felloun fais;
And now with the he will nocht gang ane fute
Befoir this King, for the to count or *mute*.
Priests of Peblis, *S. P. R.* i. 46.

The E. verb *moot* is used only with respect to mock pleading. But most probably it anciently denoted serious pleading; from A.S. *mot-ian* tractare, disputare; *gemot-man*, concionator, an orator, an assembly-man; Somner. Du Cange observes, that, as, with E. lawyers *to mote* signifies *placitare*, the Scots use *mute* in the same sense; whence, he says, with them the *Mute-hill*, i. e. mons placiti; vo. *Mota*, 2.

2. To speak, to treat of, to discourse concerning; sometimes with the prep. *of*.

This marschell that Ik *off mute*,
That Schyr Robert of Keyth was cauld,—
In hy apon thaim gan he rid.
Barbour, xiii. 60, MS. *Wyntown*, id.

Mr. MacPherson refers to Sw. *be-mot-a*, to declare, Fr. *mot*, a word. But the Sw. verb is used merely in an oblique sense. It is formed from *mot-a*, to meet. In the same manner A.S. *mot-ian*, to meet, signifies tractare, discutere; because the Goth. nations were wont to *meet* for the purpose of discussing public concerns.

MUTE, MOTE, *s.* 1. A plea, an action at law.

"In this *mute* or pley of treason, anie frie man, major and of perfect age, is admitted to persew and accuse." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 2. s. 1.

"*Mote*, *mute*, pley, action, quarrell.—*Mute* in the lawes of this realme is called *Placitum*." Skene, Verb. Sign.

A.S. *mot*, *ge-mot*, L.B. *mot-a*, conventus; or immediately from *mot-ian* tractare, disputare.

2. Used metaph. with respect to what causes grief; properly, a quarrel.

"Sound comfort, and conviction of an eye to an idol, may as well dwell together as tears and joy; but let this do you no ill, I speak it for your encouragement, that ye may make the best out of your joys ye can, albeit ye find them mixed with *mutes*." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 50.

To MUTE, MWTE, *v. n.* 1. To articulate.

The first sillabis that thow did *mute*,
Was *pa da lyn* vpon the Lute;
Thau playit I twenty springis perqueir,
Quhilk was greit pietie for to heir.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 263.

2. To mutter, or to mention any thing that ought to be kept secret, S.

"Shall we receiue the plaine aspiring tyrant and enemie,—to giue him the command of the watch, the centinels; to command, controll, that they *mute* not, stirr not; doe what hee list, yea, euen binde vp all the dogs, and mussell their mouthes, that they

bite not, barke not, but at his pleasure?" D. Hume's Paralogie. V. Galloway's Dikaiologie, p. 95.

3. To complain, to mutter in the way of discontent, S.

Bot Inglissmen, that Scotland gryppit all,
Off benefyce thai leit him bruk bot small.
Quhen he saw weill tharfor he mycht nocht *mwte*,
To saiff his lyf thre yer he duelt in But.
Wallace, vii. 935. MS.

"Mr. Harry Guthrie made no din. His letter was a wand over his head to discipline him, if he should *mute*." Baillie's Lett. i. 382.

"This was read openly in the face of the Assembly, and in the ears of the Independents, who durst not *mute* against it." Ibid. i. 438.

It is used also as a *v. a.*

For thou sic malice of thy master *mutes*,
It is weil set that thou sic barret brace.
Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 67.

The verb, in these senses, may be from the same origin with the preceding verb. Teut. *muyt-en*, however, signifies to mutter, to murmur.

Mote is used nearly in the same sense in *Sir Peni*.

In kinges court es it no bote,
Ogaines *Sir Peni* for to *mote*;
So mekill es he of myght,
He es so witty and so strang,
That be it never so mekill wrang,
He will mak it right.

Warton renders this *dispute*, Hist. Poet. iii. 93. He reckons the poem coeval with Chaucer; and justly observes, that the Scots Poem, printed in Lord Hailes' Collection, has been formed from this.

But indeed it is most probable, that the one printed by Warton had the same origin. For many words and phrases occur in it, which are properly Scottish; as *trail syde*, *gase* for *goes*, *fase* for *foes*, &c.

MUTH, *adj.* Exhausted with fatigue.

Thare thai laid on that tyme sa fast;
Quha had the ware thare at the last,
I wil noucht say; bot quha best had,
He wes but dout bathe *muth* and mad.
Wyntown, ix. 17. 22.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase. For it is equivalent to that used elsewhere.

Of a gude rede all *mate and made*.
Ibid. vii. 2. 30. V. Mait.

It is perhaps tautological; for *muth* and *mad* seem to have nearly the same sense, q. completely exhausted with fatigue. Or the one may denote fatigue of body, the other that exhausture of animal spirits, or dejection of mind, which is the effect of great fatigue.

N.

NA, Nae, Ne, *adv.* No, not, S.

And that him sar repent sall he,
That he the King contraryit ay,
May fall, quhen he it mend *na* may.
Barbour, ix. 471. MS.

Has not Troy all infyrit yit thame brynt?
Na: all syc laubour is for nocht and tynt.
Doug. Virgil, 216. 20.

Ne, *Barbour*, ix. 454. V. Na, *conj.*

A.S. *na*, *ne*, MoesG. *ne*, Dan. Isl. Su.G. *nei*, anc. *ne*, Gr. *νι*, *νη*.

As the A.S. often drops the *ae*, *e*, in *nae*, *ne*, joining it with verbs and nouns, so as to form one word, this idiom is retained in the S.B.; as *naes* for *nae is*, is not, A.S. id. MoesG. and Alem. *nist* for *ni ist*; *naell* for *nae will*, will not, A.S. *nille*, used interrogatively; as well as *yaes* for *yea is*, *yaell* for *yea will?*

As the A.S. uses two negatives for expressing a negation, the same form of speech is retained by the vulgar in S.; as, *I never get nane*, I never get any. Chaucer uses this idiom; *I ne said none ill.*

NA, Ne, *conj.* 1. Neither.

He levyt nocht about that toun,
Towr standand, *na* stane *na* wall,
That he ne haly gert stroy thaim all.
Barbour, ix. 454, MS.

Gyf so war now with me as than has bene,
Ne suld I neuer depart, my awin child dere,
From thy maist sweit embrasing for na were.
Nor our nychbour Mezentius in his spede
Suld na wyse mokand at this hasard hede,
By swerd haif kelit sa fele corpis as slane is.
Doug. Virgil, 263. 13.

2. Nor.

A noble hart may haiff nane ess,
Na ellys nocht that may him pless,
Gyff fredom failyhe: for fre liking
Is yharnyt our all othir thing.
Na he, that ay has levyt fre,
May nocht knaw weill the propyrté,
The angyr, *na* the wrechyt dome,
That is cowplyt to foule thryldome.
Barbour, i. 230, &c. MS.

Me vnreuengit, thou sall neuir victour be;—
Na for all thy proude wourdis thou has spokin
Thou sal not endure into sic joy.
Doug. Virgil, 346. 6. Nec, Virg.

3. Used both for neither, and nor.

Thay cursit coistis of this enchanterice,
That thay *ne* suld do enter, *ne* thame fynd,
Thare salis all with prosper followand wynd
Neptunus fillit.——
Doug. Virgil, 205. 8.

Bot 'off all thing wa worth tresoun!
For thair is nothir duk *ne* baroun,—
That euir may wauch hym with tresoune.
Barbour, i. 576, MS.

A.S. *na*, *ne*, neque, nec; Isl. *nea*, Sw. *nei*, neque, Vercl. Gael. *no* is used in both senses.

NA, *conj.* But.

Away with drede, and take na langar fere,
Quhat wenis thou, *na* this fame sall do the gude?
Doug. Virgil, 27. 29.

Feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem. Virg.

NA, *conj.* Than.

For fra thair fayis archeris war
Scalyt, as I said till yow ar,
That ma *na* thai wer, be gret thing,—
Thai woux sa hardy, that thaim thoucht
Thai suld set all thair fayis at nocht.
Barbour, xiii. 85, MS.

Gyve thow thynkys to sla me,
Quhat tyme *na* nowe may better be,—
Wyth fredome, and wyth mare manhed?
Wyntown, vii. 1. 76.

Quhen thai war mett, weylle ma *na* x thousand,
Na chyftane was that tyme durst tak on hand,
To leide the range on Wallace to assaill.
Wallace, iii. 257, MS. Also ix. 1411.

S. *nor* is used in the same sense.

C.B. Gael. Ir. *na*, id.

NA, *adj.* No; not any, none.

The barownys thus war at discord,
That on *na* maner mycht accord.
Barbour, i. 69, MS.

To NAB, *v. a.* To strike, S. apparently an oblique sense of the E. verb.

NACHET, NACKET, *s.*

Sic ballis, sic *nachettis*, and sic tutivillaris,—
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 44. st. 14.

In the same poem, *nackets*, Evergreen, i. 105.

"A *nacquet*, in French, is a lad that marks at Tennis. It is now used for an insignificant person;" Lord Hailes, Note. *A little nacket*, a person who is small in size, S. q. a boy for assisting at play.

Bullet observes, that "*naeques* is the same as *lacques*," whence our modern *lacquey*. He adds, that the President Fauchet says, that, a century before his time, they had begun to call footmen *laquets* and *naquets*.

NACKET, *s.* 1. A bit of wood, stone, or bone, which boys use at the game of *Shinty*, S.

Perhaps it should rather be written *knacket*; as being evidently allied to Su.G. *kneck*, globulus lapideus, quo ludunt pueri; Ihre. Perhaps this is the sense of *knakat*, as used by Stewart.

Amang the wyves it sall be written,
Thou was ane *knakat* in the way.
Evergreen, i. 121.

q. something in the road that made one stumble.

2. A quantity of snuff made up in a cylindrical form, or a small roll of tobacco, S.

NACKETY, *adj.* Conceited, S. V. under KNACK.

NACKIE, *adj.* Active, clever. V. KNACKY.

NAES, is not, interrog. V. NA, *adv.*

NAGUS, *s.* One of the abusive designations used by Dunbar in his *Flyting*.

Nyse *Nagus*, nipcaik, with thy schulders narrow.
Evergreen, ii. 57.

It is uncertain, whether he gives Kennedy this name, from his attachment to the drink called *Negus*, or as equivalent to *Old Nick*; Su.G. *Necken*, *Neccus*, a name given to the Neptune of the Northern nations, as Wachter thinks, from Dan. *nock-a* to drown; Germ. *nicks*, Belg. *necker*, Isl. *nikr*, hippopotamus, monstrum vel daemon aquaticus.

NAIG, *s.* 1. A riding horse, S.; not used as *nag* in E. for "a small horse," but often applied to one of blood.

She tauld thee weel thou was a skellum;—
That ev'ry *naig* was ca'd a shoe on,
The smith and thee gat roaring fou on.
Burns, iii. 328.

2. A stallion, S.

NAIL. *Aff at the nail*, or, *Gane aff at the nail*, a phrase used with respect to persons who, in their conduct, have laid aside all regard to propriety or decency; who transgress all ordinary rules; or no longer have any regard to appearances, S.

Lat. *clavus* is used frequently to denote rule or government. Dum clavum rectum teneam; As long as I do my part. Quintil. Also, as denoting a course of life; Vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas. Hor. In a similar sense, one may be said to have gone off at the nail, as denoting that one has lost the proper *hinge* of conduct; like any thing that is hung, when it loses the hold. Thus Kelly, explaining the Prov. "He is gone off at the nail," says; "Taken from scissars when the two sides go asunder." P. 173. 174.

The expression, however, may be understood metaph. in another sense; according to which *nail* refers to the human body. For *nagel*, unguis, was a term used by the ancient Goths and Germans, in computing relations. They reckoned seven degrees; the first was represented by the head, as denoting husband and wife; the second by the arm-pit, and referred to children, brothers and sisters; the third, by the elbow, signifying the children of brothers and sisters; the fourth, by the wrist, denoting the grand-children of brothers and sisters; the fifth, by the joint by which the middle finger is inserted into the hand, respecting the grand-children of cousins, or what are called third cousins; the sixth, by the next joint; the seventh, or last, by the nail of the middle finger. This mode of computation was called in Alem. *sipzal*, Su.G. *nagel-fare*. A relation in the seventh degree was hence denominated, Teut. *nagel-mage*, q. a nail-kinsman, one at the extreme of computation. V. Wachter, vo. *Nagel-mage*, and *Sipzal*; Ihre, *Nagel*.

It is conceivable, that the S. phrase in question might originate in those ages in which family and feudal connexion had the greatest influence. When one acted as an alien, relinquishing the society, or disregarding the interests of his own tribe, he might be said to *go off at the nail*; as denoting that he in effect renounced all the ties of blood. But this is offered merely as a conjecture.

NAILS, *s. pl.* The refuse of wool, Su.G. V. BACKINGS.

NAIP, *s.* The summit of a house, or something resembling a chimney-top, S.B.

Far in a how they spy a little sheald;
Some peep of reek out at the *naip* appears.
Ross's Helenore, p. 75.

This seems allied to Isl. *knappr* globus, *nap-ar* prominet, *nauf*, prominentia, rupium crepido; Su.G. *knaepp* vertex, summitas montis; E. the *knap* of a hill.

NAYSAY, NA-SAY, *s.* A refusal, a nayword, S. The *v.* is also sometimes used, S.

NAIPRIE, *s.* Table linen, S.

"In verray deid the Gray Freirs was a plaice weill providit;—thair scheitis, blancattis, beddis and covertours war sick, that no Erle in Scotland had the better; thair *naiprie* was fyne; thay war bot aucht personis in convent, and yit had aucht punscheonis of salt beif, (considder the tyme of the yeir, the 11th of *Maii*), wyne, beir and aill, besyidis stoir of victuells effeiring thairto." Knox's Hist. p. 128.

Ital. *napparie*, lingues de table, Veneroni; Fr. *nappe*, a table-cloth. Johnson mentions *napery*, but without any authority; the word being scarcely known in E.

NAITHLY, *adv.* "Neatly, genteelly, handsomely," Rudd.

Thartyll ane part of the nycht ekis sche,—
And eik her pure damesellis, as sche may,
Naithly exercis, for to wirk the lyne,
To snoif the spyndyll, and lang thredes twyne.
Doug. Virgil, 256. 51.

If this be the sense, it may be from A.S. *nithlice*, molliter, muliebriter. It may, however, signify, industriously; A.S. *nythlice*, studiosus.

NAKYN, *adj.* No kind of, S.

And he him sparyt *nakyn* thing.
Barbour, v. 362. MS. V. KIN.

NAKIT, *pret. v.* Stripped, deprived; literally, made naked.

—— Write their frenesyis,
Quhilk of thy sympil cunning *nakit* thé.
Palice of Honour, i. 1.
Quhilks of thy *sempill* cunning *nakit* the.
Edin. Ed. 1579.

Su.G. *nakt-a*, exuere, nudare.

NAM, am not, q. *ne am.*

Y *nam* sibbe him na mare,
Ich aught to ben his man.
Sir Tristrem, p. 42. Chaucer, *n'am.*

NAMEKOUTH, *adj.* Famous, renowned.

Thare was also craftelie schape and mark
The *namekouth* hous, quhilk *Labyrinthus* hait.
Doug. Virgil, 163. 21.

A.S. *namcutha*, id. nomine notus, inclytus, insignis; from *nam* name, and *cuth* known. V. COUTH.

NANE, *adj.* No, none, S.

Thus I declare the *nane* vncertane thing,
Bot verry soithfast taikynnys and warnyng.
Doug. Virgil, 241. 18.

A.S. *nan*, Alem. *nih ein*, i. e. not one.

NANES, NANYS, *s.* *For the nanys*, on purpose, for the purpose; Chaucer, *nones*, E. *nonce.*

Tharestude ane dirk, and profound caue fast by,—
All ful of cragis, and thir scharp flynt stanys,
Quhilk was weil dykit and closit for the *nanys*.
Doug. Virgil, 171. 26.

This word has been viewed as of ecclesiastical origin. It may, indeed, be allied to L.B. *nona*, the prayers said at noon. Isl. *non* sometimes signifies the mass. *Geck tha kongur til kyrkio, oc for til* nono; The King entered into the church, that he might attend the service performed at noon. Heims Kring. ap. Lhre.

In the convents, during summer, the monks used to have a repast after the *nones* or service at midday, called *Biberes nonales*, or *Refectio nonae.* Du Cange quotes a variety of statutes on this subject, vo. *Nona*, *Biberis.* If we may suppose that the good fathers occasionally looked forward with some degree of anxiety to this hour, the phrase, *for the nones* or *nanis*, might become proverbial for denoting any thing on which the mind was ardently set. This is probably the origin of Dan. *none*, a beverage, a collation.

Tyrwhitt supposes it to have been "originally a corruption of Lat.; that from *pro-nunc* came *for the nunc*, and so, *for the nonce;* just as from *ad-nunc* came *anon.*" Note, v. 381. But this idea is very whimsical, and receives no support from *anon*, which has an origin totally different. V. ONANE.

It has occurred to me, however, that it may with fully as much plausibility be deduced from Su.G. *naenn-as*, anc. *naenn-a*, to prevail with one's self to do a thing, to have a mind to do it; Isl. *nenn-a*, id. *Nonne*, a me impetrare possum, Gunnlaug. S. Gl.

Since writing this, I have observed that Seren. has adopted the same idea. "*Nonce*, Isl. *nenna*, *nenning*, arbitrium. Su.G. *nenna*, *nennas*, a se impetrare, posse."

NAPPIE, *adj.* Expl. "brittle," Gl.

Wi' cheese an' *nappie* noor-cakes, auld
An' young weel fill'd an' daft are,
Wha winna be sae crous an' bauld
For a lang towmont after
As on this day.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 27.

Perhaps, q. what *knaps*, or is easily broken, as being crimp.

NAR, *conj.* Nor.

This fremyt goddes held hir ene fixt fast
Apoun the ground, *nar* blenkis list thaym cast.
Doug. Virgil, 28. 7.

NAR, were not.

Blither with onten wene
Never ner *nar* thai.
Sir Tristrem, p. 148. st. 14.

i. e. never nearly *ne were* they.

So blithe al bi dene,
Nar thai never are.
Ibid. st. 15. *Ne were* they never before.

To NARR, NERR, NURR, *v. n.* "To snarl as dogs. Teut. *knarren*, grunnire," Sibb.

This is merely E. *gnar*, written according to the pronunciation. A.S. *gnyrr-an*, id.

NARROW-NEBBIT, *adj.* Contracted in one's views with respect to religious matters, super-

st'tiously strict, apt to take, or pretend to take, offence on trivial grounds, S. from *Neb*, the nose, q. v.

NARVIS, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, Norway. *Narvis talloun*, tallow brought from Norway.

"Ilk last of *Narvis talloun*, ii ounce." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bullion*.

Sw. *Norwegz*, Norwegian, *Norwegz man*, a Norwegian; or the genit. of *Norige*, Norway; *Noriges rike*, regnum Norvegiae; Verel. Ind. vo. *Norran*, *Noregs-velldi*.

NAS, was not.

Nas never Ysonde so wo,
No Tristrem, sothe to say.
Sir Tristrem, p. 114.

Nas, Chaucer, id. A.S. *nas*, i. e. *ne was*, non erat, Lye.

NAT, *adv.* Not.

Suffer *nat* to birn our schyppis in a rage.
Doug. Virgil, 29. 33.

Nat, id. is used by Chaucer and other O.E. writers, so late as the reign of Elisabeth; A.S. *nate*, non.

NAT, know not.

Thow Phebus lychtnare of the planetis all,
I *nat* quhat deulie I the clepe sall.
Doug. Virgil, 4. 12.

Rudd. acknowledges that he had improperly inserted *knaw* before *nat*, without observing that it was a contraction.

A.S. *nat*, i. e. *ne wat*, non scio, Lye.

To NATCH, *v. a.* To seize, to lay hold of violently; often used as denoting the act of a messenger in arresting one as a prisoner, S.B.

Teut. *naeck-en*, attingere? q. to lay hold of legally by *touching*. I see no evidence that any cognate of the v. *snatch* has been used without *s* initial.

NATE, *s.* Use, business.

And forth scho drew the Troiane swerd fute hate,
Ane wappen was neuer wrocht for sic ane *nate*.
Doug. Virgil, 122. 52.

Chaucer, *note*, Isl. *not*, id. V. NOTE.

NATHING, *s.* Nothing, S. In old MSS. it is generally written as two words.

—— He had *na thing* for to dispend.
Barbour, i. 319. MS.

To NAVELL, *v. a.* To strike with the fist. V. under NEIVE.

NAVEN, NAWYN, *s.* A navy; shipping.

"Ther prouisione of diuerse sortis is vonder grit, nocht alanerly be gryt multitude of men of veyr, and ane grit *nauen* of schipis be seey-burde, bot as veil be secret machinatione to blynd you be auereis." —Compl. S. p. 141.

Schyr Nele Cambel befor send he,
For to get him *nawyn* and meite.
Barbour, iii. 393. MS.

It has been observed that "the termination is Saxon," Gl. Compl. But the term is not to be found in that language. Mr. Macpherson views it as probably arbitrary. The term, however, occurs in the same form in other dialects. O. Sicamb. *nauwen*, Germ. *nawen*, navis, Kilian.

NAWISS, NAWYSS, *adv.* By no means, in no wise.

Now may I *nawiss* forthyr ga.
Barbour, iv. 214. MS.

Ryn eftre him, and him ourta,
And lat him *na wyss* pass thaim fra.
Ibid. vi. 594. MS.

NAXTE', *adj.* Nasty, filthy.

—I in danger, and doel, in dongon I dwelle,
Naxté, and nedeful, naked on night.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 15.

E. *nasty* is derived from Franc. *nazzo* humidus, *nazzi* humiditas; Germ. *netz-en*, humectare.

NE, *conj.* Neither, nor. V. NA.

NE, *adv.* No. V. NA.

NE, *prep.* Near, nigh.

The lattir terme and day approchis *ne*
Of fatale force, and strangest destanye.
Doug. Virgil, 412. 10.

A.S. *neah*, *neh*, Belg. *nae*, Alem. *nah*, Germ. *nahe*, Su.G. *naa*, Dan. Isl. *na*, id.

NE WAR, were it not, unless.

Incontinent thay had to batal went,—
Ne war on thame the rosy Phebus rede
His wery stedis had doukit ouer the hede.
Doug. Virgil, 398. 40.

Alem. *ne uuare* idem est ac nisi; *ne neware*, nonnisi; Schilter.

To NE, *v. n.* To neigh as a horse.

The dynnyng of thare hors feit eik hard *he*,
Thare stamping sterage, and thare stedis *ne*.
Doug. Virgil, 398. 37.

A.S. *hnaeg-an*, Teut. *naey-en*, Su.G. *gnaegg-a*, id.

NE, *s.* Neighing.

He sprentis furth, and ful proude waloppis he,
Hie strekand vp his hede with mony ane *ne*.
Doug. Virgil, 381. 20.

NEAR-GAWN, NEAR-BE-GAWN, *adj.* Niggardly, S.

Shall man, a niggard, *near-gawn* elf,
Rin to the tether's end for pelf;
Learn ilka cunyied scoundrel's trick,
Whan a's done sell his saul to Nick?
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 105.

There'll just be ae bar to my pleasure,
A bar that's aft fill'd me wi' fear,
He's sic a hard, *near-be-gawn* miser,
He likes his saul less than his gear.
Ibid. ii. 158.

From *near* and *gaand* going. *Be* expletive sometimes intervenes. In the same way it is said of a parsimonious person, that he is *very near himsell*, S.

NEASE, *s.* Nose.

"Turne to faith, and it will make thee to turne to God, and swa conjoine thee with God, and make all thine actions to smell weill in his *nease*." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. p. 8, a. V. NEIS.

NEATY, NEATTY, *adj.* 1. Mere, having no other cause, S.B.

As they the water past, and up the brae,
Where Nory mony a time had wont to play,
Her heart with *neatty* grief began to rise,
Whan she so greatly alter'd saw the guise.
Ross's Helenore, p. 79.

2. Identical, S.B.

Three lusty fellows gat of him a clank;—
And wha were they, but the same *neaty* three,
That with the raips gard him the dolour dree?
Ibid. p. 47.

Perhaps allied to Isl. *nyt-ur*, *nytt*, commodus, probatus, q. the very thing in use, or approved by use. V. Note, v.

NEB, *s.* 1. The nose; now used rather in a ludicrous sense; as *lang neb*, a long nose. Hence *Lang-nebbit*, *Narrow-nebbit*, q. v. *Sharp-nebbit*, having a sharp nose, S. *Neb* bears the same sense A. Bor.

It would seem that this was the original sense of the term; A.S. *nebbe*, nasus, Isl. *nef*, nasus.

2. The beak of a fowl, S. A. Bor. *nib*, E.

"You may dight your *neb* and flie up;" S. Prov. "taken from pullets who always wipe their bill upon the ground before they go to roost. You have ruined and undone your business, and now you may give over." Kelly, p. 390.

A.S. Belg. *nebbe*, Su.G. *naebb*, Dan. *neb*, Isl. *neib*, rostrum; *Hoka neff*, rostrum accipitris.

3. Any sharp point; as the *neb* (E. *nib*) of a pen; the *neb*, or point, of a knife, &c. S.

NECE, *s.* Grand-daughter. V. Neipce.

NECKIT, *s.* A tippet for a child, S.B. *Neckatee* E. a handkerchief for a woman's neck, Johns.

NECK-VERSE, *s.* A cant term formerly used by the marauders on the Border.

Letter nor line know I never a one,
Wer't my *neck-verse* at Hairibee.
Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. i. 24.

"*Hairibee*, the place of executing the Border marauders at Carlisle. The *neck-verse* is the beginning of the 51st psalm, *Miserere mei*, &c. anciently read by criminals claiming the benefit of clergy," N. ibid.

NEDMIST, *adj.* Undermost, lowest in situation, S.

A.S. *neothemest*, id. from *neothan* under, Su.G. *ned*. This is the correlate of *Ummist*, uppermost, q. v. V. Neth.

NEDWAYIS, *adv.* Of necessity.

"The behowis *nedwayis*, said the King,
To this thing her say thine awiss."
Barbour, xix. 156. MS.

A.S. *neadwise*, necessary.

NEEDLE-FISH, *s.* The Shorter Pipe-fish. V. Stang.

NEEF, *s.* Difficulty, doubt.

The staik indeed is unco great
I will confess alway;—
Great as it is, I need na voust;
I'm seer I hae nae *neef*
To get fat cou'd be ettl'd at
By sik a mensless thief.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

Seer, sure, Aberd.

A.S. *naefde* want, *naefga* a needy person; Su.G. *napp*, difficulty, strait, whence *naepliga*, with difficulty; Isl. *naufa*, (vix); Belg. *nauw* narrow, strait.

NEERDOWEIL, *s.* One whose conduct is so bad, as to give reason to think that he will *never do well*, S.

"Some hae a hantla [hantle o'] fauts, ye're only a *ne'er dowell*;" Ramsay's Prov. p. 63.

To NEESE, *v. n.* To sneese; retained in S. as Dr. Johns. has observed. A. Bor. *neeze*, id. Gl. Grose.

A.S. *nies-an*, Belg. *niez-en*, Germ. *niess-en*, Alem. *nius-an*, *nios-an*, Su.G. *nius-a*, id.; all, as Ihre has observed, from A.S. *naese*, Su.G. *naesa*, &c. the nose, "the fountain of sternutation." V. Neis.

To NEESHIN, *v. n.* To desire the male, S.B. V. Eassin.

NEFFIT, *s.* A puny creature, a pigmy, S. pron. *nyeffit*.

Most probably from *neif*, q. one who might be held in the hand of another. Belg. *nufje*, however, signifies a chit.

To NEYCH, Nich, Nygh, Nycht, (gutt.) *v. a.* To approach, to come or get nigh.

—— The schipmen sa handlyt war,
That thai the schip on na maner
Mycht ger to cum the wall sa ner,
That thar fallbrig mycht *neych* thartill.
Barbour, xvii. 419, MS.

Thay wer sa nyss quhan men thame *nicht*,
Thay squeilit lyk ony gaittis.
Chr. Kirk, st. 2. i. e. approached.

But it is improperly used with *t* in the pres.

Micht nane thame note with invy, nor *nycht* thame to neir. *Gawan and Gol.* i. 19.

Gif ony *nygh* wald him nere,
He bad thame rebaldis orere
With a ruyne. *Houlate*, iii. 21.

The phrase is used by R. Brunne, p. 41.

Fyue wynter holy lasted that werre,
That neuer Eilred our kyng durst *negh* him *nerre*.

Also by Minot.

Wight men of the west
Neghed tham *nerr*. *Poems*, p. 46.

I ne wist where to eat, ne at what place,
And it *nighed* nye the none, and with Nede I met.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 111. b.

i. e. "and I was in want."

"And whanne he had entrid into Cafernaum, the centurien *neighede* to him." Wiclif, Matt. 8.

Neighe, Chaucer, id.

"To *nigh* a thing, to be close to it, to touch it. North." Gl. Grose.

MoesG. *nequh-jan*, A.S. *nehw-an*, Su.G. *naa*, *naek-ast*, Alem. *nach-an*, Germ. *nah-en*, Belg. *naken*, id. Isl. *na*, to touch. As the *v.* literally signifies to come *nigh*, Ihre derives it from the prep. *naa*, prope; as Schilter from Alem. *nah*, id. Otfrid, *nahta imo*, appropinquavit ei.

NEIDE, *s.* Necessity. *O neide*, of necessity. *Most o neide*, must needs.

O der Wallace, wmquhill was stark and stur,
Thow *most o neide* in presoune till endur.
Wallace, ii. 207. MS.

NEID-FYRE, *s.* 1. "The fire produced by the friction of two pieces of wood," S. Gl. Compl. p. 357. 358.

This is undoubtedly the same with Alem. *notfyr*, *notfeur*, id. coactus ignis fricando; Germ. *nodefyr*,

ignis sacrilegus. In a council held in the time of Charlemagne A. 742., it was ordained that every Bishop should take care that the people of God should not observe Pagan rites,—sive illos sacrilegos ignes, quos *Notfyres* vocant;—" or make those sacrilegious fires, which are called *Notfyres*." Capitular. Karlomann. c. 5. In the *Indiculus of Superstitions and Pagan Rites* made by the Synod Liptinens. the following title is found; De igne fricato de ligno, id est, *Nodfyr*. V. Schilter, p. 641. It is also written *Nedfres*, and *Nedfri*.

Lindenbrog, in his Gl., thus explains the remains of this superstition: "The peasants in many places of Germany, at the feast of St. John, bind a rope around a stake drawn from a hedge, and drive it hither and thither, till it catches fire. This they carefully feed with stubble and dry wood heaped together, and they spread the collected ashes over their pot-herbs, confiding in vain superstition, that by this means they can drive away canker-worms. They therefore call this *Nodfeur*, q. *necessary fire*."

Spelman thinks that the first syllable is from A.S. *neod*, obsequium; and thus that *nodfyres* were those made for doing *homage* to the heathen deities.

It is the opinion of Wachter, that this received its name from some kind of *calamity*, for averting which the superstitious kindled such a fire. For *not* signifies calamity.

But the most natural, as well as the best authenticated, origin of the word, is that found in the *Indiculus* referred to above. It seems properly to signify *forced fire*. Before observing that our term had any cognates, it had occurred to me, that it must be from A.S. *nyd* force, and *fyr* fire; and that this idea was confirmed from the circumstance of a similar composition appearing in a variety of A.S. words. Thus, *nyd-name* signifies taking by violence, rapine; *nyd-haemed*, a rape; *nyd-gild*, one who pays against his will.

Fires of the same kind, Du Cange says, are still kindled in France, on the eve of St. John's day; vo. *Nedfri*.

These fires were condemned as sacrilegious, not as if it had been thought that there was any thing unlawful in kindling a fire in this manner, but because it was kindled with a superstitious design.

2. Spontaneous ignition, S.

"Quhen the bischop of Camelon wes doand diuyne seruice in his pontifical, his staf tuk *neid fyre*, and mycht nocht be slokynnit quhil it wes resoluit to nocht." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 12. Lituus—repente igne correptus, Boeth.

"In Louthiane, Fiffe & Angus, grene treis & cornis tuk *neid fyre*." Ibid. B. xii. c. 12. Sponte incensae, Boeth.

This is obviously an oblique use of the word; as denoting fire not kindled by ordinary means. Both senses refer to wood as taking fire of itself; although the one supposes friction, the other does not.

3. "*Neidfire* is used to express—also the phosphoric light of rotten wood," Gl. Compl. p. 357. 358.

4. It is likewise used as signifying *beacon*, S.

The ready page, with hurried hand,
Awak'd the *need-fire's* slumbering brand,
And ruddy blushed the heaven:
For a sheet of flame, from the turret high,
Waved like a blood-flag on the sky,
All flaring and uneven.
Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. iii. st. 29.

"*Neid-fire*, beacon," N. This is an improper and very oblique sense.

NEIDFORSE, *s.* Necessity. *On neidforse*, of necessity.

"Bot Morpheus, that slepye gode, assailyeit al my membris, ande oppressit my dul melancolius nature, quhilk gart al my spreitis vital ande animal be cum impotent & paralitic: quhar for on *neid forse*, I vas constrenyeit to be his sodiour." Compl. S. p. 105.

"For emphasis, two words are united which have the same meaning, though one of them is derived from the Saxon, and the other from the French. A.S. *nead* and *neod* vis. Fr. *force*, vis." Gl. Compl.

The A.S. word, however, in its various forms, *nead*, *neod*, *nid*, *nyd*, primarily signifies necessity. The term therefore properly denotes one species of necessity, that arising from force.

NEIDLINGIS, *adv.* Of necessity.

Your joly wo *neidlingis* moist I endite.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 93. 9.

A.S. *neadling*, *nedling*, *nydling*, denotes one who serves from necessity; also a violent person, one who uses compulsion. But the term is apparently formed from the *s.* and termination *lingis*, q. v.

To NEIDNAIL, *v. a.* 1. To fasten securely by nails which are clinched, S.

2. A window is said to be *neidnail'd*, when it is so fixed with nails in the inside, that the sash cannot be lifted up, S. This is an improper sense.

This term might seem literally to signify, *nailed from necessity*. But it appears to have been originally synon. with *roove*, E. *rivet*. Sw. *net-nagla* still signifies to clinch or rivet. The first part of the word may therefore be the same with *nued-a*, id. clavi cuspidem retundere, i. e. to *roove* a nail.

NEIGRE, *s.* A term of reproach, S. borrowed from Fr. *negre*, a negre.

NEIPCE, NECE, *s.* A grand-daughter.

"The like is to be vnderstood of ane *Neipce*, or *Neipces*, ane or maa, begotten be the eldest sonne alreadie deceased, quha suld be preferred to their father brother, auent the succession of their Gudschirs heritage; except special provision of tailyie be made in favours of the aires maill." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Eneya*, Sign. L. 3.

For I the *nece* of mychty Dardanus,
And gude dochtir vnto the blissit Venus,
Of Mirmidones the realme sal neuer behald.
Doug. Virgil, 61. 53.

As far as I have observed, Skene still uses *niece* for grand-daughter, thus translating *neptis* in the Lat. V. Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 23. s. 3. c. 32. by mistake numbered as 33, also c. 33.

The origin is undoubtedly *neptis*, which was used by the Romans to denote a grand-daughter only,

while the language remained in its purity. Spartian seems to have been among the first who applied the term to a brother's daughter. Adrian. p. 2. B. On this word the learned Casaubon says; Juris auctoribus et vetustioribus Latinis *nepos* est tantum, ὁ ἐκγονος, filii aut filiae natus. Posterior aetas produxit vocis usum ad ἀδελφιδους, natos fratre aut sorore; quam solam vocis ejus notionem, vernaculus sermo noster et Italicus agnoscunt. Not. in Spart. p. 6.

There seems to be no term, in the Goth. dialects, denoting a grand-daughter, which resembles the Lat. A.S. *nift*, however, a niece, is evidently from *neptis*. For by Aelfric it is written *neptis*, which he explains, *brother dochter* vel *suster dohter*, Gl. p. 75. Germ. *nift*, *nicht*, a niece. A.S. and Alem. *nift* also signifies a step-daughter. MoesG. *nithjio*, a relation; C.B. *nith*, a niece. Both these Wachter, (vo. *Nicht*), derives from Goth. *nid* genus, propago; observing that hence the term not only bore the sense of *neptis*, but denoted relations of every kind. To this origin he refers Isl. *nidur*, filius, *nidiungar*, posteri, *nidin* cognatio nepotum, *nidiar arf*, haereditas quae transit ad proximos adscendentes et collaterales. Seren. views *nidur*, deorsum, as the origin of the terms last mentioned, as referring to property which descends.

NEIPER, *s.* A prov. corr. of neighbour, S.B.

Well, *neiper*, Ralph replies, I ken that ye
Had aye a gueed and sound advice to gee.
Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

To NEIR, Nere, *v. a.* To approach; also, to press hard upon.

Bot than the swypper tuskand hound assayis
And *neris* fast, ay reddy hym to hynt.
Doug. Virgil, 439. 30.

Teut. *naeder-en*, O. Fland. *naers-en*, Germ. *naher-n*, propinquare.

NEIRS, Neres, *s. pl.* The kidneys, S. corr. *eirs*.

I trow *Sanctam Ecclesiam;*
Bot nocht in thir Bischops nor freirs,
Quhilk will, for purging of thir *neirs*,
Sard up the ta raw and down the uther.
Lindsay's S. P. Rep. ii. 234.

Thair, I suppose, should be read for *thir*.

Isl. *nyra*, Su.G. *niure*, Teut. *niere* ren, *nieren* renes.

NEIS, Nes, *s.* The nose, S.

Of brokaris and sic baudry how suld I write?
Of quham the fylth stynketh in Goddis *neis*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96. 52.

A.S. *naese*, *nese*, Su.G. *naesa*, Alem. *nasa*, Isl. *noos*, nasus. V. Nease.

Neis-thyrle, Nes-thryll, *s.* Nostril, S.

Vntill Eneas als thare Prince absent
Ane rial chare richely arrayit he sent,
With twa stern stedis therin yokit yfere,
Cummyn of the kynd of heuinlye hors were,
At thare *neis thyrles* the fyre fast snering out.
Doug. Virgil, 215. 33.

Out of the *nes-thryllys* twa,
The red bluid brystyd owt.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 455.

"Eftir this the minister takis his spattel and vnctis the barnis *neysthirles* and the eiris, to signifie, that a christin man suld haue ane sweit savoir, that is to say, ane gud name and fame that he may be callit a gud christin man, & also that he haie alwais his eiris opin to heir the word of God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catech. Fol. 130. b. by mistake printed as 131.

A.S. *naes-thyrlu*, pl. from *naese*, and *thyrl*, S. *thirl*, foramen.

NEIST, Nayst, Nest, Niest, *adj.* Nearest, next, S. *neist*, Westmorel.

Destyne swa mad hym ayre
Til Conrade this Emperoure,
And til hym hys *neyst* successoure.
Wyntown, vi. 13. 236.

Ah chequer'd life!—Ae day gives joy,
The *niest* our hearts maun bleed.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 180.

A.S. *neahst*, Su.G. Dan. *naest*, Belg. *naast*, Germ. *nachste*, Pers. *nazd*, id. V. Ne.

NEYST, *prep.* Next.

Benedict *neyst* that wyf
Twa yhere Pape wes in hys lyf.
Wyntown, vi. 6. 37.

Neist, *adv.* Next, S.

A meaner phantom *neist*, with meikle dread,
Attacks with senseless fear the weaker head.
Ramsay's Poems,, i. 55.

NEIVE, Neif, *s.* 1. The fist, S. A. Bor. *nieve*, pl. *neiffis*, *nevys*, *newys*, *newffys*.

And now his handis raxit it euery stede,
Hard on the left *neif* was the scharp stele hede.
Doug. Virgil, 396. 37.

And *nevys* that stalwart war and squar,
That wont to spayn gret speris war,
Swa spaynyt aris, that men mycht se
Full oft the hyde leve on the tre.
Barbour, iii. 581. In MS. *newys*.

Thar mycht men se men ryve thair har:
And comounly knychtis gret full sar,
And thair *newffys* oft samyn dryve,
And as woud men thair clathys ryve.
Ibid, xx. 257. MS.

The fine for "ane straik with the steiked *neif*," i. e. a stroke with the closed fist, was twelve pennies, or one penny Sterling. Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 42. § 15.

——Skin in blypes came haurlin
Aff's *nieves* that night.
Burns, iii. 136.

To fald the nieve, to clinch the fist. He *wadg'd his nieve in my face*, S. He threatened to strike me with his fist, S.B.

2. *Hand to nieve*, familiarly, hand and glove, S.

They baith gaed in, and down they sat,
And, *hand to nieve*, began to chat.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 134.

Isl. *nefi*, *knefe*, *knefwe*, Su.G. *knaef*, now *naefwe*, Dan. *naeve*, *nefve*, id. Ihre seems to think that the word may be derived from *knae*, which anciently denoted any knot or folding of a joint, in the human body, or otherwise. Thus *knefve* is defined by G. Andr., pugnus, manus complicata. This idea is much confirmed by the use of Isl. *knue*,

which not only signifies the space between two joints, nternodium digitorum a tergo palmae, but also, a knot, a clue, a globe, nodus, glomus, globus, G. Andr. p. 118.

This word does not appear in A.S. or in any of he Germ. dialects of the Gothic. *Fyste* or *faust* was the term they used in the same sense, whence E. *ist*.

NIEVEFU', *s.* A handful, as much as can be held in the fist; often *neffow*, as *a neffow of meal; neifefull*, id. A. Bor.

A *nievefu'* o' meal, or a gowpen o' aits,—
Wad hae made him as blythe as a beggar could be.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 301.

Tho' here they scrape, an' squeeze, an' growl,
Their worthless *nievefu'* of a soul
May in some future carcase howl,
The forest's fright.
Burns, iii. 246.

The S. phrase, *a neffou o' meal*, is perfectly analogous to Su.G. *naefwe miol*, tantum farinae, quantum manu continere possis. But Ihre observes that the ancients always said, *naefwe full*. This evidently corresponds to the origin of our word; *neif* and *fow* or *full*. Wideg. gives Sw. *en naefwe*, and *en naefwe ful*, as synon., for "a handful."

NIVVIL, *s.* The same; only differently pronounced, S.B.

To NEVELL, NAVELL, NEFFLE, *v. a.* 1. To strike or beat with the fists, S.

Indeid thow sall beir mee a bevell,
With my neives I sal the *navell.*
Philotus, S.P.R. iii. 49.

The weaver gae him sturdie blows,
Till a' his sides war *nevell'd.*
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 153.

2. To take a hold with the fist, to take a handful of any thing, S. When used in this sense, it is pron. *neffle*.

Isl. *hnyf-a*, id. pugno prendo, from *hnefe*, the fist. Su.G. *hnuff-a*, pugnis impetere, *naefs-a*, id.

As *neave* is used as a *s.*, its derivative *nevel* is also used as a *v.*, Yorks.

She'll deal her *neaves* about her, I hear tell,
Nean's yable to abide her crueltie;
She'll nawpe and *nevel* them without a cause,
She'll macke them late their teeth naunt in their hawse.

"*Nawpe* and *Nevill*, is to beat and strike;" Gl. ibid. Both terms seem to have the common origin given under *Neive*. But *nawpe* is immediately allied to Isl. *kneppe*, pello, violenter propulso; G. Andr. p. 116. 117. *Neyve* is used for the fist, Lancash.

NEVEL, NEVVEL, *s.* A blow with the fist, S.

Wi' *nevels* I'm amaist fawn faint,
My chafts are dung a char.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 260.

Tho' some wi' *nevvels* had sare snouts,
A' bygones were neglected.
A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 76.

NEVELLING, NEFFELLING, *s.* Fisticuffs, striking with the fist or folded hand, S.

—"Fra glouming thay came to schouldring, from schouldring they went to buffetis, and fra dry blawis be neiffis and *nevelling*." Knox's Hist. p. 51. N. 2. Sign. It is *neffelling* in both MSS.

To NEIFFAR, NIFFER, *v. a.* To exchange or barter; properly, to exchange what is held in one *fist*, for what is held in another, q. to pass from one *neive* to another, S.

"I know if we had wit, and knew well that ease slayeth us fools, we would desire a market where we might barter or *niffer* our lazy ease with a profitable cross." Rutherford's Lett. P. 1. ep. 78.

Stand yond, proud ozar, I wadna *niffer* fame
With thee, for a' thy furs and paughty name.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 322.

Wa is me! quhat mercat hath scho maid!
How *neyffarit* be parentis twa
Hyr bliss for bale, my luve for feid.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 322.

NEIFFER, NIFFER, *s.* A barter, an exchange, S.

Ye see your state wi' theirs compar'd,
And shudder at the *niffer.*
Burns, iii. 114.

NIFFERING, i. e. The act of bartering.

"I should make a sweet bartering and *niffering*, and give old for new, if I could shuffle out self, and substitute Christ my Lord in place of myself." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 37.

Noll acknowledges the same root. To this also we may perhaps trace *Knuse*, *Know*, and *Gnidge*, q. v.

To NEK, *v. a.* To prevent receiving check, "a term at chess, when the king cannot be guarded;" Ramsay.

——Under cure I gat sik chek,
Quhilk I micht nocht remuif nor *nek*,
But eyther stail or mait.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 16.

Perhaps from Su.G. *nek-a*, to refuse.

NEPUOY, NEPOT, NEPHOY, NEPHEW, NEVO, NEVW, NEWU, *s.* 1. A grand-son.

The heldare douchtyr yhoure modyre bare;
My modyr hyre syster wes yhoungare;
To the stok I am swa *Newu.*
Pronewu yhe ar.———
Nevw for til have wndon,
Is nowthir brodyr na syster sone;
Bot fra the stok down ewynlykly
Discendand persownys lynealy
In the tothir, or the thryd gre,
Newu, or Pronewu suld be:
As for til call the swne swne,
[Or] the dowchtrys swa to be dwne,
Hyr swne may be cald *Newu:*
This is of that word the wertu.
Wyntown, viii. 3. 85. 111, &c.

"Failyieng sonnes and dauchters,—the richt of succession perteinis to the *Nepuoy* or *Neipce*, gotten vpon the sonne or the dauchter." Skene Verb. Sign. vo. *Eneya.*

Urry and Tyrwhitt refer to Chaucer's Legend of Good Women (v. 2648) in proof that it denotes a grandson. But there it undoubtedly signifies, nephew.

"We ar faderis, ye our sonnis, your sonnis ar our *nepotis*." Bellend. Cron. B. i. Fol. 6. b. 7. a.

"Some alledges the after-borne sonne to be mair richteous aire, then the *Nephoy*." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 33. s. 2. *Nephew*, ibid. c. 25. s. 3.

Bot, lo, Panthus slippit the Grekis speris—
Harling him eftir his littill *neuo*.
Doug. Virgil, 49. 51.

Lat. *nepos*, a grandson. V. Neipce.

2. A great grandson.

Thus Venus is introduced as saying to Jupiter.

Suffer that ying Ascaneus mot be
Sauff fra all wappinnis, and of perrellis fre;
And at the leist in this ilk mortall stryffe
Suffir thy *neuo* to remane alyffe.
Doug. Virgil, 314. 12.

3. Posterity, lineal descendants, although remote.

The mene sessoun this Anchises the prince—
Can rekin, and behald ententfully
Alhale the nowmer of his genology,
His tendir *nevois* and posterité,
Thare fatis, and thare fortouns euery gre.
Doug. Virgil, 189. 11.

—— Of quhais stok the *neuois* and ofspring
Vnder thare feit and lordschip sal behald
All landis sterit and reulit as thay wald.
Ibid. 208. 18.

Nepotes, Virg.

4. A brother's or sister's son.

Hys *newow*, Malcolme cald, for-thi
Herytabil in-til his lyf
The Erldwme tuk til hym of Fyfe:
Eftyr that his Eme wes dede,
He Erle of Fyfe wes in his stede.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 328.

His Eyme Schyr Ranald to Rycardton come fast,—
And at the last rycht freindfully said he,
Welcum *Neuo*, welcum der sone to me.
Wallace, ii. 430, MS.

A.S. *nepos*, *brother sune*, vel *suster sune*, that is, *nefa*. Gl. Aelfr. p. 75. *Nefa*, *newa*, Lye; Germ. *nef*, Fr. *neveu*. This is now the usual sense of the term, S. although, as I am informed, some old people still call their grand-children *nevoys*, Loth. Tweedd. This signification is, however, nearly obsolete.

5. Any relation by blood, although not in the straight line.

Bot this Pape the nynd Benet
Til Benet the auchtand, that that set
Held before, wes *newow* nere.
Wyntown, vi. 13. 57.

i. e. A near relation. "Benedict IX. succeeded. He was son of Alberic count of Tuscany, and a near relation of the two preceding Popes." Walch's Hist. Popes, p. 138. V. Pronevw.

NER, Nere, *prep.* Near, S.

A.S. *ner*, Su.G. Dan. *naer*. V. Nychbour.

It is frequently used in composition; as *ner-by*; nearly, S. Belg. *byna*.

Nerhand, Near hand, *prep.* Near, just at hand, S.

Quhen thai the land wes rycht *ner hand*,
And quhen schippys war sailand ner,
The se wald ryss on sic maner,
That off the wawys the weltrand hycht
Wald refe thaim oft off thair sycht.
Barbour, iii. 716. MS.

Four scoyr of speris *ner hand* thaim baid at rycht.
Wallace, iv. 545, MS.

"They were standing at that time when hee hung quicke vpon the crosse, so *near hand*, that he speakes to them from the crosse, and they hearde him." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 213.

Nere hand, *adv.* Nearly, almost.

Swa bot full fewe wyth hym ar gane;
He wes *nere hand* left hym alane.
Wyntown, viii. 26. 414.

Ner til, *prep.* Near to, S.

Ner-sichtit, *adj.* Shortsighted, purblind, S. a Goth. idiom; Su.G. *naarsynt*, id.

NES, *s.* A promontory; generally pron. *ness*, S.

Than I my selfe, fra this was to me schaw,
Doun at the *nes* richt by the coistis law,
Ane void tumb rasit, and with loude voice thryis
Apoun thay wandring and wrachit gaistis cryis.
Doug. Virgil, 181. 40.

A.S. *nuessa*, *nesse*, Su.G. *naes*, Belg. *neus*, id. This designation is undoubtedly borrowed from A.S. *naese*, *nese*, a nose, as a promontory rises up in the sea, like the nose in the face. V. Wachter, p. 1120. V. Neis and Ness.

Nes-thryll. V. Neis-thyrle.

NESS. S. pl. *nessis*.

Madem, he said, rycht welcum mot ye be,
How plessis yow our ostyng for to se?
Rycht weyll, scho said, off frendschip haiff we neid;
God grant ye wald off our *nessis* to speid.
Wallace, viii. 1237. MS.

This term may denote territories, confines in general; from A.S. *nesse*, *naesse*, a promontory, used obliquely. But it seems rather to signify vallies, low grounds, according to another signification of the same A.S. word; *nessas*, profunda, locus depressa; Lye, vo. *Nesse*.

This sense corresponds with the description given of the site of Wallace's camp, when, as it is fabled, the Queen of England came to visit him.

—— Chesyt a sted quhar thai suld bid all nycht,
Tentis on ground, and palyonis proudly pycht;
In till a *waill*, be a small rywer fayr,
On athir sid quhar wyld der maid repayr.
Ibid. v. 1174. MS.

Early editors, according to the inexcusable liberties they have generally taken, when they did not understand any term, have thus altered the former passage.

God grant ye *will our errand for* to speed.

Ness is the term used, Edit. 1758, p. 231.

NET, *s.* The *omentum*, the caul, or film which covers the intestines, S.

Teut. *net*, omentum; diaphragma, Kilian; A.S. *net*, *nette*, id.

NETH, *prep.* Below, downwards.

Doune *neth* thai held, graith gydys can thaim leyr,
Abone Closbarn Wallace approchyt ner.
Wallace, ix. 1750. MS.

A.S. *neothan*, Su.G. *ned*, Isl. *nedan*, infra.

NETHELES, *conj.* Notwithstanding, nevertheless.

And *nethelès* with support and correctioun,——
Yit with thy leif, Virgil, to follow the,
I wald into my vulgare rural grose,
Write sum sauoring of thy Eneadose.
Doug. Virgil, 3. 38.

Natheles is commonly used in the same sense by R. Glouc. A.S. *na the laes*, id.

NETHIRMARE, *adv.* Farther down, farther below.

Tyll hellis fludis Ence socht *nethir mare*,
And Palinurus his sterisman fand thare.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 31.

A.S. *nither*, Isl. *nedre*, Su.G. *neder*, downward, and *mare*, more. The phrase is perhaps tautological. For all these terms seem comparatives formed from those mentioned under NETH.

NETHRING, *s.* Injury, depression.

—— He delt sa curtasly
With me, that on nawyss suld I
Giff consaill till his *nethring*.
Barbour, xix. 155, MS. V. NIDDER.

NEUCHELD (gutt.) *part. pa.* With calf; a term applied to a cow that is pregnant, Perths.

To NEVELL, *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

NEVELL, *s.* A stroke of this kind. V. under NEIVE.

NEVEW, NEVO, NEVOW. V. NEPUOY.

To NEVIN, NEUIN, NYVIN, *v. a.* To name.

Quhat medis, said Spinagros, sic notis to *nevin*?
Gawan and Gol. ii. 16.

——— We socht this cieté tyll,
As folkis flemyt fra thare natyue cuntré,
Vmquhile the maist souerane realme, trayst me,
That euer the son from the fer part of heuyn
Wyth his bemys ouer schane, or man couth *neuin*.
Doug. Virgil, 213. 1.

All thair namys to *nyvin* as now it nocht nedis.
Houlate, i. 3, MS.

By mistake *nyum*, Edit. Pink.

The *v.* occurs in R. Brunne, p. 20.

The date of Criste to *neuen* thus fele were gon,
Auht hundreth euen, & sexti & on.

Chaucer uses *neven* in the same sense.

The *s.* occurs in Hardyng.

When he had reigned ful eyghtene yere,
Buried he was at Glastenbury to *neven*.
Chron. Fol. 116, b.

Skinner views this word as paragogical of *name*. Rudd. gives no other view of it. Sibb. calls it "a corruption of *name*." But it is evidently from Isl. *nafn*, Dan. *naffn*, a. name, whence *naevn-er*, to name, to call.

NEVYS, *pl.* Fists. V. NEIVE.

To NEW, *v. a.* To renovate, to renew; used in an oblique sense.

Rise and raik to our Roy, richest of rent,
Thow sall be *newit* at neid with nobillay eneuch;
And dukit in our duchery all the duelling.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 6.

i. e. Thou shalt have new honours in abundance, be acknowledged as a duke, &c.

It occurs in a sense somewhat different in the S. Prov.; "It is a sary brewing, that's no good in the *newing*;" i. e. when it is new; "spoken when people are much taken with new projects." Kelly, p. 181.

A.S. *neow-ian*, id. Part. pa. *niwod*; Alem. *niuuonne*, renovare, Schilter. Isl. Su.G. *ny*, novus, whence *foer-ny-a*, to renew; Germ. *neu*, whence *er-neu-ern*, id.

NEWCAL, *s.* A cow *newly calved*, Loth., used as pl.

My faulds contain twice fifteen farrow nowt;
As mony *newcal* in my byers rowt.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 122.

NEW'D, *part. pa.* "Oppressed, kept at under," Gl. Ross. S.B.

'Bout then-a-days, we'd seldom met with cross,
Nor kent the ill of *conters*, or of loss.
But now the case is alter'd very sair,
And we sair *new'd* and kaim'd against the hair.
Ross's Helenore, p. 92.

This, as synon. with *Nidder*, q. v. may be from the same source, A.S. *neothan*, infra, q. "kept *at under*," as explained. Or from A.S. *neod-ian*, *nyd-ian*, cogere; part. *nied*, enforced, constrained, Somner. Isl. *naudga*, *neyde*, cogo, subigo, vim facio. It seems to have more affinity to either of these, than to Alem. *nik-en*, *kenik-en* incurvare; although this verb is conjoined with the cognate of *niddered*; *Kenichet unde genideret pin ih harto*; Incurvatus et humiliatus sum nimis. Notker, ap. Schilt. p. 633.

NEWYN.

Off sic mater I may nocht tary now,
Quhar gret dule is, bot rademyng agayne,
Newyn of it is bot ekyng of payne.
Wallace, vi. 193. MS.

Newing, Edit. 1754. The sense seems to be *renewing*. V. NEW. I am not certain, however, that this does not signify, *naming*, from *Nevin*.

NEWIT, *part. pa.* Renewed. V. NEW.

NEWIS, NEWYS, NEWOUS, *adj.* "Parsimonious," Sibb. It generally signifies, earnestly desirous; also, covetous, greedy, Loth.

A.S. *hneaw*, tenax, "that holdeth fast;—also, *niggish*, sparing, hard, covetous," Somner. Su.G. *niugg*, Isl. *niuggr*, *hnoggr*, id. From the termination of our word, it would seem more nearly allied to Su.G. *nidsk*, *nisk*, avarus, parcus, tenax, from *nid*, avaritia. A. Bor. *nything*, sparing of, Alem. *nied-en* concupiscere.

NEWLINGIS, *adv.* Newly, recently, S. *newlins*.

Syk hansell to that folk gaiff he,
Rycht in the fyrst begynnyng,
Newlingis at his arywyng.
Barbour, v. 122. MS.

A.S. *newlice*, Belg. *niewlijchs*, have the same sense. But this is formed from the adj. with the termination *Lingis*, q. v.

NEWMOST, *adj.* Nethermost, lowest, S.B.

"My side happen'd to be *newmost*, an' the great hudderen carlen was riding hockerty-cockerty upo' my shoulders in a hand-clap." Journal from London, p. 3.

A.S. *neothemest*, imus, infimus.

NEWTH, *prep.* Beneath.

The *New Park* all eschewit thai,
For thai wist weill the King wes thar,
And *newth* the New Park gan thai far.
Barbour, xi. 537. MS. V. Neth.

To NYAFF, *v. n.* To yelp, to bark, S. It properly denotes the noise made by a small dog; although sometimes applied to the pert chat of a saucy child, or of any person of a diminutive appearance. V. Niffnaffs.

To NIB, *v. a.* To press or pinch with the fingers.

They know'd all the kytral the face of it before;
And *nib'd* it sae doon near, to see it was a shame.
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 19.

V. Worlin.

Isl. *hneppe*, coarcto; etiam pello, violenter propulso.

*NICE, *adj.* Simple.

Quha that dois deidis of petie,
And leivis in pece and cheretie,
Is haldin a fule, and that full *nice*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 169.

"*Nice* is from Fr. *niais*, simple. Thus Chaucer, Cukow and Nightingale.

For he can makin of wise folk full *nice*.

Thus also Dunbar;

Quhen I awoik, my dreme it was so *nice*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 24."
Lord Hailes, Note. V. the following word.

It is rendered *foolish*, as used in O.E.

So tikelid me that *nyce* reverence,
That it ma-de larger of despence.
Hoccleve's Poems, p. 41.

Nicete', Nycete', *s.* Folly, simplicity.

Thaim thocht it was a *nyceté*,
For to mak thar langer duelling,
Sen thai mycht nocht anoy the King.
Barbour, vii. 379. MS.

It seems to have had the same sense in O.E.

The kyng it was herd, & chastised his meyne,
& other afterward left of ther *nycete*.
R. Brunne, p. 123. *Hoccleve*, id.

Mr. Pinkerton derives this word immediately, as Lord Hailes does the adj., from Fr. *niais*, which primarily signifies a young bird taken out of the nest, and hence a novice, a ninny, a gull. But neither of these learned writers has observed, that Fr. *nice* signifies slothful, dull, simple. It is probable, however, that *niais* is the origin; *niez-er*, to deal simply or sillily, being derived from *niez*, as synon. with *niais*. The Fr. word is probably from the Goth.; MoesG. *hnasquia* mollis, A.S. *hnesc*, *nesc*, tener, effeminatus, from *hnesc-ian* mollire; Germ. *nasch-en*, Su.G. *nask-a*, to love delicacies.

To NICH, Nygh, *v. a.* To approach. V. Neych.

NYCHBOUR, Nychtbour, *s.* A neighbour.

Sum men ar gevin to detractioun,—
And to thair *nychbouris* hes no cherité.
Bellend. Cron. Excus. of the Prenter.

It is frequently written *nichtbour*, *nychtbour*; but, as would seem, corruptly.

"Gif it be a man that awe the hows, and birnis it reklesly, or his wyfe, or his awin bairnis, quhether his *nychtbouris* takis skaith or nane, attoure the skaith & schame that he tholis, he or thay salbe banist that towne for thre yeiris." Acts Ja. I. 1426. c. 85. Edit. 1566. c. 75. Murray.

A.S. *neah-ge-bure*, Alem. *nahgibur*, Germ. *nachbauer*, from *neah*, *nah*, *nach*, near, nigh, and *gebure*, *gibur*, *bauer*, an inhabitant,—vicinus, colonus; literally, one who dwells near.

In O.E. *ner* seems occasionally to have been used for neighbour.

— My frend & my nexte *ner* stondeth agen me.
R. Glouc. p. 328.

"Next neighbour," Gl. Hearne; from A.S. adj. *neah* vicinus; compar. *near* propior, nigher, whence E. *near*.

The term *near*, indeed, whether used as an adj., a prep., or an adv., seems originally to have been a comparative. As A.S. *near* is from *neah*, Su.G. *naer* seems to have the same relation to *naa* prope. It confirms this idea, that *next*, whether used as an adj., a prep., or an adv., is evidently, in its original use, the superlative of A.S. *neah; neahst, nehst*, i. e. the person or thing *nighest* or most near to another. Su.G. *naehst*, proxime, is formed in the same manner from *naa* prope; Alem. *nahist* from *nah;* Germ. *nechst* from *nahe*.

To NICHER, Neigher, (gutt.) Nicker, *v. n.*

1. To neigh, S.

I'll gie thee a' these milk-white steids,
That prance and *nicker* at a speir;
And as muckle gude Inglish gilt,
As four of their braid backs dow bear.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 65.

It is printed *nicher*, Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 10.

"And hark! what capul *nicker'd* proud?
Whase bugil gae that blast?"
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 233.

"Little may an auld nag do, that mauna *nicker*;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 25. Ramsay writes it *nigher*.

Now Sol wi' his lang whip gae cracks
Upon his *neighering* coursers' backs.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 558.

"*Nickering*. Neighing. North." Gl. Grose. A.S. *gnaeg-an*, Su.G. *gnaegg-ia*, id. whence Wachter derives *nacke*, *hnake*, a horse, E. a *nag*.

2. To laugh in a loud and ridiculous manner, so as to resemble a horse neighing, S.

Now in the midst of them I scream,
Quhan toozlin on the haugh;
Than quhihher by thaim doun the stream,
Loud *nickerin* in a lauch.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 361.

Nicher, Nicker, *s.* 1. A neigh, S.

When she cam to the harper's door,
There she gave mony a *nicker* and sneer;
"Rise up," quo' the wife, "thou lazy lass,
Let in thy master and his mare."
Minstrelsy Border, i. 85.

2. A horse laugh, S.

NYCHLIT, *pret. v.*

—— Syn to the samyn forsuth thai assent hale;
That sen it *nychlit* Nature, thair alleris maistris,
Thai coud nocht trete but entent of the temperale.
Houlate, i. 22.

This word is not distinct in the MS. It may signify, belonged to, as perhaps allied to A.S. *neahlaecc-an, neolic-an*, approximare; Alem. *nahlihhot*, appropinquat.

NYCHTYD, *pret. v. impers.* Drew to night.

—— It *nychtyd* fast: and thai
Thowcht til abyd thare to the day.
Wyntown, viii. 26. 77.

Su.G. Isl. *natt-as*, ad noctem vergere, quasi noctescere; Alem. *pi-nahten; pi-nachtet* obscuraverit, Schilter.

To NICK, *v. n.* A cant word signifying, "to drink heartily; as, *he nicks fine.*" Shirr. Gl. S.B.

It is probable, however, that this word is of high antiquity; for, in Su.G. we find a synon. term, one indeed radically the same. Singulare est, quod de ebrio dicimus, *Hafwa naagot paa nocka.* This seems literally to signify, To have some thing *notched* against him. Thus, the phrase, *he nicks fine*, may properly signify, he drinks so hard, that he causes many *nicks* to be cut, as to the quantity of liquor he has called for. V. NICKSTICK.

To NICKER, *v. n.* To neigh. V. NICHER.

NICKSTICK, *s.* A piece of wood, corresponding to another, on which notches are made; a tally, S.

"You are to advert to keep an exact *nickstick* between you and the coalyier, of the number of deals of coals received in, and pay him for every half score of deals come in."—"A *deal* of coals is 23 hundred lib. weight. N." D. of Queensberrie's Instructions, &c. Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scot. p. 558.

This custom is still used by bakers.

The word is evidently from S. *nick*, Su.G. *nocka*, a notch, and *stick*. The simple mode of reckoning, by marking units on a rod, seems to have been the only one known to the Northern nations. This rod is in Sw. denominated *karfstocke*. Thus E. and S. *score* is used both for a tally, and for the notch made on it; from Su.G. *skaer-a*, incidere.

The Scandinavians, in like manner, formed their *Almanacks* by cutting marks on a piece of wood. V. Wormii, Fast. Dan. lib. 1. c. 2. also, Museum Worm. p. 367. An almanack of this kind was in Denmark called *Primstaff;* in Sweden *Runstaf*, i. e. a stick containing Runic characters. A similar custom prevailed among the peasants in some parts of France. V. Ihre, vo. *Runstaf.*

NICKET, *s.* A small notch, Sibb. Gl.

NICK-NACK, *s.* 1. A gim-crack, a trifling curiosity, S.

Grose expl. *nicknacks*, "toys, baubles, or curiosities," Class. Dict.

2. Small wares, S.B.

Blankets and sheets a fouth I hae o' baith,
And in the kist, twa webs of wholesome claith;
Some ither *nick nacks*, sic as pot and pan,
Cogues, caps, and spoons, I at a raffle wan.
Morison's Poems, p. 458.

Su.G. *snicksnak* is composed in the same alliterative manner; but differs in sense, signifying a taunt, a sarcasm. S. a *knack*. *Nicknack* is probably formed in allusion to the curious incisions anciently made on bits of wood, by the Goth. nations, which served the purpose of Almanacks, for regulating their festivals. V. Worm. Fast. Dan. Lib. 2. c. 2.—5.

NICNEVEN, *s.* A name given to the Scottish *Hecate* or mother-witch; also called the *Gyre-carlin.*

Fra the sisters had seen the shape of that shit,
Little luck be thy lot there where thou lyes,
Thy fumard face, quoth the first, to flyt shall be fit.
Nicneven, quoth the next, shall nourish thee twyse,
To ride post to *Elphine* nane abler nor it.——
Then a clear companie came soon after closs,
Nicneven with her Nymphs, in number anew,
With charms from Caitness and Chanrie in Ross,
Whose cunning consists in casting a clew.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 16.

There is no evidence that the first syllable of this name has any reference to *Nick*. For this is the Northern name given to "the angry spirit of the waters;" whereas *Nicneven's* operations seem to be confined to the earth and the air. *Neven* may be from Isl. *nafn* a name, which seems sometimes to signify, celebrated, illustrious. Whether this designation has any affinity to the *Nehae* or nymphs, worshipped by the ancient Northern nations, it is impossible to say. Wachter views these as the same personages called *Mairae*, or *Matrons*, vo. *Neha.* But Keysler distinguishes between them; Antiq. Septent. 263. 371.

Some peculiar necromancy must lie in *casting a clew;* as it is said of Nicneven and her nymphs,

Whose cunning consists in casting a clew.

This is one of the heathenish and detestable rites used on Hallow-even, by those who wish to know their future lot in the connubial state. The following is the account given of this ceremony in a note to Burns's Poems.

"Whoever would, with success, try this spell, must strictly observe these directions: Steal out, all alone, to the *kiln*, and, darkling, throw into the *pot*, a clue of blue yearn; wind it in a new clue off the old one; and towards the latter end, something will hold the thread; demand, *wha hauds?* i. e. who holds; and answer will be returned from the kiln-pot, by naming the christian and sirname of your future spouse." *Burns*, iii. 139.

Some particular virtue must be supposed to be in the colour: and there is reason to apprehend that this idea has been of long standing. It is referred to by Montgomerie, in the invocation he puts in the mouths of his witches, in order to the accomplishment of their spells on a child represented as the brood of an *Incubus*. The Poet introduces *Hecate*, improperly printed *Hecatus*, as distinct from his *Nicneven;* although he has previously given the latter the honours ascribed to the former. He thought, perhaps, that the mother-witch of his own country owed some peculiar respect to the great enchantress of the classical writers.

On three headed *Hecatus* to hear them, they cry'd;
As we have found in the field this fundling for-fairn,

First, his father he forsakes in thee to confyde,
Be vertue of thir words, and this *raw yearn.*
And while this thrise thretty knots on this *blue* threed,
And of thir mens members well sowed to a shoe,
Which we have tane from top to tae,
Even of a hundred men and mae;
Now grant us, goddesse, or we gae,
Our duties to doe. *Ibid.* p. 17. 18.

It is not improbable, that this charm, of the *clue*, contains an allusion to the Greek and Roman fable of one of the Fates holding the distaff, another spinning, and a third cutting the thread of human life.

Nicneven displays her power, not only by making a sieve, notwithstanding all the leaks, as secure as the tightest boat, but by withdrawing the milk from cows. Of the pretended brood of the *Incubus*, it is further said;

Nicneven, as nourish, to teach it, gart take it,
To sail sure in a seif, but compass or cart;
And milk of a hair tedder, though wives should be wrackt, [l. wrackit,]
And a cow give a chopin, was wont to give a quart.
Many babes and bairns shall bless thy bair bains,
When they have neither milk nor meil,
Compell'd for hunger for to steil.
Ibid, p. 20.

In the *Malleus Maleficarum*, we have a particular account of the manner of conducting this process.

Quaedam enim nocturnis temporibus et sacratioribus utique ex inductione Diaboli, ob majorem offensam divinae majestatis, in quocunque angulo domus suae se collocant, urceum inter crura habentes, et dum cultrum vel aliquod instrumentum in parietem aut columnam infigunt, et manus ad mulgendum apponunt, tunc suum Diabolum, qui semper eis ad omnia cooperatur, invocant, et quòd de tali vacca ei tali domo, quae sanior, et quae magis in lacte abundat, mulgere affectat, proponit, tunc subitò diabolus ex mamillis illius vaccae lac recipit, et ad locum ubi Malefica residet, et quasi de illo instrumento fluat reponit. P. 354.

But the author seems to have been ignorant of the importance of the *hair tedder*; although it is not yet entirely forgotten by the vulgar in this country.

To NIDDER, NITHER, *v. a.* 1. To depress, to constrain, to keep under, S.

This seems to be the primary sense.

What think ye, man, will yon frank lassie please?
Will ye our freedom purchase at this price?—
Sair are we *nidder'd*, that is what ye ken;
And but for her, we had been bare the ben.
Ross's Helenore, p. 51.

Bat why a thief, like Sisyphus,
That's *nidder'd* sae in hell,
Sud here tak' fittininment,
Is mair nar I can tell.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

2. To press hard upon, to straiten; applied to bounds.

We haue bot sobir pussance, and no wounder,—
On this half closit with the Tuskane flude;
On yonder syde ar the Rutulianis rude,
Niddleris our houndis, as ful oft befallis,
With thare harnes elattering about our wallis.
Doug. Virgil, 259. 17.

3. *Niddered*, pinched with cold; constrictus frigore, Ang. Loth. "*Nithered*, starved with cold." Gl. Grose.

4. Pinched with hunger; used both in the N. and S. of S. "Hungered, half-starved." Shirr. Gl. "Marred or stunted in growth," Sibb.

5. The *part.* is also used, in a loose sense, as equivalent to "plagued, warmly handled," Shirr. Gl.

Sibb. renders *niddering*, "niggardly, sparing;" Chron. S. P. i. 143, N.

Rudd. mentions A.S. *nid-an* urgere, *nyd-ed* coactus; but more properly refers to *nyther* deorsum. For our v. is perfectly synon. with Su.G. *nedr-as*, anciently *nidr-as*, deprimi; whence *foer-nedr-a*, to humble, Teut. *ver-neder-en*, id. Ihre, certainly with propriety, views *ned* infra, as the root. Hence *nedrig*, low in place, also, humble. A.S. *nitherian*, *ge-nither-an*, dejicere, humiliare, to bring or pull down, to humble, (Somner), has a similar origin, from *nyther*.

R. Glouc. uses *anethered* for diminished.

The compaynye athes half muche *anethered* was.
Cron. p. 217.

i. e. on this half or side.

To NIDDLE, *v. n.* To trifle or play with the fingers; sometimes, to be busily engaged with the fingers, without making progress, S.

Isl. *hnudl-a*, to catch any thing with the fingers, digitis prensare, tractare, *hnitl-a*, vellico, to pinch, to pluck. G. Andr. Su.G. *nudd-a*, to touch lightly; from Isl. *hnue*, intermodium digitorum.

NIEVE, *s.* The fist, S. V. NEIVE.

To NIFFER, *v. a.* To exchange. V. NEIVE.

NIFFNAFFS, (pron. *nyiffnyaffs*), *s. pl.* Articles that are small and of little value, S.

2. It is sometimes used in relation to a silly peculiarity of temper, displayed by attention to trifles, S.

Fr. *nipes*, trifles. This is most probably from Sw. *nipp*, pl. *nipper*, id. V. the *v.*

To NIFNAFF, *v. n.* To trifle, to speak, or act in a silly way, S. synon. *kiow-ow*, S.B.

O my dear lassie, it is but daffin
To had thy wooer up ay *niff-naffin.*
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 263.

"*Niffynaffy fellow*, a trifler;" Grose's Class. Dict.

From the sense of the *v.*, it might seem allied to Isl. *hnefe*, the fist, q. to play with one's hands or fingers, like an idle aukward person.

NIGNAYES, NIGNYES, *s. pl.* 1. Gim-cracks, trinkets, trifles, Shirr. Gl. pron. *nignies*, S.

Fr. *niquet* signifies a trifle, a bauble.

He was not for the French *nig nayes*,
But briskly to his brethren says;
Good gentlemen, we may not doubt,
Wherefore the Duke of York's left out,

And is exempted from the *Test*,
Wherewith he doth turmoyl the rest;—
He thinks not fit to flench and flatter,
But to prove gallant in the matter:
And when he his designs commences,
Rears up Rome's kennels, yairds & fences.
Cleland's Poems, p. 92.

Perhaps *flench* should be *fleech*.

Poor Pousies now the daffin saw,
Of gawn for *nignyes* to the law,
And bill'd the judge, that he wad please,
To give them the remaining cheese.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 479. 480.

2. Whims, trifling scruples, peculiarities of temper or conduct, S.

I will not stay to clash and quibble
About your *nignayes*, I'll not nibble:
I'll with a bare word you redargue,
Tho' till your wind pipes burst you argue.
—Consider who's the churche's Head,
And at your leisure, pray you read
Your oath, and explicating act;
And all you say's not worth a plack.
Cleland's Poems, p. 98.

From the contempt which the vulgar affect to pour on the forms of courtesy, acquired in civilized life, we might almost suppose that this term, in the latter sense, had originated from Su.G. *nig-a*, A.S. *hnig-an*, Isl. *hneig-a*, Germ. *neig-en*, to bow, to court'sy.

NYKIS, 3. *p. pres. v.*

The renk restles he raid to Arthour the king.
Said, "Lord wendis *on* your way:
Yone berne *nykis* you with nay.
To prise hym forthir to pray
It helpis na thing.
Gawan and Gol. i. 9. Edit. 1508.

This may merely signify *nicks* or hits you *with nay*, i. e. gives you a denial. It may, however, be a tautology, such as is common with our old writers; allied to Su.G. *nek-a*, to deny, from *nei*, no; q. he flatly denies.

NILD, "expl. Outwitted." Gl. Sibb.

This refers to Mr. Pinkerton's query, Gl. Maitl. with respect to the following passage.

I semit sobir, and sueit, and sempil without fraude,
Bot I *nild* sextie desane that subtillar war halding.
Maitland's Poems, p. 54.

But, as has been observed since by the editor, (S.P. Repr. i. xxvi.), in Edit. 1508, it is,

I *could* sextie *desave*, &c.

NYMNES, *s.* Neatness.

Thy cumly corps from end to end
So clenlie wes inclos'd,
That Momus nocht culd discommend,
So weill thou wes compos'd:
Thy trymnes and *nymnes*,
Is turn'd to vyld estait,
Thy grace to, and face to,
Is alter'd of the lait.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 50.

The term may perhaps originally include the idea of smallness of size, often connected with that of neatness; as allied to Isl. *naum-r* arctus, exiguus; A.S. *naemingce*, contractio. Fr. *nimbot* denotes a dwarf.

To NIP, Nip *up*, or *awa*, *v. a.* To carry off any thing by theft; as implying the idea of alertness and expedition, S.

"Ye was set aff frae the oon for *nipping* the pyes;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 87.

Then said she, Frae this back near thirty year,
Which is as yesterday to me as clear,
Frae your ain uncle's gate was *nipt awa'*
That bonny bairn, 'twas thought by Junky Fa.
Ross's Helenore, p. 126.

Either immediately from the v. as used in the ordinary sense; or as allied to Su.G. *napp-a* carpere, vellere, cito arripere; Isl. *knippe*, raptim moto, *knupla* furtim derogito, paululum furari.

Nip signifies a cheat, in cant language. Grose's Class. Dict. *To nip*, "to—bite, cheat, or wrong;" Gl. Lancash. Tim Bobbin.

Nip, Nimp, *s.* A small bit of any thing, q. as much as is *nipped* or broken off between the finger and thumb, S.

Su.G. *nypa*, id., quantum primoribus digitis continere valemus; Ihre, vo. *Niupa*.

Nip, *s.* A bite, a term used in fishing, S.

Nipcaik, *s.* A name given to one who eats delicate food clandestinely, S. from *nip* and *cake*.

Nyse Nagus, *nipcaik*, with thy schulders narrow. *Dunbar, Evergreen*, ii. 57.

Perhaps it may here be equivalent to parasite.

Nippit, *adj.* 1. Niggardly, parsimonious, S.

This term bears a striking analogy to Su.G. *napp*, *knapp*, Isl. *naufr*, *knepp-er*, arctus, exiguus; *naeppeligen*, anc. *naept*, aegre, vix, Dan. *neppe*, Isl. *knept*, scarcely, with difficulty, narrowly. Ihre views *knipa*, to compress, as probably the origin. Kilian seems to be of the same opinion; giving Teut. *knijper*, homo praeparcus, sordidus, in immediate connexion with *knyp-en*, arctare, premere, E. *nip*.

"*A nip*. A neat, thrifty, or rather penurious housewife. Norf." Gl. Grose.

2. Too small, scanty, in any sense; often applied to clothes which confine, or are too short for, the person who wears them, S.

Solace is made to say that his coat is
—— schort and *nippit*.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 29.

A nippit dinner, a scanty one, S. Sw. *knapp naering*, short allowance. *Haer aer knapt efter foedan;* Food is scarce here, Wideg.

Niplug, *s.* Persons are said to be *at niplug*, when they quarrel, and are at the point of laying hold of each other, q. ready to *pinch* one anothers *ears*, S.

NIPSHOT, *s.* *To play nipshot*, to give the slip.

"Our great hope on earth, the city of London, has played *nipshot;* they are speaking of dissolving the assembly." Baillie's Lett. ii. 198.

Perhaps, q. to *nip* one's *shot*, to take one's play, by moving so as to preclude him. V. Shot. Or it may have some allusion to a person's taking himself off, without paying his *shot* or share of a tavern-

bill. Belg. *knippe*, however, signifies a snare, a trap; perhaps, q. *to shoot the snare*, i. e. to escape from it.

NIRL, *s.* 1. A crumb, a small portion of any thing, S.

2. A small knot, S.B. perhaps the same with A. Bor. *narle*, "a knot in a tangled skein of silk or thread," Grose.

In the last sense, it is certainly allied to Teut. *knorre*, tuber, nodus; E. *knur*, *knurle*.

NIRLES, *s. pl.* The designation given in S. to a species of Measles, which has no appropriate name in E. It is said to be the Rubeola variolodes of Dr. Cullen. In the *Nirles*, the pimples are distinct and elevated, although smaller; in the common measles, they are confluent and flat.

—With Parlesse and Plurisies opprest,
And nip'd with the *Nirles*.

Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 14. V. Feyr.

NISBIT, *s.* The iron that passes across the nose of a horse, and joins the *branks* together, Ang.

From *neis* nose and *bit*. The latter is not, as Johns. imagines, from A.S. *bitel*, but Su.G. *bett*, lupula.

To NYTE, *v. n.* To deny; pret. *nyt*.

His name and his nobillay was noght for to *nyte*.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 20.

—— Thy commandement and stout begyning
Is sa douchty, I may the *nyte* nathing.
Doug. Virgil, 286. 9.

For sum wald haiff the Balleoll king,
For he wes cummyn off the offspryng
Off hyr that eldest systir was.
And othir sum *nyt* all that case;
And said that he thair king suld be
That war in als ner degre,
And cummyn war of the neist male.
Barbour, i. 52. MS.

Isl. *neit-a*, Dan. *naegt-er*, id.

To NYTE, *v. a.* To strike smartly. V. Knoit.

NITHER, Nidder, *adj.* Nether, S. Isl. *nedre*. Rudd. vo. *Nethirmare*.

To NITHER, *v. a.* To depress. V. Nidder.

NITTIE, Neetie, *adj.* Parsimonious, niggardly, covetous, S.

Su.G. *gnetig*, Mod. Sax. *netig*, id. A.S. *gnctenesse*, parsimony. O.E. *nything*, used both as an *adj.* and *s.*, seems radically the same.

If thou have hap tresour to win,
Delight thou not too mickle therein,
Ne *nything* thereof be.
Sir Penny, *Ellis*, *Spec. E. Poetry*, i. 271.

The ingenious Editor, after Warton, (Hist. Poet. iii. 94.) renders it *careless*. But the meaning is quite the reverse;—parsimonious. Somner refers to Medull. Grammat., where *tenax* is explained in E. *nything*. This he mentions under A.S. *nithing*; which, if the origin, has considerably changed its meaning. This is the same with Su.G. *niding*, a worthless person, one on whom any abuse may be poured; which Ihre derives from *nid* contumelia. A. Bor. *nithing*, sparing; as, *nithing of his pains*, unwilling to take any trouble. Sibb. views this as synon. with *niddering*; Chron. S. P. i. 143. N. But it would seem that they are radically different. V. Nidder, *v.*

To NYVIN, *v. a.* To name. V. Nevin.

NYUM, Houlate, i. 3. V. Nevin.

NIVVIL, *s.* The full of the fist, S.B. V. Neive.

NIXT HAND, *prep.* Nighest to.

Nixt hand hir went Lauinia the maid.
Doug. Virgil, 380. 33.

NIZ, *s.* The nose, Ang. V. Neis.

NIZZELIN, *part. adj.* 1. Niggardly, parsimonious, S.B.

2. Spending much time about a trifling matter, especially when this proceeds from an avaricious disposition, S.B.

Su.G. *nidsk*, *nisk*, covetous, from *nid*, avarice; A.S. *nedling*, *nidling*, an usurer; Belg. *nyd-en*, to grudge.

NOB, *s.* A knob.

My neb is nytherit as a *nob*. I am bot ane oule.
Houlate, i. 5.

The *k* used in the E. word is left out.

NOBLAY, *s.* 1. Nobleness of mind; as respecting one faithful to his engagements.

—— As a man of gret *noblay*,
He held toward his trist his way,
Quhen the set day cummyn was;
He sped him fast towart the place
That he nemmyt for to fycht.
Barbour, viii. 211. MS.

Nobley, Chaucer, nobility; *noblay*, Gower, id. In R. Glouc. description of King Leir, it is said;

He thogte on the *noblei*, that he had in y be.
P. 34.

i. e. the noble state that he had been in.

And afterwards of Arthur;
Tuelf yere he bylevede tho here wyth *nobleye* y now. P. 180.

i. e. He lived twelve years with dignity enough.

2. It immediately respects courage, intrepidity.

Bot he that, throw his gret *noblay*,
Till perallis him abandownys ay,
To recomfort his menye,
Gerris that he be off sa gret bounté,
That mony tyme wnlikly thing
Thai bring rycht weill to gud ending.
Barbour, ix. 95. MS.

Sibb. mentions Fr. *noblesse*. But it is from O.Fr. *noblois*, of the same meaning, *nobilitas*.

Si quiert les mondaines delices,
L'envoiserie, et le *noblois*. Dict. Trev.

NOBLES, *s.* The Pogge, or Armed Bullhead, a fish; Cottus cataphractus, Linn. This is the name at Newhaven.

NOCHT, *adv.* Not.

Yheyt has he *nocht* sa mekill fee
As fre wyll to leyve, or do
That at hys hart hym drawis to.
Barbour, i. 216. MS.

In *The Bruce*, *nocht* is almost uniformly the MS. reading, where we find *not* in the printed copies. This error in orthography has been owing to the carelessness of transcribers, who have not observed that *nocht* is often written *not*, as a contr.

Nogt is used in the same sense by R. Glouc., and *noght* by R. Brunne.

MoesG. *niwaiht*, nihil, from *ni* no, and *waiht*, Isl. *waett*, Su.G. *waetta*, the smallest thing that can be supposed; hence E. *whit*, S. *hait*. A.S. *naht*, *noht*, nihil; also, non.

NOCHT FOR THI, *conj.* Nevertheless.

And *nocht for thi* his hand wes yeit
Wolyr the sterap, magre his.
Barbour, iii. 123. MS. V. FOR THI.

NOCK, Nokk, Nokk, *s.* 1. The nick or notch of a bow or arrow.

—— The bowand *nokkis* met almaist,
And now hir handis rerit it euery stede,
Hard on the left neif was the scharp stele hede.
Doug. Virgil, 396. 35.

2. The corner or extremity of the sailyard.

Now the le scheyt, and now the luf thay slayk,
Set in ane fang, and threw the ra abake;
Bayth to and fra, al dyd thare *nokkys* wry:
Prosper blastys furth caryis the nauy.
Doug. Virgil, 156. 17.

3. The notch of a spindle, Shirr. Gl. S.B.

—— Ane spindle wantand ane *nok*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 160. st. 7.

Teut. *nocke*, crena, incisura; incisura sagittae. E. *nock* is synon. with *notch*. Sw. *nockor*, denticuli incisi, Seren. Ital. *nocchia*. Isl. *knocke* is used in relation to a spindle, apparently as in sense 3. Unciolus, qualis est in fuso; G. Andr. p. 118.

NOCKIT, Nokkit, *part. adj.* Notched.

With arrow reddy *nokkit* than Eurytione
Plukkit vp in hy his bow.
Doug. Virgil, 144. 50.

NOCKIT, Nokket, *s.* A luncheon, a slight repast taken between breakfast and dinner, S. Aust. (*eleven-hours*, synon.) "perhaps *noon-cate*, or *cake*," Sibb.

To NODGE, *v. a.* To strike with the knuckles, S.B.

This is nearly allied to *Gnidge*, although used in a different sense. V. GNIDGE and KNUSE.

To NOY, *v. a.* To annoy, to vex, to trouble.

The godly pepill he sall *noy*
Be cruell deith, and them distroy:
The King of Kingis he sall ganestand,
Syne be distroyit withouttin hand.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 150.

Teut. *noy-en*, *noey-en*, id. Sw. *nog-a*, lacdere. Ihre derives it from *nogā* parcus, accuratus, as properly applied to those who hurt or injure others by confinement, or by treating them with too much strictness. Hence,

NOYIT, *part. pa.* 1. Vexed, troubled, S.

2. Wrathful, raised to violent rage, S.B. *hite*, *heyrd*, synon. The term implies that there is at the same time a discovery of pride.

It may in both senses be from the *v.* But it seems doubtful, if, in the second, it be not rather allied to Isl. *knyd-a*, *knude*, movere; whence *ahnian*, instigatio, commotio.

NOY, *s.* Trouble, annoyance.

The King thar at had gret pité:
And tauld thaim petwisly agayne
The *noy*, the trawaill, and the payne,
That he had tholyt, sen he thaim saw.
Barbour, iii. 554. MS.

NOYIS, *s.* "Annoyance, damage," Gl. Wynt.

For constance, wyth a stedfast thowcht
To thole ay *noyis*, qwha sa mowcht,
May oftsys of wnlikly thyng
Men rycht welle to thare purpos bryng.
Wyntown, viii. 36. 108.

This, however, I suspect, is the pl. of *noy*.

NOYOUS, *adj.* Noisome, disgusting.

I am *deformit*, *quoth* the foul, with faltis full fele,
Be nature *nytherit*, ane oule *noyous* in nest.
Houlate, i. 20.

This is the reading in MS. instead of,

I am *descernit of* the foul, &c.
Be nature *nicherit* ane oule *noy quhar* in nest.
S. P. Repr. iii. 157.

NOYRIS, Noryss, NURICE, *s.* Nurse; S. *noorise*.

Nyrar that *noyris* in nest I nycht in ane.
Houlate, i. 4. MS.

His fyrst *noryss*, of the Newtoun of Ayr,
Till him scho come, quhilk was full will of reid.
Wallace, ii. 257. MS.

For hir awin *nuris* in hir natyue land
Was beryit into assis broun or than.
Doug. Virgil, 122. 25.

But harkee, *noorise*, what I'm gaing to sae,
We will be back within a day or twae.
Ross's Helenore, p. 95.

"Mony a ane kisses the bairn for love of the *nurice*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 55.

Norm. Sax. *norice*, Fr. *nourisse*, id.

Sibb. has ingeniously remarked the apparent affinity of this term to Su.G. *naer-a*, salvare; also, alere; whence *Nerigend*, the name of the Saviour, analogous to A.S. *haelend*, from *hael-an* salvare. V. *Neren*, Gl. Schilter.

To NOIT, NYTE, *v. a.* To strike smartly, to give a smart rap or stroke, S. V. KNOIT.

NOK, *s.* A notch, &c. V. NOCK.

NOLD, would not.

I *nold* ye traist I said thys for dyspite,
For me lyst wyth no man nor bukis flyite.
Doug. Virgil, 7. 55.

N'olde, id. is often used by Chaucer, according to Tyrwhitt, for *ne wolde*. But A.S. *nolde* frequently occurs in the sense of *noluit*, as the pret. of *nell-an*, *nill-an*, nolle, which is indeed contr. from *ne* and *will-an*, not to will. *Ne willan* sometimes occurs without the contr.

NOLDER, *conj.* Neither. V. NOUTHER.

To NOLL, *v. a.* To press, beat or strike with the knuckles, S.B. sometimes *null*.

"To *Null*, to beat; as, He nulled him heartily;" Grose's Class. Dict.

Alem. *knouel*, Dan. *knogle*, Germ. *knochel*, a joint, a knuckle. V. *Nevell*, under NEIVE.

NOLL, *s.* A strong push or blow with the knuckles, S.B.

NOLL, *s.* A large piece of any thing, as of bread, cheese, meat, &c. S.B.

It is equivalent to S. *knot*, Su.G. *knoel* tuber, a bump. This seems the primary sense of E. *knoll*, q. a knot or bump on the surface of the earth. *Knot* and *noll* seem to have the same origin, Isl. *hnue*, as denoting the form of the *knuckles*. V. KNOT.

NOLT, Nowt, *s.* Black cattle, as distinguished from horses, and sheep. It properly denotes oxen.

"All persons clemand the office of keiping of the Kings forests and parks, sall suffer na maner of gudes, horse, meiris, *nolt*, sheip or vther cattell, to be pastured within the Kings forests." Skene, Crimes, Tit. 4. c. 36. s. 7. V. also Pitscottie, p. 21.

Als bestial, as horss and *nowt*, within,
Amang the fyr thai maid a hidwyss din.
Wallace, viii. 1058. MS.

Although a collective *n.* it is used in composition for an individual of the kind, as a *nowt-beast*, S.

Isl. *naut*, Dan. *nod*, Sw. *nood*, *not*, an ox, *not*, oxen; Isl. *nautu madr*, a herdman. These are radically the same with A.S. *neat*, jumentum, a labouring beast; *niten*, *nitenu*, pecora, Somner; E. *neat*.

But it is evident, that our term more nearly resembles those used in the Scandinavian dialects.

The description given of *Bos* by Linn. contains a striking proof of the great affinity between the S. and Sw.

Suecis *Noet* [*nout*, S.]; mas, *Tiur*; castratus *Oxe*; junior *Stut*, [S. *Stot*, id.]; foemin. *Ko*, donec prima vice peperit, *Quiga*, [before her first calf, a *quoy*, S.] Faun. Suec. p. 46. Ed. 1800.

NOLTHIRD, *s.* A neatherd, a keeper of cattle, S.

—— Like as that the wyld wolf in his rage,—
Quhen that he has sum young grete oxin slane,
Or than werryit the *nolthird* on the plane.
Doug. Virgil, 394. 35.

"*Nowt-herd*. A neat-herd. North." Gl. Grose.

NOME, *pret.* Taken.

The croune he tuk apon that sammyne stane,
At Gadalos send with his sone fra Spane,
Quhen Iber Scot fyrst in till Irland come,
At Cannmor syne king Fergus has it *nome*,
Brocht it till Scwne, and stapill maid it thar.
Wallace, i. 124. MS.

In all the edit. which I have seen, it is erroneously printed *won* or *wone*.

This is an O.E. word, which I do not recollect to have met with in this form in any other S. work. Doug. writes *nummyn*. Both *nam* and *nom* are used in the same sense by R. Glouc. and R. Brunne; Chaucer, *nome*, id.; from the O.E. v. *nime*, to take; A.S. Alem. *nim-an*, MoesG. *nim-un*, Su.G. *nam-a*, *naem-a*, Isl. *nim-a*, *nem-a*, Germ. *nehm-en*. V. NUMMYN.

NONE, *s.* 1. Noon.

And, als sone as the *none* wes past,
Him thoucht weill he saw a fyr,
Be Turnberry byrnand weill schyr.
Barbour, iv. 617. MS.

The word formerly signified three o'clock afternoon, or the *ninth* hour, when the *nones*, a name hence given to certain prayers, were said. This term being used by Chaucer, Tyrwhitt expl. it, "the ninth hour of the natural day; nine o'clock *in the morning*; the hour of dinner." According to Sibb., "perhaps the prayers, called the *nones*, were, in Chaucer's time, recited three hours before, instead of three hours after, mid-day." But it is more natural to suppose that Tyrwhitt was mistaken in his definition. For there is no evidence that, in Chaucer's time, the *nones* were celebrated so early. A.S. *non* uniformly signifies "the ninth houre of the day, which was at three of the clock afternoon;" Somner.

2. Dinner.

Gif seruandis of ane familie
Had daylie meit sufficientlie
Provydit for thame, and na mair;
Than gif the Stewart sa wald spair
And on this sort thair meit dispone,
Of ane dayis meit mak four dayis *none*,
Wald not thay seruandis houngerit be,
And leif in greit penuritie?
Diall. Clerk & Courteour, p. 21.

Fr. *none*, id. A.S. *non-mete*; "refectio, vel prandium, a meale or bever at that time," Somner; so called, because the priests used to take a repast after the celebration of the *nones*.

NON-FIANCE, *s.*

"Essex much suspected, at least of *non-fiance* and misfortune; his army, through sickness and runaways, brought to 4000 or 5000 men, and these much malcontented that their general and they should be misprised." Baillie's Lett. i. 391.

It seems to signify discredit, want of confidence; from Fr. *non* the negative, and *fiance* trust, confidence.

NON-SOUNT, *s.* A term denoting a base coin.

"Now thay spair not planelie to brek down and convert gud and stark mony, cunyit in our cunyehouse in our Soveranes les aige, into this thair corrupted scruef and baggages of Hard heidis and *Non-sounts*." Knox's Hist. p. 164.

This is not to be viewed as the designation of any particular coin, but of base money in general. It is of Fr. origin. *Messieurs de non sont*, is a phrase mentioned by Cotgr. as applied to men who are supposed to be *imperfect* in a physical sense; perhaps from *non* the negative particle, and *sonte*, the use or profit of rents that have been mortgaged, or detained by judicial authority, q. *no return*; or from L.B. *sont-ius*, verax, q. *not genuine*; or still more simply, from the 3. p. pl. of the *v. subst.* q. *they are not*.

NOR, *conj.* Than, S.

The gudwyf said, I reid yow lat thame ly,
Thay had lever sleip, *nor* be in laudery.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 75.

"Sum thair be also that under cullour of seiking the Quenis authoritie, thinkis to eschaip the punishment of auld faultis, and haue licence in tyme to cum to oppres thair nichtbouris, that be febiller *nor* thai." Buchanan's Admon. to Trew Lordis, p. 6.

It is used in the same sense, A. Bor. V. Gl. Grose.

This, as far as I have observed, is not very ancient. *Na*, q. v. is used in the same sense by our earliest writers.

NORIE, *s.* The Puffin, Orkn. Alca arctica, Linn.; the *Tam Norie* of the Bass.

"Among these we may reckon—the pickternie, the *norie*, and culterneb." P. Kirkwall, Orkn. Stat. Acc. ii. 546. This in Orkn. is also called Tommy Norie, q. v.

Norw. *Nore* signifies puellus, homuncio, G. Andr. p. 180. q. the boy, or mannikin. Hence perhaps the reason of his being otherwise called by the diminutive of a man's name.

NORIES, *s. pl.* Whims, reveries, Perths.

Sw. *narr-as*, to trifle with one, illudere; *narr*, a fool?

NORYSS, *s.* Nurse. V. NOYRIS.

NORLAN, NORLIN, NORLAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to the North country, S.B.

Four and twanty siller bells
Wer a' tyed till his mane;
And yae tift o' the *norland* wind,
They tinkled ane by ane.
Percy's Reliques, ii. 235.

Quhan words he found, their elritch sound
Was like the *norlan* blast,
Frae yon deep glack at Catla's back,
That skeegs the dark-brown waste.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 359.

As the orthography of this word is various, I am at a loss whether it has been originally q. *northland*, or allied to Isl. *nordlingr*, *norling-r*, aquilonarius. Perhaps *norlin* is the proper form. Dan. *nordlaend-r*, however, signifies a northern man.

NORLINS, *adv.* Northward, S.B.

They rub their een, and spy them round about,
Thinking what gate the day to hadd their rout.
Nae meiths they had, but *norlins* still to gae,
Kenning that gate that Flaviana lay.
Ross's Helenore, p. 75.

NORLICK, KNURLICK, *s.* A lump, a tumor, a hard swelling occasioned by a blow, S.B.

"I wat she rais'd a *norlick* on my crown that wis nae well for twa days." Journal from London, p. 3.

A dimin. from E. *knur*, *knurl*, a knot; or immediately from Teut. *knorre*, a knot, a knob, a small swelling. Su.G. *knorrlig* is applied to the hair, when knotted or matted. These, perhaps, are all originally from Isl. *hnue*, internodius digitorum.

NORTHIN, NORTHYN, *adj.* Northerly.

"The thrid cardinal vynd is callit septemtrional or borial, quhilk vulgaris callis *northen* vynd." Compl. S. p. 95. *Northyn*, Barbour.

Sw. *nord*, *norden*, North; *nordan-waeder*, a north-wind, Ihren.

NOSEWISE, (pron. *nosewyss*,) *adj.* 1. Having, or pretending to have, an acute smell, S.

2. Used metaph. in relation to the mind, to denote one, who either is, or pretends to be, quick of perception.

"Your calumnies,—that the shew of worldly glorie hath turned me out of the path-way of Christ, that a man *nose-wise* (like you) might smell in my speeches the sauour of a vaine-glorious, and selfe-pleasing humour,—are but words of winde." Bp. Galloway's Dikaiologie, p. 173.

Germ. *naseweis*, self-witted, presumptuous, critical; Sw. *naeswis*, saucy, malapert.

NOST, *s.* Noise, talking, speculation about any subject, S.B.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *knyst-a*, Dan. *knyst-er*, to mutter, to make a low noise, from Su.G. *kny*, id.; or Isl. *hny-a*, scrutari, sciscitare.

NOT, know not

Bot Timetes exhortis first of all
It for to lede and draw within the wal,—
Quhiddir for dissait I *not*, or for malice.
Doug. Virgil, 39. 43. V. NAT.

To NOTE, *v. a.* 1. To use, in whatever way, S.B.

Than the agit Drances with curage hote
Begouth the fyrst hys toung for to *note*,
As he that was bayth glaid, ioyful and gay
For Turnus slauchter——
Doug. Virgil, 466. 55.

A.S. *not-ian*, *nytt-ian*, MoesG. *niut-an*, Su.G. *niut-a*, anc. *nyt-a*, Isl. *niot-a*, to use, to enjoy.

2. To take victuals, to use in the way of sustenance.

He notes very little, he takes little food, S.B.

Teut. *nutt-en*, uti; vesci, sobrie degustare; Isl. *nautin*, eating, from *neitte*, vescor; Su.G. *noet-a*, usu conficere, deterere, Ihre.

3. To need, to have occasion for, Ang. Mearns.

"*He would note it*, i. e. needs it, or has use for it." Rudd. vo. *Nate*. *Nott*, needed, Buchan.

As used in this sense, it might seem a different v., formed from MoesG. *naud*, Su.G. *noed*, Belg. *nood*, necessity. But indeed the idea of necessity is very nearly allied to that of use.

NOTE, NOTT, *s.* 1. Use, purpose, office.

Sum sleuit knyffis in the beistis throttis,
And vtheris (quhilk war ordant for sic *notis*)
The warme new blude keppit in coup and pece.
Doug. Virgil, 171. 47.

2. Necessity, occasion for, S.B.

Alem. *not*, Su.G. *noed*, id. Belg. *nut*, use, *nuttelyk*, useful.

NOTELESS, *adj.* Unnoticed, unknown, Gl. Shirr.

NOTOUR, NOTTOUR, *adj.* 1. Well known, notorious, S.

"Of things *nottour*, there are some which cannot be proven, and yet are true, as such a man is another's son.—Again, there are things *nottour*, which need no probation, which are *facti transeuntis*, as that a person did publickly commit murder." Stewart's Collections, B. iv. Tit. 3. § 18.

2. What is openly avowed and persisted in, notwithstanding all warnings to the contrary, S.

"We distinguish between simple and *notour* adultery. Notorious or open adulterers, who continue incorrigible, notwithstanding the censures of the church, were punished by 1551. c. 20. with the escheat of their moveables: but soon after, the punishment of notorious adultery was declared capital, by 1563. c. 74." Erskine's Instit. B. iv. T. 4. s. 53.

Fr. *notoire*, notorious, open.

NOURISKAP, *s.* 1. The place or situation of being a nurse, S.

2. The fee given to a nurse, S.

From A.S. *norice*, a nurse, and *scipe*, Belg. *schap*, Su.G. *skap*, a termination denoting a certain state. V. NOYRIS.

NOUT, *s.* Black cattle. V. NOLT.

NOUTHER, NOWTHIR, NOLDER, *conj.* Neither, S. A.S. *nouther*, Franc. *newether*.

Nouther fortres, nor turrettis sure of were
Now graith they mare.——

Doug. Virgil, 102. 41.

Hardyng uses *nother*.

The yere so then viii. c. was expresse,
Four and thirtie, *nother* more ne less.

Chron. Fol. 104, b.

"And quhen thay haue gottin the benefice, gyf thay haue ane brother, or ane sone, ye suppose he can *nolder* sing nor say, norischeit in vice al his dayis, fra hand he sal be montit on ane Mule with ane syde gown, & ane round bonett, & than it is questioun, quhether he or his Mule knawis best to do his office. Perchance Balaame's Asse knew mair nor thay baith." Kennedy of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 80.

NOUVELLES, NOUELLES, *s. pl.* News, S.

"Dauid said til hym, I pray the that thou declair to me all the *nouelles* of the battel." Compl. S. p. 185.

During that nicht thair was nocht ellis,
Bot for to heir of his *nouellis*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592.

NOW, *s.* The crown or top of the head, the noddle.

Out owr the neck, athort his nitty *now*,
Ilk louse lyes linkand like a large lintbow.

Polwart's Flyting, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 23.

In the same sense must we understand the S. Prov.

He had need to have a heal pow,
That calls his neighbour nitty *know*.

Kelly, p. 133.

"A *little hill* full of nits." Ibid. N. He mistakes it, as if it were the same with E. *knoll*. But Ferguson gives it thus:

He would need a heal pow,
That calls his neighbour nitty *now*.

A.S. *hnol*, id. vertex; whence E. *jobbernol*; Germ. *nol*, *nal*, id. *Nal* occurs in this sense in the Salic law. For in Franc. it was equivalent to sinciput. Like Lat. *vertex*, it not only denoted the head, but a mountain. Thus in Otfrid,

Berga sculun suinan,
Ther nol *then dal rinan*.
Montes debent tabescere,
Collis vallem contingere. Lib. i. c. 23.

"Both," as Wachter observes, "denote something that is lofty and towering,—the head in the human frame, a hill in a plain." He is at a loss to determine which of these is the original sense. V. Wachter, vo. *Nal*. It seems, however, most likely that the metaph. was borrowed from the human body, as in other instances. The term *swyre*, signifying the neck, is transferred to the hollow or defile near the summit of a hill. A *ridge* of mountains undoubtedly derives its name from Isl. *hryggr*, Su.G. *rygg* dorsum, S. *rigging*; as Lat. *dorsum*, which primarily signifies the back of an animal, is transferred to a ridge; Germ. *rucken*, id. The same is the origin of S. *rig*, E. *ridge* of land, because all ridges in ancient times were much raised towards the *crown*. It is probable, from analogy, that Su.G. *backe*, a hill, has the same origin, although it differs in orthography from *bak* tergum, and is traced to a different source by Northern etymologists. Of the same description are, the *brow* of a hill, and *ness*, a promontory, from Isl. *nes*, the nose; the *shoulder*, i. e. the slope of a hill, the *side*, the *hip*, the *shank*, the *foot*, &c. of a hill. What is called the *shank*, is otherwise denominated the *shin*, denoting that part of a hill by which it is conjoined with the plain. V. GRUNE.

The term *coast*, Doug. *coist*, seems applied to land bordering on the sea, from *coist*, the side in the human body, q. the side of the sea. We may also mention Lat. *os*, *ostium*, Germ. *munde*, E. *mouth*, transferred from the human body, to the place where a river empties itself into a larger one, or into the sea. An isthmus is called S. a *tongue* of land, Lat. *lingula*, Fr. *langue*, as *langue de terre*; also, E. a *neck* of land.

NUB BERRY, *s.* This, I am informed, is the Cloud-berry or Knoutberry, Rubus chamaemorus, Linn.

"Upon the top of this hill, grows a small berry, commonly called the *Nub Berry*. It bears some resemblance to the bramble berry, and is pleasant enough to the taste. It is not improbable, that the hill might derive its name from this berry, which perhaps might be called the Queen of Berrys, or *Queensberry*, as being thought the most delicious of wild berries." P. Closeburn, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. xiii. 243.

Would it not have been worth while, to have brought some queen or other to this spot, who had left her designation to this berry, as being her favourite?

NUCE, NESS, *s.* Destitute, in very necessitous circumstances, Aberd.

"A *nuce* or *ness* family, means a destitute family." P. Peterculter, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvi. 385.

From Su.G. *noed*, necessity; or an oblique sense of *nisk*, parsimonious.

NUCKLE, *adj.* *A nuckle cow*, expl., a cow which has had one calf, and will calve soon again, Buchan.

Both this, and *Neucheld*, seem therefore to be originally the same with *Newcal*, q. v.

NULE-KNEED, *adj.* Having the knees so close as to strike against each other in walking; knock-kneed, S. perhaps q. *knuckle-kneed*, from *cnouel*. V. NOLL, *v.*

NUMMYN, *part. pa.* 1. Taken.

—— Within the portis and entrit
Of my faderis lugeing I am cumin,
My fader than, quham I schupe to haue *nummyn*,
And caryit to the nerrest hillis hicht.

Doug. Virgil, 60. 6.

2. Reached, attained.

Bot forthirmore I will vnto the say,

Quhen thai the grund of Italy haiff *nummyn*,
Thay sall desire neuir thidder to haue cummyn.
Doug. Virgil, 165. 43.

Both Rudd. and Sibb. render this word as if it were the infin. of the verb, whereas it is the part. pa. V. Nome.

NUNREIS, *s.* A nunnery.

" He foundit the colleige of Bothwell and the *nunreis* of Lynclowden, quhilk wes eftir changit in ane colleige of preistis." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 12.

NURIS, *s.* A nurse. V. Noyris.

To NUSE, *v. a.* To press down; to knead. V. Knuse.

O.

It has appeared, from a great variety of examples, that instead of *o* in E. we use *a*. It is singular, that, on the other hand, as if it had been the effect of design, in several words, in which *a* occurs in E., we substitute *o*. Thus, instead of *cave*, *lane*, *rave*, &c. we say, *cove*, *lone*, *rove*, &c.

O, *art.* One, for *a*.

Mine hors the water upbrought
Of *o* pow in the way.
Sir Tristrem, p. 168.

O, *s.* Grandson. V. Oe.

OAM, *s.* Steam, vapour, arising from any thing hot. *Oam of the kettle*, the vapour issuing from it when it boils, S.

This is probably the source of A. Bor. *omy*, mellow, applied to land. V. Ray. Su.G. *em*, *im*, *imme*, Isl. *im*, *imma*, vapor, fumus tenuis. Verel. derives the Isl. word from MoesG. *ahma* spiritus. A.S. *aethm*, " vapour, breath," Somner, is undoubtedly allied; and perhaps Isl. *hiomi*, foam.

OAT-FOWL, *s.* The name of a small bird, Orkn.

" A small bird, rather less than a sparrow, resorts here in winter, supposed to be the same with what is by some called the *Empress's bird* in Russia, and is called by the people here *oat-fowls*, because they prey on the oats. Some who have eat both kinds say, this bird is equally delicate eating with the ortolan." P. Cross, Orkn. Statist. Acc. vii. 461.

To OBFUSQUE, *v. a.* To darken.

—— " The eclips of the soune cummis be the interpositione of the mune betuix vs and the soune, the quhilk empeschis and *obfusquis* the beymis of the soune fra our sycht." Compl. S. p. 87.

Fr. *obfusquer*, Lat. *ob* and *fusc-are*, id.

OBIT, *s.* The name of a particular length of slate, Ang.

To OBLEIS, Oblyse, *v. a.* To bind, to oblige, corrupted from the Fr. word. This term is used, indeed, with the same latitude as E. *oblige*.

Hence *oblist*, part. pa. stipulated, engaged to.

Or quhat aualis now, I pray the, say,
For til haue brokin, violate or schent
The haly promyssis and the bandis gent,
Of peace and concord *oblist* and sworne?
Doug. Virgil, 460. 4.

OBLIUE, *s.* Forgetfulness, oblivion; Lat. *obliv-io*.

Pluto, thou patroun of the depe Acheron,—
Lethe, Cocyte, the wateris of *obliue*,—
Thyne now sall be my muse and drery sang.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 158. 10.

OBSERVE, *s.* An observation, a remark, S.

—— " Their 7th Act, which was the occasion of great suffering afterward,—I have insert App. No. 8. and take the liberty to make some *observes* upon it." Wodrow, i. 24.

OCHIERN, *s.* A person, according to Skene, of the same dignity with the son of a Thane; as appears from the *marcheta* of an Ochiern's daughter, being the same with that of the daughter of a Thane, and the *Cro* of a Thane being equivalent to that of an Ochiern.

" *Item*, the marchet of the dochter of ane Thane or *Ochiern*, twa kye, or twelue schillings." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 31.

This passage, however, would rather prove that the *Ochiern* was equal to a Thane; for their daughters are subjected to the same fine.

L.B. *ogetharius*. Sibb. rather fancifully supposes that " the title might originally signify *lord of an island*, from Sax. *aege*, Heb. *oghe* insula; and Scand. & Teut. *herre*, vel Sax. *hearra*, dominus."

" The word is undoubtedly Gaelic, contracted from *Oge-Thierna*, that is, the young lord, or heir apparent of a landed gentleman." MacPherson's Crit. Diss. D. 13.

" *Ogetharius* is derived from *Oig-thear*, that is, the young gentleman." Ibid. N.

According to the same writer, " the Greeks derived their Τυρανος from *Tierna*;" which he deduces from *Ti*, the *one*, and *Ferran*, lord, in the oblique case, *Eran*.

Lhuyd, however, inverts this process, deducing *tiaern* from Lat. *tyrannus*. Lett. to the Scots and Irish, Transl. p. 12.

OCKER, Ockir, Occre, Oker, *s.* 1. Usury.

"Paction anent *ocker* or vsurie sould nocht be keiped: but the aith interponed thereto sould be keiped." Reg. Maj. B. i. c. 31. s. 3.

Occre; Hamiltoun's Rewl to discerne trew from fals Religion, p. 401.

2. It seems also used in the sense of interest, even when legal.

"Quhat is the perfectioun of vertew, quhilk God requiris to the rycht keiping of this command? To be liberal of thy awin geir at thy power, to gyf thame almous, quhen thay mister, to len thame gladlie, quhen thay wald borrow without hope of wynning or of *ockir*." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 57, a.

Su.G. *ockr*, *okr*, primarily increase of any kind, in a secondary sense, usury. Teut. *oecker*, Isl. *okur*, A.S. *ocer*, *wocer*, Belg. *woeker*, Germ. *wucher*, Dan. *aager*, are used in the latter sense. Teut. *woecker-en*, to lend on usury. Ihre, certainly with propriety, derives *okr* from *oek-a* augere, analogous to *eik*. Junius, in like manner, observes that Franc. *uuachar* and *uuocher* denote fruit of any kind, as that of the ground, and also usury, q. the fruit or increase arising from money; from *auch-on*, MoesG. *auk-an*, augere, as A.S. *ocer* is from *eac-an*, and Teut. *oecker* from *oeck-en*. V. Gl. Goth. vo. *Akran*, fructus.

OCKERER, *s.* An usurer.

"All the gudes and geir perteining to ane *ockerer*, quhither he deceis testat or intestat, perteins to the King." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 54. s. 1.

Sw. *ockrare*, Belg. *woekeraar*, Germ. *wucherer*, id.

OCTIANE, *adj.* Of or belonging to the ocean.

Cesar of nobill Troyane blud born sal be,
Quhilk sal the empire dilate to the *octiane* se.
Doug. Virgil, 21. 48.

ODAL LANDS. V. UDAL.

ODIN. *Promise of Odin*, a promise of marriage, or particular sort of contract, accounted very sacred by some of the inhabitants of Orkney.

"At some distance from the Semicircle, to the right, stands a stone by itself, eight feet high, three broad, nine inches thick, with a round hole on the side next the lake. The original design of this hole was unknown, till about twenty years ago it was discovered by the following circumstance. A young man had seduced a girl under promise of marriage, and she proving with child, was deserted by him. The young man was called before the Session; the elders were particularly severe. Being asked by the minister the cause of so much rigour, they answered, You do not know what a bad man this is; he has broke *the promise of Odin*. Being further asked what they meant by *the promise of Odin*, they put him in mind of the stone at Stenhouse with the round hole in it, and added, that it was customary, when promises were made, for the contracting parties to join hands through this hole; and the promises so made were called *the promises of Odin*." Remarks in a Journey to Orkney, by Principal Gordon, Transact. Soc. Antiq. Scot. i. 263.

This remarkable stone is connected with several others.

"The largest [stones] stand between the kirk of Stenness and a causeway over a narrow and shallow place of the loch of Stenness. Four of these form a segment of a circle; and it is probable there has been a complete semicircle, as some stones broken down seem to have stood in the same line. The highest of those now standing is about eighteen feet above the level of the ground. At a little distance from these is a stone with a hole of an oval form in it, large enough to admit a man's head; from which to the outside of the stone, on one side, it is slender, and has the appearance of being worn with a chain." P. Firth, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xiv. 134. 135.

The common tradition is, that this was a place consecrated to heathen worship, and that the sacrifices were bound to this stone; whence it is supposed to have derived that sanctity still ascribed to it by superstition.

We find a remarkable coincidence with that already mentioned, in a custom which existed among the Highlanders, at the western extremity of Scotland, and which might probably have been borrowed by their Saint from the Goths.

"*Couslan*—inculcated in the strongest manner the indissolubility of the marriage tie, (a point probably as necessary to be inculcated in his time, as in *our own*); and if lovers did not yet find it convenient to marry, their joining hands through a hole in a rude pillar near his church, was held, as it continued to be till almost the present day, an interim tie of mutual fidelity, so strong and sacred, that, it is generally believed, in the country, none ever broke it, who did not soon after break his neck, or meet with some other fatal accident." P. Campbelton, Argyles. Statist. Acc. x. 537.

The custom mentioned above is evidently a relique of the worship of *Odin*, or *Woden*, whence our *Wednesday*. It had been established there, by some colony that left Scandinavia, before the introduction of Christianity; or which, although bearing the Christian name, retained, as was frequently the case, many of the rites of heathenism.

Nor is this the only memorial of this Northern deity, in the islands of Orkney. Those in the isle of Shapinshay shew that his worship has not been confined to one place; as well as that the ceremony above described has not received its designation incidentally.

"Towards the north side of the island, and by the sea side, is another large stone, called *the Black Stone of Odin*. Instead of standing erect, like the one above mentioned, it rests its huge side on the sand, and raises its back high above the surrounding stones, from which it seems to be altogether different in quality. How it has come there, for what purpose, and what relation it has borne to the Scandinavian god with whose name it has been honoured, not only history or record, but even tradition, is totally silent. As the bay in a neighbouring island is distinguished by the name of *Guuden*, or the Bay or *Guo* of *Odin*, in which there is found dulce that is supposed to prevent disease and prolong life; so this stone might have had sanctity formerly which is now forgotten, when the only office that is assigned

is to serve as a march stone between the ware strands or kelp shores of two conterminous heritors." P. Shapinshay, Statist. Acc. xvii. 235.

The place referred to is undoubtedly that in the island of Stronsay.

"There is a place called *Guiyidn*, on the rocks of which that species of sea-weed called dulse is to be found in abundance; which weed is considered by many to be a delicious and wholesome morsel." Statist. Acc. xv. 417. N.

"Such confidence do the people place in these springs, (which, together, go under the name of *Kildinguie*,) and at the same time in that sea-weed named Dulse, produced in *Guiydin*, (perhaps the *bay of Odin*,) as to have given rise to a proverb, "That the well of Kildinguie and the dulse of Guiydin will cure all maladies but *Black Death*." Barry's Orkney, p. 50.

"The resemblance in sound which two of these [nesses], *Torness* and *Odness*, have to *Thor* and *Woden*, the Teutonic deities, leaves room to conjecture their origin." Statist. Acc. xv. 388.

Besides what has been mentioned concerning *Thor* and *Odin*, there seem to be some vestiges of the worship of *Saturn* in the Orkney islands.

"In passing across the island [Eda], we saw at some distance the great *stone of Seter*,—a huge flag, rising about sixteen feet upright in the midst of a moor." Neill's Tour, p. 38.

I have not observed, indeed, that the Scandinavians had any deity of this name. But we know that he was worshipped by the Saxons, who were from the same stock. By them he was called *Seater*, and also *Crodo*. Verstegan thinks that he had no connexion with the Roman *Saturn*. V. Restitution, p. 85—87. Junius holds the contrary opinion.

We have no evidence, that the Saxons ever had any settlement in the Orkneys. But if we can give any faith to ancient history, the Picts had. Now, were we assured of what seems highly probable, that this stone, like that of Odin, had been consecrated to *Seater;* it would form no inconsiderable presumption of near affinity between the Saxons and Picts.

ODOURE, *s.* "Nastiness, filth, (illuvies)," Rudd.

We hym behald and al his cours gan se,
Maist laithlie full of *odoure*, and his berd
Rekand doun the lenth nere of ane yerde.
Doug. Virgil, 88. 27.

Rudd. conjectures that it should be *ordure*. *Yowther*, however, is used S. for a bad smell. V. Mischant.

OE, O, Ove, *s.* A grandson, S.

So in hys tyme he had a dochter fayr;—
Malcom Wallas hir gat in mariage,
That Elrik than had in heretage,
Auchiltothe, and othir syndry place;
The second *O* he was of gud Wallace:
The quhilk Wallas fully worthely at wrocht,
Quhen Waltyr hyr of Waillais fra Warayn socht.
Wallace, i. 30. MS.

This passage is obscure. But Malcom, the father of the Deliverer of his country, seems to be represented as the second grandson, i. e. not the heir, or, perhaps, the great-grandson of a former Wallace, who had been famous in his time.

Then must the Laird, the Good-man's *Oye*,
Be knighted streight, and make convoy.
Watson's Coll. i. 29.

Auld Bessie, in her red coat braw,
Came wi' her ain *oe* Nanny.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 272.

Sibb., from too warm an attachment to system, endeavours to force a Goth. etymon. But it is unquestionably of Celtic origin. Gael. *ogha*, id. Ir. *ua*, according to Lhuyd, a grand-child. Obrien, however, says; "It signifies any male descendant, whether son or grandson, or in any other degree of descent, from a certain ancestor of stock." In composition, *O;* as *O-brien*, the son, grandson, or any other descendant of Brian; *O-Flaherty*, &c.

O'ERBLADED, *part. pa.* Hard driven in pursuit.

——— I was by Mortoun dogs
O'erbladed through the stanks and bogs.
Watson's Coll. i. 61.

V. Blad, *v.*

O'ERCOME, *s.* The overplus, S.

Were your bien rooms as thinly stock'd as mine,
Less ye wad loss, and less ye wad repine.
He that has just enough can soundly sleep;
The *o'ercome* only fashes fowk to keep.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

O'ERWORD, *s.* Any term frequently repeated, S. V. Ourword.

OFFSET, *s.* A recommendation, any thing that makes one appear to advantage, S.

One mov'd beneath a load of silks and lace,
Another bore the *off-sets* of the face.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 40.

OFTSYIS, Oft-sythis, *adv.* Oft-times, often. V. Syis.

OGART, *s.* Pride, arrogance.

Cwmyn it is has gyffyn this consaill;
Will God, ye sall off your fyrst purpos faill.
That fals traytour, that I off danger brocht,
Is wondyr lyk till bryng this realm till nocht.
For thi *ogart* othir thow sall de,
Or in prisoun byd, or cowart lik to fle.
Reskew off me thow sall get nane this day.
Wallace, x. 155, MS.

This is part of the reply of Wallace to Stewart of Bute, who had claimed the right of leading the van, and compared Wallace to the *Houlate* dressed in borrowed feathers. If the sense given above be the proper one, the term may be allied to Sw. *hogfard*, Alem. *hohfart*, Germ. *hoffart*, pride, which Wachter derives from *hog*, high, and *far-a*, to tend; Ihre, the last part of the word, from A.S. *ferth*, mind, soul. As *ogertful*, however, signifies nice, squeamish, the *s.* may be applied to the mind, by a figure borrowed from the reluctance manifested by one who has a squeamish stomach. V. next word.

OGERTFUL, Ogertfow, Ugertfow, *adj. 1.* Nice, squeamish, S.B.

"It was enough to gi' a warsh-stamack'd body a scunner; but ye ken well enough that I was never werra *ogertfu'*." Journal from London, p. 3.

2. Affecting delicacy of taste, S.B.

Our fine new fangle sparks, I grant ye,
Gie poor auld Scotland mony a taunty,
They're grown sae *ugertfu'* and vaunty,
And capernoited.
Beattie's Address. Ross's Helenore.

A.S. *ogu*, Isl. *ogn*, *iggur*, *ugg*, *uggir*, fear, horror; MoesG. *og-an*, Isl. *og-a*, to fear; *ugg-a*, to fear evil beforehand, to have a presage of evil in the mind; Isl. *ugglitr*, metuendus. Ihre seems to view MoesG. *agis*, or Su.G. *aga*, fear, as the radical term. Hence S. *ugsum*, frightful, *ugsumnes*, horror; and E. *ugly*, what causes horror, or disgust. The words originally used to denote terror of mind, seem to have been transferred to loathing or abhorrence; because we shudder at, and endeavour to avoid what we fear. V. Scunner, v. Sibb. unaccountably prefers "*ukyr*, used for wealth, q. *purse-proud*," as the origin of *ogertful*.

OHON, *interj.* Alas, S. Gael.

OI, Oy. As *oi* or *oy* occurs in many of our old words now pronounced as if spelled with an *u*; it appears that this diphthong had been used by our ancestors as equivalent to Sw. ö, or *o* inflected, which is sounded as Gr. υ, the very sound retained in S. V. *Oyss*, *Oyhlé*, *Oint*, *Poind*.

OYE, *s.* Grandson. V. Oe.

OYHLE', *s.* Oil. V. Olve.

OIL *or* HAZEL, a caning-match, a sound drubbing, S.

This is a Belg. idiom. *Rotting* signifies a cane; *rottingolt*, a beating with a cane, literally, *the oil of rotan*.

OYL-DOLIE, *s.* Oil of olives.

I lerid yow wylis mony fauld,
—— To sell right deir, and by gude chaip;
And mix ry meill amang the saip,
And saffron with *oyl-dolie*.
Chron. S. P. ii. 341.

Fr. *huile d'olive*, Dict. Trev. As this oil has a yellowish tinge, the saffron had been meant to heighten the colour, when the oil was of an inferior quality.

To OYNT, Oynt, *v. a.* To anoint.

The oyhlè is hallowyd of the Pape,—
Quhare-wyth Kyngis and Emperowris
Are *oyhntyd* tak and thare honowris.
Wyntown, vi. 2. 34.

"Edgar was the first king of Scottis that was *eintit*." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 13. Fr. *oinct*, Lat. *unct-us*.

OYSE, Over, *s.* An inlet of the sea.

"They have also some Norish words which they ordinarily use, which we understood not, till they were explained, such as *Air*, which signifies a sand bank, *Oyse*, an inlet of the sea, *Voe*, a creek or bay, &c. And these words are much used both in Zetland and Orkney." Brand's Orkney, p. 70.

"At the back of the town, on the west side, there is an extensive salt water marsh, called the *oyce of Kirkwall*, which becomes a fine sheet of water at every flood of the tide. It is then called the *Little Sea*." Neill's Tour p. 7.

Isl. *oes*, Su.G. *os*, ostium fluminis.

To OYSS, *v. a.* To use.

With schort awyss he maid ansuer him till;
Sic salusyng I *oyss* till Ingliss men.
Wallace, vi. 892. MS.

Oyss, Oys, *s.* 1. Custom, rite.

—— His body wyth honowre
Wes put in-tyl honest sepultoure
Wyth swylk *oys* and solempnytè,
As that tyme wes in that cuntrè.
Wyntown, ii. 8. 85.

2. Manner of life.

He knew full weyll hyr kynrent and hyr blud,
And how scho was in honest *oyss* and gud.
Wallace, v. 610. MS.

In wtlaw *oyss* he lewit thar but let;
Eduuard couth nocht fra Scottis faith him get.
Ibid. vii. 1278. MS.

OIST, *s.* Host, army.

The peace and quyet, quhilk so lang did stand,
He sall desolue and breke, and dolf men stere,—
And thame array in *oistis* by and by.
Doug. Virgil, 194. 41.

Fr. *ost*, *host*, id.

OIST, *s.* A sacrifice.

And eik thou wat ful oft with large hand,
Wyth mony *oistis*, and rycht fare offerand,
Thy tempillis and thy altaris chargit has he.
Doug. Virgil, 340. 40.

Lat. *host-ia*, Fr. *host-ie*, id.

OLDER, *conj.* Either, for *othir* or *outher*.

"According to this purpose wrytis the Apostole on this maner. Brether, stand ye fast, & keip the traditionis quhilkis ye haue learnit, *older* be our precheing or be our epistole." Kennedy of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 71. He uses *nolder* for *neither*. V. Othir.

OLY, Oly-prance, *s.* Expl. jollity.

All that luikit thame upon
Leuche fast at thair array;
Sum said that thai were merkat folk;
Sum said, the Quene of May
Was cumit.
Of Peblis to the Play.
Than thai to the taverne hous
With meikle *oly* prance.
Peblis to the Play, st. 10.

"*Oly-prance* is a word still used by the vulgar in Northamptonshire, for rude rustic jollity." N. Pink. Select S. Ball. ii. 168. Can this term have any affinity to Isl. *ol*, Sw. *oel*, a feast?

Were it not from the use of this phrase in E., from the preceding description I would be inclined to view *prance* as a v., and to explain *oly*, ridicule, derision, from A.S. *oll*, ignominy, reproach.

OLYE, Oyhle', Oulie, Ulye, Ulie, *s.* Oil.

The fat *olye* did he yet and pere
Apoun the entrellis to mak thayme birne clere.
Doug. Virgil, 172. 2.

"In this region ar mony fat ky & oxin.—The talloun of thair wambis is sa sappy that it fresis neuir, but flowis ay be nature of the [illegible] in maner of *oulie*." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 6.

"The punitione that the speritualitie remanent in ther abusione exsecutis on scismatikis, maye be comparit til ane man that castis *vlye* on ane heyt birnand fyir, in hope til extinct it, and to droune it furtht, the quhilk *vlye* makkis the fyir mair bold nor it vas of befoir. The experiens of this is manifest; for as sune as ther is ane person slane, brynt, or bannest for the halding of perneit opinions, incontinent ther rysis up thre in his place." Compl. S. p. 251. 252.

"S.B. *vlye*." Rudd. *Oylie*, used by Wyntown, (V. *Oint*), seems to have been sounded as *ulye*. V. Oi.

MoesG. *aleja*, Dan. Belg. *olie*, Fr. *huile*, C.B. *olew*, Lat. *ol-eum*.

OLIGHT, Olave, *adj.* Nimble, fleet, active, S.B.

"An *olight* mother makes a sweir daughter;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 22.

In Mr. David Ferguson's Proverbs, the orthography is *evleit*; in Ramsay's *olite*.

In Ang. it is somewhat differently expressed: "An *oleit* mother maks a *daudie* dother."

"Hae lad, rin lad, that makes an *olite* lad;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 29.

This is certainly the same with Su.G. *oflaett*, too light, from *of* intensive, and *laett* light; also, fleet, nimble, lightness of body being a prerequisite to agility.

OLIPHANT, *s.* An elephant.

There sawe I——
The dromydare, the stander *oliphant*.
King's Quair, v. 5.

i. e. the elephant that always stands. According to the vulgar, the elephant was erroneously supposed to have no knees. N. Tytler.

Teut. *olefant*, O.Fr. *oliphant*, Romm. Rose; Chaucer, *olifaunt*, id. In MoesG. *ulbands* denotes a camel, Franc. *olbent*, *oluund*, id. Somner renders A.S. *olfende* an elephant. But there is no evidence of its being used in any other sense than as denoting a camel.

OMAST, *adj.* Uppermost.

The qwhipe he tuk, syne furth the mar can call,
Atour a bray the *omast* pot gert fall.
Wallace, vi. 455. MS.

V. Umast.

OMNE-GATHERUM, *s.* A macaronic term, denoting a miscellaneous collection of a great variety of persons or things, a medley, a farrago, S.

Than he packs up an army of vile scums:
Full fifteen thousand cursed rogues indeed,
Of *omne-gathrums* after him does lead.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 147.

ON is often used in composition as a negative particle; as *onmaikin*, without making; *ondoin*, not doing, S.B.

It occurs also in writing.

"Regis the haly spreit; quhais synnis saeuer ye forgeue, thai ar forgeuin to thame, and quhais synnis saeuer ye hald *on forgeuin*, thai ar *on forgeuin*." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 119. a.

This exactly corresponds to the sense of Germ. *ohn*. *Ohn schamroth*, without shame or blushing, like S. Bor. *onblushin*. This is radically the same with A.S. Alem. *un*, which Junius deduces from Gr. ανευ, sine, as if the Goths had been strangers to a negative particle, till they learned the use of it from the Greeks.

ONANE, On-ane, Onon, *adv.* 1. One in addition to another, in accumulation.

The heuy thochtis multiplyis euer *on ane*,
Strang luf beginnis to rise and rage agane.
Doug. Virgil, 118. 42.

Ingeminant curae, &c. Virg.

2. Immediately, forthwith, E. *anon*.

Quhen thai the cummaundment had tane,
Thai assemblyt ane ost *onane*,
And to the castell went in hy.
Barbour, iv. 86. MS.

Till him thai raid *onon*, or thai wald blyne,
And cryt, "Lord, abide, your men ar martyrit doun."
Wallace, i. 421. MS.

Four hundreth was with Wallace in the rycht,
And sone *onon* approchit to thair sicht.
Wallace, viii. 92. MS.

This sayand, scho the bing ascendis *on ane*.
Doug. Virgil, 124. 17.

On-ane, *onone*, Wyntown.

In this sense it occurs in O.E.

Sen that Henry was gone, Roberd went to France,
To Sir Lowys *on one*, & told him that greuance.
R. Brunne, p. 99.

A.S. *on-an*, in unum, unanimiter; etiam, continuo, sine intermissione; Lye. It does not appear, however, that the A.S. word was used precisely as the mod. *anon*. It signified, always, or in continuation. Seren. derives E. *anon*, but improperly, from West-Goth. *anna*, confestim, illico, Isl. *ant*, id. *ann-a* festinare.

ON-BEAST, Unbeist, Vnbeaste, *s.* 1. It seems to denote a monster. It occurs in Chapman and Miller's Collection, Edin. 1508, apparently in relation to sea-monsters.

Scho sayde, Gude Sir, I yhow pray,
Lattis a preste a gospel say
For *unbeistis* on the flude.
Sir Eglamour.

2. Any ravenous or wild creature, as the wolf, the fox, the rat, &c. S.B.

"Fye upon barnes [of corne], a nest for myce and rattons. Would yee desire to liue for to enjoye the leauinges of *vnbeastes?*" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, i. 47.

——O 'oman, what maks a' your care?
Has the *on-beast* your lambie ta'en awa'?
Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

This designation is given to the owl.

The howlet shriek'd, and that was worst of a';
For ilka time the *on-beast* gae the yell,
In spite of grief, it gae her heart a knell.
Ibid. p. 24.

Belg. *ondier*, a monster, a monstrous creature, is formed in the same manner, being compounded of *on*, denoting a fault in the subject, and *dier* a beast, a living creature; Germ. *unthier*, a noxious beast. Su.G. *o* has a similar use; as, *soid* a beast, *oroid*, a noxious animal.

3. The tooth-ache, S.B.

This is its common name, Ang. most probably from the idea that it is caused by a noxious creature. For the vulgar believe that the pain proceeds from the gnawing of a worm in the tooth.

4. The term is metaph. applied to a noxious member of human society, Ang.

ON BREDE, *adv.* 1. Wide open, in the way of expansion.

On brede, or this, was warp and made patent
The heuinly hald of God omnipotent.
Doug. Virgil, 312. 17.

The dasy did *on brede* her crownel smale.
Ibid. 401. 8.

2. Largely, extensively.

Ane hale legioun in ane rout followis hym——
Al thay pepil *on brede*, bayth he and he,
That inhabitis the heich toun Preneste.
Doug. Virgil, 232. 34.

From A.S. *on* in, and *braed* latitudo. In the second example, sense 1., it may be viewed either as the *adv.* connected with the v. *did*, or as itself, the v. from A.S. *onbraed-an*, expergefacere, to excite; *onbraed*, "raised up, stirred up;" Somner.

ONCOME, *s.* A fall of rain or snow, S. synon. *onding*, *onfall*.

ONCOST, *s.* 1. Expence before profit, as that which is laid out on land before there be any return, Loth.

2. Extra expence, additional expence, Fife.

ONDANTIT, *part. pa.* Untamed, rude.

"My tua brethir professis them to be gentil men, and reputis me and al lauberaris to be rustical and incivile, *ondantit*, ignorant, dullit slauis." Compl. S. p. 199. V. DANTER, DANTON.

ONDING, *s.* A fall of rain or snow, but especially of the latter, S.B. The word is sometimes used distinctively. Thus it is said, *Onding's better than black weet*, i. e. Snow is to be preferred to rain. V. DING ON.

ONEITH, *adj.* Uneasy. V. UNEITH.

ONESCHEWABIL, *adj.* Unavoidable.

The souir schaft flew quhissiland wyth ane quhir,
Thare as it slidis scherand throw the are,
Oneschewabil, baith certane, lang and square.
Doug. Virgil, 417. 49.

i. e. what cannot be *eschewed*.

ONFALL, *s.* A fall of rain or snow, S.

ONFALL, *s.* A disease which attacks one without any apparent cause.

Germ. *unfall* is used in a similar sense: casus extraordinarius, sed tristis et fatalis, vocatur *unfall*. Wachter, Proleg. Sect. 5. vo. *Un*. V. WEDONYFHA.

ONFEIRIE, *adj.* Infirm, inactive. V. UNFERY.

ONGOINGS, *s. pl.* Conduct, procedure, S. *ongains*, S.B.

ONY, *adj.* Any, S.

Gywe thare be *ony* that lykis
The lawch for to se led of this,—
To Cowpyr in Fyfe than cum he.
Wyntown, vi. 19 41.

"He comaundede hem that thei schulden not take *ony* thing in the weye but a yerde oneli." Wiclif, Mark 6.

ONKEND, *part. adj.* New, not known.

"This maner of handling being *onkend* and strange, [they] wer heavily spoken of." Knox's Hist. p. 383.

ONMAUEN, *part. adj.* Unmown, not cut down.

"Than I departit fra that companye, and I entrit in ane *onmauen* medou, the quhilk abundit vitht al sortis of holisum flouris, gyrsis and eirbis maist conuenient for medycyn." S. p. 103.

ONSTEAD, *s.* A steading, the building on a farm, S. Aust.

"All the *onsteads* upon this water are in the parish of Lyne, notwithstanding the great distance of the place and badness of the way." Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 25.

A.S. *on*, and *sted*, MoesG. *stads*, locus.

To ONTER, *v n.* To rear; a term used concerning horses.

"Sir Patrick's horse *ontered* with him, and would no wise encounter his marrow, that it was force to the said Sir Patrick Hamilton to light on foot, and give this Dutch-man battle." Pitscottie, p. 104.

There may have been an O.Fr. v. of a similar form, from Arm. *ont*, *aont*, high.

ON-WAITER, *s.* One who waits patiently for any thing future.

"I know, submissive on-waiting for the Lord, shall at length ripen the joy and deliverance of his own, who are truly blessed *on-waiters*." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 134.

ONWAITING, *s.* 1. Attendance, S.

"After presenting his petition, and long and expensive *onwaiting*, he [Mr. H. Erskine] was told for answer, That he could have no warrant for bygones, unless he would for time to come conform to the established church." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 256.

2. Patient expectation of what is delayed.

"*On-waiting* had ever yet a blessed issue, and to keep the word of God's patience, keepeth still the saints dry in the water, cold in the fire, and breathing and blood-hot in the grave." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 127.

To ONTRAY, *v. a.* To betray.

In riche Arthures halle,
The barne playes at the balle,
That *ontray* shal you all
Delfully that day.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 24.

This seems formed, but in an anomalous way, from *on* and Fr. *trah-ir* to betray. Germ. *un* is often used intensively.

ONWALOWYD, *part. pa.* Unfaded.

A garland,—gottyn wytht gret peryle
Grene suld lestand be lang quhile,
Onwalowyd be ony intervale
Of tymys, bot ay in wertu hale.
Wyntown's Prol. B. iv. 7. V. WALLOW.

OO, *s.* Wool, S. *Aw ae oo*, a proverbial phrase, S. equivalent to, all one, all to the same purpose, q. *all one wool*.

OON, Une, (pron. as Gr. *υ*) *s.* An oven, S.

"This building commonly called *Arthur's Oon*, or *Oven*, is situated on the North side of the same isthmus which separates the Firths of Clwyd and Forth in Stirlingshire." Gordon's Itiner. Septent. p. 24.

MoesG. *auhn*, Su.G. *ugn*, Alem. *ouan*, *ouen*, id. V. Arthurys Hufe.

OON EGGS, *s.* Eggs laid without the shell; addle eggs, S.O.

"O how he turn'd up the whites o's een, like twa *oon eggs*." Mary Stewart, Hist. Drama, p. 46.

Perhaps corr. from Sw. *wind-egg* used in the same sense.

To OOP, Oup, Wup, *v. a.* To bind with a thread or cord, to splice, S. Gl. Sibb.

Sibb. views it as the same with E. *hoop*, which is from Teut. *hoep*, id. It seems rather allied to MoesG. *waib-jan* (whence *waip*, a crown, what is circular,) Su.G. *wef-wa*, Isl. *waf-a*, *wef-a*, to surround. *Gulli wafdur medalkafle*; Manubrium filo auri circumductum, Ol.S. ap. Verel. i. e. the handle *wupit* with gold thread, S.

I hesitate as to its being synon. with *hoop*, especially because this E. term is not used in its primary sense in S. We use *gir*, *gird*.

OORIE, Ourie, Owrie, *adj.* 1. Chill, cold, bleak; primarily applied to that which produces coldness in the body: as, *an oorie day*, S.

2. Having the sensation of cold, shivering, S.

Listning, the doors an' winnocks rattle;
I thought me on the *owrie* cattle,
Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle
O' winter war.
Burns, iii. 150.

Whare'er alang the swaird thou treads,
The *owrie* cattle hang their heads.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 59.

Ourlach, id. Buchan; "shivering with cold and wet."

3. "Having the hair on end, like a horse overcome with cold," Sibb.

As the term properly denotes that chillness which proceeds from the dampness of the air, it may be from Isl. *ur* rain, Su.G. *ur*, *yr*, stormy weather. As viewed more generally, it may however be allied to Belg. *guur*, cold, *guur weer*, cold weather; *g* being often sunk, or softened, in pronunciation.

Ooriness, *s.* Chillness, a tendency to shivering, S.

OPINIOUN, *s.* Party, faction, any particular side of the question in a state of warfare.

"The Murrayis gaderit to thair *opinioun* the inhabitantis of Ros, Caithnes, with sindry othir pepill thairabout." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 11.

"At last quhen he had inuadit the cuntre with gret trubill, he wes slane with v. m. men of his *opinioun* be the erle of Merche & Walter Stewart." Ibid. B. xiii. c. 15.

"He followis the tyme the *opinioun* of Inglismen." Ibid. B. xiv. c. 10. Anglorum sequutus *partes*; Boeth.

Lat. *opinio* was used in the same sense in the dark ages. Thus a vassal was said, quaerere *opinionem facere* domino suo, when he engaged with his lord in a hostile expedition, and behaved gallantly in battle. Leg. Bajwar. Tit. 2. c. 7. ap. Du Cange.

To OPPONE, *v. a.* To oppose.

"It wes concludit that faythefull rehersall sould be maid of suche personages as God had maid instruments of his glorie, by *opponing* of thameselfis to manifest abusses, superstitioun and idolatrie." Knox's Hist. Auth. Pref.

This is immediately from Lat. *oppon-ere*; whereas the E. *v.* is formed from the Fr.

To OPTENE, *v. a.* To obtain.

Quhare may we sua *optene* felicité;
Neuer bot in heuin, empire aboue the skye?
Doug. Virgil, 160. 29. *Wyntown*, id.

Optineo, as Rudd. has observed, frequently occurs, for *obtineo*, "in MSS. of less antiquity, and old charters."

OR, *adv.* 1. Before, ere, S.

And thai that at the sege lay,
Or it was passyt the v day,
Had maide thaim syndry apparal,
To gang eft sonys till assaill.
Barbour, xvii. 594. MS.

Wittaill worth scant *or* August coud apper,
Throuch all the land, that fude was hapnyt der.
Wallace, iii. 15. MS.

Or thys, before this time.

Our schippis *or thys* full weile we gart addres,
And lay almaist apoun the dry sand.
Doug. Virgil, 71. 53.

Or than, before that time.

The Grekis chiftanis irkit of the were
Bipast *or than* sa mony langsum yere.
Doug. Virgil, 39. 5.

2. Rather than, S.

For giff thai fled, thai wyst that thai
Suld nocht weill feyrd part get away.
Tharfor in awentur to dey
He wald him put, *or* he wald fley.
Barbour, ix. 595. MS.

This is nearly connected with the former sense; q. "he would fight, *before that* he would flee." There is this difference, however, that fighting is not meant as the antecedent to fleeing, but as the adversative.

This, instead of being allied to E. *or* conj., seems radically the same with *ar*, before. *Or*, *ar*, *ur*, according to Wachter, in all the Goth. dialects, convey the idea of beginning; vo. *Orlog*. A.S. *or*, *ord*, principium; Lye. V. Air.

OR, *conj.* 1. Lest.

That gud man dred *or* Wallace suld be tane;
For Suthroun ar full sutaille euir, ilk man.
Wallace, i. 272. MS.

Schyrreff he was, and wsyt thaim amang;
Full sar he dred *or* Wallas suld tak wrang;
For he and thai couth neuir weyle accord.
Ibid. ver. 346.

Halyday said, "We sall do your consaille;
Bot sayr I dred *or* thir hurt horss will fayll.
Ibid. v. 792. MS. Also vi. 930.

2. Than.

—— Felis thou not yit (quod he)
Othir strenth *or* mannis force has delt with the?—
The powir of goddis ar turnyt in thy contrere,
Obey to God.— *Doug. Virgil*, 143. 24.

Nor is more generally used in this sense.

ORAGIUS, *adj.* Stormy, tempestuous.

The storme wes so outragius,
And with rumlings *oragius*,
That I for fear did gruge.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 19.

Fr. *orageux*, id. *orag-er*, to be tempestuous, *orage* a storm. Some derive the Fr. *s.* from Gr. ουρανος, coelum; Du Cange, from L.B. *orago* used as the Fr. term, which he deduces from Lat. *aura* the air. Perhaps it is of Goth. origin; from Su.G. Isl. *ur* tempestas.

ORATOUR, *s.* An ambassadour.

"Because we are nere equale to othir in power, thairfore it is best to send *oratouris* to Caratak kyng of Scottis, quhilk is maist cruell ennyme to Romanis, & desyre hym concur with ws to reuenge the oppressioun done to his sister Uoada." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 32. b.

Lat. *orator*, id.

ORATOURE, Oratory, *s.* An oracle, a place from which responses were supposed to be given.

Bot than the King—gan to seik beliue
His fader Faunus *oratoure* and ansuare,
Quhilk couth the fatis for to cum declare.
Doug. Virgil, 207. 32.

Oratory, is used in the same sense, 215. 3.

The word, as Rudd. observes, properly signifies a chapel, or place of worship; Fr. *oratoire*, from Lat. *or-are* to pray.

ORCHLE, *s.* A porch, Mearns.

Germ. *erker*, projectura aedificii, a balcony; L.B. *arcora*. Frischius views this as derived from *arcula*. V. Wachter.

ORD, s. This word seems to signify, a steep hill or mountain.

"The country is—confined on the East by the sea, on the West by lofty black mountains, which approach nearer and nearer to the water, till at length they project into it at the great promontory, the *Ord* of Caithness, the boundary between that country and Sutherland." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 192.

"The hill of the *Ord* is that which divides Sutherland and Caithness. The march is a small rivulet, called *The Burn of the Ord of Caithness*." Statist. Acc. xvii. 629.

This is perhaps from Gael. *ard*, a hill. Isl. *aar-dug-ur*, however, signifies, arduus, acclivis, G. Andr. p. 15. and *urd*, montes impervii; Verel. Ind. He explains it by Sw. *holgryte* and *stena-klippor*, as synon. terms; apparently calling them impervious because of the multitude of rocks.

ORE, *s.* "Grace, favour, protection," Tyrwhitt.

Now hath Roband in *ore*
Tristrem, and is ful blithe;
The child he set to lore,
And lernd him al so swithe.
Sir Tristrem, p. 22.

This word frequently occurs in O.E.

The maister fel adoun on kne, and criede *mercy* and *ore*.
R. Glouc. p. 39. V. Ritson's Note, E. M. R. iii. 263.

According to Tyrwhitt, it is of A.S. origin. But it has been justly observed, that "this is a word of uncertain derivation, and various application," Gl. Tristrem. It might perhaps be viewed as the same with Fr. *heur*, equivalent to *bonheur* felicity, good fortune. But I suspect that it is rather Gothic. The only word to which it seems allied is Isl. *oar*, *aur*, largus, munificus; *aur oc blidr*, largus et affabilis, Verel. Ind.; Liberalis, Gl. Kristinis.; *oorleike*, largitas, G. Andr. p. 14.

Lye, however, says that this term, as used by Chaucer, has flowed from A.S. *are*, honor, reverentia, misericordia; Belg. *eere*, Alem. *eera*, honor; Add. Jun. Etym.

ORERE, Ourere, *interj.* Avaunt, avast.

Gif ony nygh wald him nere,
He bad thame rebaldis *orere*,
With a ruyne. *Houlate*, iii. 21.

Fr. *arriere*, behind, aloof.

ORETOWTING, *part. pr.* Muttering, murmuring; *croyning*, *cruning*, synon.

Not onely fleing fouls, I say,
Bot beists of diuers kynds,
Laich on the ground, richt lawly lay,
Amasit in thair mynds:
Sum shaking, and quaking,
For feire, as I esteeme,
Oretowting, and rowting,
Into that storme extreme.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 17.

Teut. *oor-tuyt-en*, susurrare, dimissa voce *auribus* obstrepere, mussitare, Kilian; from *oor* the ear, and *tuyt-en*, to make a noise. V. Toot. By the use of *oretowting* and *rowting*, Burel represents some of the beasts as murmuring, and others as bellowing.

ORFEVERIE, Orphray, *s.* Work in gold, embroidery.

About hir neck, quhite as the faire anmaille,
A gudelie cheyne of small *orfeverye*.——
King's Quair, ii. 29.

Chaucer *orfraye*; Fr. *orfevrerie*, L.B. *orfra*, *orfrea*, *aurifrigium*, id. Sibb. confounds *orfeverie* with *Orphany*, q. v.

ORISON, *s.* An oration.

"The counsel (efter this *orison* of Fergus) thocht pluralyte of capitanis vnproffitabill, and thairfor be degest consultatioun condiscendit to be gouernit be empire of ane kyng." Bellend. Cron. B. i. Fol. 6. a.

Fr. *oraison* is used for a speech, as well as for a prayer.

ORLEGE, Orlager, Orliger, *s.* 1. "A clock, a dial, any machine that shews the hours," Rudd.

Speaking of the rising Sun, Doug. says,
— By his hew, but *orliger* or dyal,
I knew it was past four houris of day.
Virg. Prol. 404. 8.

E. *horologe*, Fr. *horloge*, Lat. *horolog-ium*, id.

2. Metaph. applied to the cock.

Phebus crounit bird, the nichtis *orlagere*,
Clappin his wingis thryis had crawin clere.
Doug. Virgil, 202. 8.

3. Metaph. used in relation to man, as denoting strict adherence to the rules of an art.

—Venerabill Chaucer, principal poete but pere,
Heuinly trumpet, *orlege* and regulere,
In eloquence balme, condict and diall.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 9. 20.

4. It is now used to denote the dial-plate of a church or town-clock, S.

ORLANG, *s.* A complete year, the whole year round, Ang.

This very ancient and almost obsolete word is certainly of Scandinavian origin, as composed of Su.G. *aar*, annus, and *lange* diu. Now *aar* is prōn. q. E. *oar*.

ORNTREN, *s.* The repast taken between dinner and supper, Galloway; *fourhours*, synon.

This must be merely a corr. and misapplication of A.S. *undern*, tempus antemeridianum; whence *undernmete*, breakfast. O.E. *ondron*, (Chaucer, *undern*,) has been expl. *afternoon*, although improperly. The term, however, was understood in this sense in Hen. VIII's time. V. Gl. Brunne in vo. and *Underntyde*, Verstegan.

To ORP, *v. n.* To fret, to repine. It more generally denotes an habitual practice of repining, or of chiding, S.

This, in signification, nearly corresponds to the v. *harp*, as denoting a querulous reiteration on the same subject; although the latter is evidently a metaph. use of the E. v., which is formed from the musical instrument that bears this name.

But ye'll repent ye, if his love grow cauld;
Wha likes a dorty maiden, when she's auld?
Like dawted wean that tarries at its meat,
That for some feckless whim will *orp* and greet:
The lave laugh at it till the dinner's past,
And syne the fool thing is oblig'd to fast,
Or scart anither's leavings at the last.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

For *tarries* l. *tarrows*, as in former editions, *Orp* is expl. "to weep with a convulsive pant;" Gl. But if ever used in this sense, it is obliquely. Hence,

ORPIT, *part. adj.* "Proud, haughty;" Rudd.

And how *orpit* and proudly ruschis he
Amyd the Troianis by favour of Mars, quod sche.
Doug. Virgil, 313. 10.

Tumidus is the only word in the original. But, I apprehend, that *orpit* here occurs in the common sense, as denoting ill humour conjoined with pride.

Rudd. has quoted Gower, as using *orped* in the sense of proud, haughty.

—— They acorden at the laste
With such wyles, as they caste,
That they woll gette of their accorde
Some *orped* knyght to sley this lorde
And with this sleyght they begynne
Howe they Helmege myght wynne,
Which was the kynges botyler,
A proude and a lusty bachyler.
Conf. Am. Fol. 22, p. 1. col. 2.

Orpede is used by R. Glouc. for fine, good. It also signifies, courageous, manful.

"They foughten *orpedlyche* with the Walysse men.—They that wer ynne defendid the toun *orpedly*." Addit. to R. Glouc.

2. Fretful, discontented, habitually chiding, S. It seems rather to imply the idea of childish fretfulness or discontentment, when one cannot well say what is wished for.

"You seeme to be very earnest here, but all men may see it is but your *orpit* or ironic conceit: so like as M. *Dauid* will be taught of Bishops, a sort of profane men without either learning or grace, in your account." Bp. Galloway's Dikaiologie, p. 143.

As used in this, which is its only mod. sense, it might seem allied to A.S. *earfoth*, *eorfath*, *earfethe*, difficult, troublesome; q. difficult to manage, of a troublesome temper. E. *difficult* is indeed used as synon. with *orpit*; "hard to please, peevish," Johns. The A.S. term seems radically allied to Franc. *arbeit*, great pain, tribulation; from MoesG. *arbaid-jan*, to toil, to labour. But the origin is uncertain.

ORPHANY, *s.*

I saw all claith of gold men micht deuise,—
Damesflure, tere, pyle quhairon thair lyis
Peirle, *Orphany* quhilk euerie stait renewis.
Palice of Honour, i. 46. Edin. Ed. 1579.

Cotgr. defines *oripeau*, as signifying "orpine, painters gold, such gold as is laid on hangings," &c. Fr. *or* gold, and *peau*, (from Lat. *pellis*) a skin.

ORPHELING, *s.* An orphan. Fr. *orphelin*.

"The Blind, Crooked, Bedralis, Widowis, *Orphelingis*, and all uther Pure, sa visit be the hand of God as may not worke, To the Flockis of all Freiris within this realme, we wische Restitutioun of wrangis bypast, and Reformatioun in tymes cuming, for Salvation." Knox's Hist. p. 109.

ORPHIR, *s.*

Thay bure the *Orphir* in their back,
Bot and the Onix gray and black.
Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 12.

This is mentioned by Burel, as a precious stone; but, as would seem, by mistake for *orfraye*, embroidery. V. ORFEVERIE.

ORPIE, ORPIE-LEAF, *s.* Orpine or Livelong, S. Sedum telephium, Linn.

ORROW, ORA, *adj.* 1. Not matched. *Ane orrow thing* is one that has not a match, where there should properly be a pair. Thus *ane orrow buckle* is one that wants its match.

2. Applied to any thing that may be viewed as an overplus, or more than what is needed, what may be wanted, S.

Baith lads and lasses busked brawly,
To glowr at ilka bonny waly,
And lay out ony *ora* bodles
On sma' gimcracks that pleas'd their noddles.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 533.

Whan night, owre yirth, begins to fa',
Auld gray-hair'd carles fu' willin'
To tak their toothfu' gaung awa,
And ware their *ora* shillin.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 39.

3. Not appropriated, not employed. *Ane orrow day*, a day on which one has no particular work, a day or time distinguished from others by some peculiar circumstance.

It's wearin' on now to the tail o' May,
An' just between the beer-seed and the hay;
As lang's an *orrow* morning may be spar'd,
Stap your wa's east the haugh, an' tell the laird.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 4. 5.

—— When my whistle's out of use,
And casting *orrow* through the house,
Gin she be sae for ony while,
She never plays till she get oil.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 334.

4. Not engaged. A person is said to be *orrow*, when he has no particular engagement, when he does not know well what to make of himself, S. "*An orrow man*, a day-labourer," Sibb. i. e. one who has not stated work.

5. Occasional, accidental, transient. *Ane orrow body*, an occasional visitor, one who comes transiently, or without being expected, S.

There are two Su.G. words, to either of which this may perhaps claim affinity, especially as the *s.* is sometimes pron. *orrels*. These are *urwal*, rejectanea, any thing thrown away, offals, and *urfiall*. The first is from *ur*, a particle, denoting *separation*, and *wal-ia* to choose; quae post selectum supersunt; Ihre. Isl. *aur*, and Norw. *or*, also signify any thing small, a unit, the beginning of a series. Su.G. *urfiall* is a strip of a field separated from the rest; lacinia agri separata, separata pars terrae. It is properly a portion of a field, which is possessed by a different person from him who has the rest of the ground; or which is situated beyond the limits of the farm. The term frequently occurs in the Sw. laws; and, according to Ihre, is formed from *ur* already mentioned, and *fiall*, asser, tabula, from its resemblance to a piece of wood, in the same manner as the inhabitants of Upland call a very small portion of a field *spiall*, i. e. a chip, S. *a spail*. V. the *s.*

ORROWS, ORREL, *s. pl.* Things that are supernumerary; such as fragments of cloth that remain after any piece of work is finished. *Orrels* is used in Ang.

Perhaps the word has a more simple etymon than that given above, q. *over alls*. What attention this may deserve, I leave to the learned reader to determine. The *l* not being retained in the pronunciation of *all*, in any provincial dialect, renders it very doubtful.

To ORT, *v. a.* 1. Applied to a cow that refuses, or throws aside its provender, S.

2. To crumble. A child is said to *ort his bread*, when he breaks it down into crumbs, S.B.

3. Metaph. used to denote rejection in whatever sense, S.O. *The lasses nowadays ort name of God's creatures*; the reflection of an old woman, as signifying that in our times young women are by no means nice in their choice of husbands.

It seems radically the same with E. *orts* refuse, remains, what is left or thrown away; which Junius derives from Ir. *orda*, a fragment. But although *orts* is used in this sense S.B., *worts* is the pron. S.A., as in the Prov. "E'enings *worts* are guds morning's foddering."

This orthography suggests a different origin. A.S. *wyrt*, *weort*, E. *wort*, MoesG. *aurt*, Isl. Dan. *urt*, Su.G. *oert*, herba; the provender of cattle consisting of herbs. The term may have originally denoted the provender itself.

OSNABURGH, *s.* The name given to a coarse linen cloth manufactured in Angus, from its resemblance to that made at Osnaburgh in Germany, S.

"A weaver in or near Arbroath (about the year 1738 or 1739) having got a small quantity of flax unfit for the kind of cloth then usually brought to market, made it into a web, and offered it to his merchant as a piece on which he thought he should, and was willing to, lose. The merchant, who had been in Germany, immediately remarked the similarity between this piece of cloth and the fabric of Osnaburgh, and urged the weaver to attempt other pieces of the same kind, which he reluctantly undertook. The experiment however succeeded to a wish." P. Forfar, Statist. Acc. vi. 514.

OSZIL, OSILL, *s.* "The merle or thrush; also the blackbird;" Gl. Compl.

"The lyntquhit sang contirpoint, quhen the *oszil* yelpit." Compl. S. p. 60.

In Gl. it is added; "Sometimes the ouzel, merle and mavis, are all distinguished from each other; thus,

Syne, at the middis of the meit, in come the menstrallis,
The *Mavis* and the *Merle* singis,
Osillis, and Stirlingis;
The blyth Lark that begynis,
And the Nychtingallis."
Houlate, iii. 6. MS.

The ingenious Editor has not observed that they are also distinguished in the very passage which he quotes, Compl. S. For a few lines before the author had said;

"Than the *mauis* maid myrthe, for to mok the *merle*."

Burel also distinguishes them.

The *Merle*, and the *Mauice* trig,
Flew from the bush quher thay did big,
Syne tuke thame to the flicht;
The *Osill* and the Rosignell, &c.
Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 28.

Sibb. also defines the *oszil*, "the thrush or blackbird." But it appears that this bird is mentioned by our writers, as different from both. It seems to be the *Ring-ouzel* of Pennant, which, he says, is "superior in size to the blackbird;" the *Turdus torquatus* of Linn. In Angus, the *ouzel*, or as it is called the *oswald* or *oswit*, is viewed as different both from the blackbird and thrush. From its similarity, however, *osle*, the A.S. name of the black-

bird, seems to have been given to it, in common with the other.

OSTYNG, *s.* Encampment; or, the appearance of an army in camp.

Madem, he said, rycht welcum mot ye be,
How plessis yow our *ostyng* for to se?
Wallace, viii. 1235. MS.

Edit. 1648, *hoasting*. V. Oist.

OSTLEIR, *s.*

So wunnit thair ane wundir gay *ostleir*
Without the toun, intil ane fair maneir;
And Symon Lawder he was callit be name.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 67.

Mr. Pinkerton says that this simply signifies *householder*. But, from the connexion, it appears that he is mistaken. Besides, in our old laws, *Hostillare*, q. v. seems invariably to signify an innkeeper.

OSTRYE, Ostre, *s.* An inn.

Till ane *ostrye* he went, and soiorned thar
With trew Scottis, quhilk at his freindis war.
Wallace, iv. 107. MS.

Ital. *hostaria*, Fr. *hostelerie*, id. from Lat. *hospes*.

OTHEM UPOTHEM, cold flummery, used instead of milk, along with boiled flummery, Aberd.; q. *Of them*, as well as *upon them*, i. e. the same sort of substance used at once both as meat and drink, or in a solid and fluid state.

OTHIR, Othire, Odyr, *adj.* 1. Other.

Hys fadrys landis of herytage
Fell til hym be clere lynage,
And lauchful lele befor all *othire*.
Wyntown, v. 12. 1126.

It is also written *odyr*.

Ilkane til *odyr* in thare lywe
Twenty yhere were successywe.
Ibid. v. 1112.

2. The second, also *tothir*.

He sawe thre wemen by gangand;
And thai wemen than thowcht he
Thre werd systrys mast lyk to be.
The fyrst he hard say gangand by,
'Lo, yhondyr the Thayne of Crwmbawchty.'
The *tothir* woman sayd agayne,
'Of Morave yhondyre I se the Thayne.'
The thryd than said, 'I se the Kyng.'
All this he herd in hys dremyng.
Wyntown, vi. 18. 23.

I have not marked any place in which *othir* occurs, it being generally written *tothir* because of the final vowel in *the* preceding.

3. Each other, S.

Garnat mak-Downald, and Drust hys brodir,
Brud Byly's swne, before *othire*
Kyngis were in-til Scotland
A-toure the Peychtis than regnand.
Wyntown, v. 12. 1115.

"MoesG. *anthar*, Gr. ἀντερος, ἑτερος. Sabine *etru*, A.S. *other*, Alem. *othar*, Germ. Belg. *ander*, O.Dan. Isl. *annar*, *adra*, Sw. *andra*, Ir. Gael. *dara*. This seems the true Gothic, Gaelic and Greek numeral, *Secund* being only in Latin, and the languages derived from it." Gl. Wynt.

OTHIR, Owthyr, *conj.* Either, S.

Othir yhe wyn thame to youre crown,
Or haldis thame in subjectiown.
Wyntown, ix. 13. 45.

"For thir causis desirit thaim to mak ane new band of confideracioun with Britonis, to that fyne, that Scottis may be *outhir* expellit out of Albion, or ellis brocht to vter distruction." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 5, a.

Owthyr he gert his men thame sla,
Or he thame heryd, sparand nane.
Wyntown, viii. 16. 24.

Isl. *audr*, Germ. *oder*, MoesG. *aiththau*, *uththa*, A.S. *oththe*, Goth. *oda*, Alem. *odo*, *edo*, Lat. *aut*.

Othir, *adv.* Also, or besides.

And the sternes thar myd coursis rollis doun,
Al the feildis still *othir*, but noyis or soun.
Doug. Virgil, 118. 31.

Othirane, *conj.* Either, Ang. *etherane*.

And Eduuard chaip, I pass with him agayne,
Bot I throu force be *othirane* tane or slayn.
Wallace, x. 614. MS.

From *othir*, id., although the reason of the termination is not so evident. The word can scarcely be viewed as the accus. or abl. of A.S. *othir*, alter.

OTTER-PIKE, *s.* The Common or Lesser Weever, Trachinus Draco, Linn.

"Draco sive Araneus minor; I take it to be the same our fishers call the Otter-pike or sea-stranger." Sibb. Fife, p. 127.

It is also called the Otter-pike, A. Bor. V. Penn. Zool. p. 136.

OUER, Ouir, Ovir, *adj.* 1. Upper, as to situation, *uvir*, S.B.

—Thay sall vnder thare senyeory
Subdew all hale in thirldome Italy,
And occupy thay boundis orientale,
Quhare as the *ouir* se flowis alhale.
Doug. Virgil, 245. 39.

It is often used as a distinctive designation of a place, S.

"Here stands—an herd's house called Blair-bog, and then Romanno, Grange *Over* and Nether." Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 13.

2. Superior, with respect to power. *The uvir hand*, the upper hand, S.B.

The samyn wyse enragit throw the feildis
Went Eneas, as victor with *ouer* hand.
Doug. Virgil, 338. 20.

I sall the send as victor with *ouir* hand.
Ibid. 456. 40.

It is sometimes written as a *s*.

And Ramsay wyth the *ouyrhand*
Come hame agayne in his awyne'land.
Wyntown, viii. 38. 165.

Sw. *oefre*, *oefwer*, id. used both as to place and power; *oefwerhand*, the upper-hand or advantage, Seren. (pron. as our *uvir*) from *oefwer*, prep. super, Gr. ὑπερ, MoesG. *ufar*, A.S. *ofer*, Alem. *ubar*, *upar*, Germ. *uber*, Belg. *over*. Whether this be a derivative, is doubtful. Ihre, explaining the inseparable particle *oefwer*, as denoting superiority, and also excess, remarks its affinity, both in sound and sense, to Su.G. *of*. V. Uver. Hence,

OUERANCE, *s.* Superiority, dominion.

"And I trow surely that he sched his precious blude,—to mak peace betuix his father and vs, to slay syn and dede quhilk had *ouerance* apon vs." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme 1552, Fol. 104, b.

OU R, *prep.* Over. V. OUR.

OUER ANE, *adv.* In common, together. *Al ouer ane*, all together, q. in a heap above one.

—— Freyndis, certane duelling nane
In thys cuntre haue we, bot al *ouer ane*
Walkis and lugeis in thir schene wod schawis.
Doug. Virgil, 188. 41.

All samyn lay thare armoure, wyne, and metis,
Baith men and cartis mydlit al *ouer ane*.
Ibid. 287. 9. V. also 303. 37.

To OVERBY, *v. a.* To procure indemnity from justice by money.

Thay luke to nocht bot gif ane man have gude;
And it I trow man pay the Justice fude:
The theif ful weill he wil himself *overby;*
Quhen the leill man into the lack wil ly.
Priests of Peblis, *S.P.R.* i. 12.

A.S. *ofwer* and *byg-an*, to buy.

To OUERFLETE, *v. n.* To overflow, to overrun.

—With how large wepyng, dule and wa
Ouerflete sal al the cieté of Ardea.
Doug. Virgil, 460. 53.

Teut. *over-fleit-en*, superfluere. V. FLEIT.

OUERFRETT, *part. pa.* "Decked over, embellished or beautified over; from A.S. *over* super, and *fraet-wan* ornare, exornare," Rudd.

The varyant vesture of the venust vale
Schrewdis the scherand fur, and euery fale
Ouerfrett with fulyeis, and fyguris ful dyuers—
Doug. Virgil, 400. 39.

"Embroidered," Ellis, Spec. E. P. i. 389.

OUERHEDE, *adv.* Wholly, without distinction; S. *ourhead* or *overhead*, in the gross.

The seyis mixt ouer ane, and al *ouer hede*,
Blak slike and sand vp poplit in the stede.
Doug. Virgil, 303. 37.

Quhil that he sang and playit, as him behuffit,—
In quhite canois soft plumes joyus,
Become *ouerhede* in liknes of ane swan.
Ibid. 321. 9.

Rudd. by mistake views it as a *v.* rendering it "covered over."

One is said to buy a parcel of cattle *ourhead*, when he gives the same price for every one of them, without selection.

Su.G. *oefwer hufud* is used in the same sense; upon an average, one with another, Wideg. I am doubtful, however, whether in the last quotation it may not signify, metamorphosed; A.S. *ofer-hiwad*, transfiguratus.

To OUERHEILD, *v. a.* To cover over.

—That riche branche the ground *ouerheildis.*
Doug. Virgil, 169. 45. V. HEILD.

To OUERHIP, *v. a.* To skip over, to pass by or overlook.

The thre first bukis he has *ouerhippit* quite.
Doug. Virgil, 5. 48. Also, 6. 14.

It occurs in O.E.

And ryght as mayster Wace says,
I telle myn Inglis the same way,
For mayster Wace the Latyn alle rymes,
That Pers *ouerhippis* many tymes.
R. Brunne, Prol. xcviii.

Pers is Peter Langtoft; R. Brunne having followed Wace, and not Langtoft, in the first part of the Chronicle, because Wace renders Geoffrey of Monmouth more fully. V. HIP, *v.*

OVERLY, *adj.* Careless, superficial, remiss in the performance of any action, S.

A.S. *overlice*, incuriose, negligenter. This adj., it appears, must have been formerly used in E., as Somner mentions *overly* in rendering the A.S. word.

OUERLYAR, *s.* One who oppresses others, by taking free quarters, synon. *sornar.*

"It is statute and ordanit, for the away putting of Sornaris, *ouerlyaris*, & maisterfull beggaris,—that all officiaris—tak ane inquisitioun at ilk court, that thay hald, of the foirsaid thingis." Acts Ja. II. 1449. c. 21. Edit. 1566.

A.S. *ofer-ligg-an*, to overlay.

OUERLOFT, *s.* The upper deck of a ship.

Thare hetchis and thare *ouerloftis* syne thay bete,
Plankis and geistis grete square and mete
Into thair schippis joynand with mony ane dint.
Doug. Virgil, 153. 2.

This, however, may signify the sparedeck or *orlope*, as Sw. *oefwerlopp* does.

OUERMEST, *adj.* The highest.

And of thare top, betwix thare hornes tuay,
The *ouermest* haris has sche pullit away.
Doug. Virgil, 171. 40.

A.S. *ofer-maest* is used differently. For it signifies, "very or over great, superfluous," Somner.

OVER-RAGGIT, *part. pa.*

And I cum thair my tail it will be taggit;
For I am red that my count be *over-raggit.*
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 38.

This is overlooked in Gl. It is used in the same sense, I suspect, with E. *overhale*, as denoting the re-examination of an account; either from Dan. *over* and *rag-er*, synon. with E. *hale;* or as allied to *overregn-er* to calculate, to cast up an account, q. *over-reckon.*

OUER-RAUCHT, *pret.* Overtook.

—— Quhat gift condigne
Will thou gyf Nisus, ran swift in ane ling?
And wourthy was the fyrst croun to haue caucht,
War not the samyn mysfortoun me *ouer raucht,*
Quhilk Salius betid.
Doug. Virgil, 139. 28.

It is evidently the pret. of *Ouer-reik*, used in a figurative sense.

To OUER-REIK, *v. a.* To reach or stretch over.

Ane hidduous gripe, with bustuous bowland beik,
His mawe immortall doith pik and *ouer reik.*
Doug. Virgil, 185. 20.

To OUERSET, *v. a.* 1. To overcome, in whatever way.

Thy grete pieté and kyndnes weile expert
Vnto thy fader causit the and gert
This hard viage vincus and *ouer set.*
Doug. Virgil, 189. 23.

2. To overpower; as the effect of weight, sorrow, age, &c.

—— He was *ouerset*,
And of the heuy byrdin sa mait and het,
That his micht failyeit.
Doug. Virgil, 417. 16.

—— Dido had caucht thys frenessy,
Ouerset with sorow and syc fantasy.
Ibid. 116. 35.

In form it most nearly resembles A.S. *ofer-sett-an*, superponere. But in sense it corresponds to *ofer-swith-an* vincere, praevalere, from *ofer* and *swith-ian*, from *swith*, nimis, as denoting too much force, more than one can resist. Su.G. *saett-ia*, cum impetu ferri, is perhaps allied. *Forset*, S. its synonyme, q. v. seems formed from A.S. *forswith-ian*.

To OUERSYLE. V. OURSYLE.

OVERSMAN, OUREMAN, *s.* 1. The term *oure-man* was anciently used to denote a supreme ruler, being applied to one of the Pictish kings.

Gernard-Bolg nyne yhere than
In-tyl Scotland wes *Oure-man.*
Wyntown, v. 9. 452.

2. An arbiter, who decides between contending parties.

Our land stud thre yer desolate but King,—
Throuch ii clemyt, thar hapnyt gret debait,
So ernystfully, accord thaim nocht thai can;
Your King thai ast to be thair *ourman.*
Wallace, viii. 1329. MS.

3. It now signifies a third arbiter; he, who, in consequence of the disagreement of two arbiters formerly chosen to settle any point in dispute, is nominated to give a decisive voice, S.

"Of the election of the *Overs-man* in arbitrie." Ja. I. 1426. c. 87. Tit. Skene.

"That in ilk Arbitrie be chosin ane *od* persoun." Edit. 1566. c. 98.

Teut. *over-man*, a praefect, provost, the master of a company, Kilian. Su.G. *oefwerhet*, a magistrate, from *oefwer* superior; *oefwerman*, a superior, Wideg, Isl. *yfer menn*, magistratus, G. Andr. p. 137.

OUERSWAK, *s.* The reflux of the waves by the force of ebb.

—— The flowand se with fludis roude—
Now with swift farde gois ebband fast abak,
That with hys bullerand iawis and *ouer swak*
With hym he soukis and drawys mony stane.
Doug. Virgil, 386. 44.

Aestu revoluta. Virg. V. SWAK, *v.* and *s.*

OUER THWERT, OUERTHOWRT. V. OURTHORT.

OUER-VOLUIT, *part. pa.* Laid aside.

For besynes quhilk occurrit on case,
Ouer voluit I this volume lay ane spacc.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 202. 49.

Aukwardly formed from *over* and Lat. *volv-o.*

OUGHTLINS, OUGHTLINGS, *adv.* In the least degree.

Had I been thowless, vext, or *oughtlins* sour,
He wad have made me blyth in half an hour.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 6.

From A.S. *auht*, *awiht*, ought, and *lingis* term. q. v.

It is also used as a *s.*, but improperly.

Wow! that's braw news, quoth he, to make fools fain;
But gin ye be nae warlock, how d'ye ken?
Does Tam the Rhymer spae *oughtlings* of this?
Or do ye prophesy just as ye wish?
Ramsay's Poems, i. 53.

OUGSUM, *adj.* Horrible, abominable. V. UGSUM.

OULIE, *s.* OIL. V. OLYE.

OULK, OWLK, (pron. *ook*), *s.* A week, S.B.

"It is statute,—that all Scotland mak thair weapon-schawinges vpon Thurs-day in Whitsunday *oulk*." Acts Ja. IV. 1503. 75, Ed. Murray; *wolk*, Edit. 1566. c. 110.

"Schir William Montegew erle of Sarisbery come with new ordinance to sege the castel of Dunbar, & lay xxii. *owlkis* at the sege thairof." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 10.

A.S. *uca*, *wuca*, id. Dan. *uge*, id.

OULTRAIGE, *s* An outrage.

—"It is conuenient tyl honest & prudent men to lyue in pace, quhen there nychtbours dois them na *oultraige* nor violens." Compl. S. p. 291.

O.Fr. *oultrage*, Ital. *oltraggio*, L.B. *ultrag-ium*. Hence *oultrageus*, ibid. p. 124, outrageous. This word has been traced to Lat. *ultra* beyond, as denoting excess in conduct.

OUR, OURE, OUER, OWRE, *prep.* 1. Over, across, beyond, &c. S.

—— The thrid wes ane
That rowyt thaim *our* deliuerly,
And set thaim on the land all dry.—
Thai brocht thaim *our*, and all thair thing.
Barbour, iii. 428. 434. MS.

Doug. generally writes *ouer*, which is merely A.S. *ofer*, E. *over*, pron. soft.

Wenis thou vnerdit now, and thus vnabil,
Ouer Styx the hellis pule sic wise to fare?
Doug. Virgil, 176. 32.

2. Denoting excess, too much, S. Sometimes used as a *s.* "*A* (i. e. all) *owres spills*, Proverb. Scot. i. e. omne nimium vertitur in vitium;" Rudd.

OURBELD, *part. pa.* Covered over.

Than to ane worthé lith wane went thay thair way;
Passit to a palice of price plesand allane;—
Braid burdis, and benkis *ourbeld* with bancouris of gold,
Cled our with clene clathis.
Houlate, iii. 3. MS.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *byl-ia*, aedificare. V. BELD.

To OURCOME, *v. n.* To revive, to recover from a swoon, or any malady, S.

He stert till him, and went he had bene deid,
And claucht him up, withouttin wourdis mair,
And to the dure delyverly him bayr.
And, for the wynd was blawand in his face,
He sone *ourcome*, intill ane lytill space.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 84.

Sick, sick she grows, syn after that a wee,
When she *o'ercame*, the tear fell in her eye.
Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

OURCOME, O'ERCOME, *s.* The overplus, S.

He that has just enough can soundly sleep;
The *o'ercome* only fashes fowk to keep.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

OURE-MAN, *s.* Supreme ruler. V. OUERSMAN.

To OURGAE, OURGANG, *v. a.* 1. To overrun. *He's ourgane with the scrubbie*, S. overrun with scurvy.

2. To exceed, to surpass, S.

"The pains *o'ergangs* the profit;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 68.

3. To obtain the superiority, to master. *Let na your bairns ourgang ye;* Suffer not your children to get the mastery over you, S.

And Vanity got in among them,
To give them comfort for their care,
For fear that Truth should clean *ourgang* them.
Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, p. 94.

"The shots *o'ergae* the auld swine;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 32. Does *shots* signify pigs?

"Your gear will ne'er *o'er-gang* you;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 88.

In this sense A.S. *ofer-gan* is used; superare, vincere.

4. To pass, to elapse, in a neut. sense. *The ourgane year*, the past year, S.

A.S. *ofer-gan*, Sw. *oefwer-gaa*, excedere; A.S. *ofer-gan*, praeteritus.

To OURHARL, *v. a.* To "overcome;" Pink. literally, to drag over.

Quha wait bot syne ourselfs thai will assaill?
Auld fayis ar sindill faythful freyndis found:
First helpe the halfe, and syne *ourharl* the haill,
Will be ane weful weirfair to our wound.
Maitland Poems, p. 162.

This refers to a violent seizure of property, in consequence of the inability of the owner to defend it. V. HARL.

To OURHYE, *v. a.* To overtake.

The sowmer man be folowed wondyr fast,
Be est Cathcart he *our hyede* thaim agayne.
Wallace, iv. 81.

From A.S. *ofer* and *hig-an*, to make haste, q. to make haste beyond that of him whom one pursues.

In the following passage it seems doubtful, whether the sense be not, master, obtain the superiority over.

He gaiff ane schout, his wyff came out,
Scantlie scho micht *ourhye* him:
He held, scho drew; for dust that day
Mycht na man se ane styme
To red thame.
Peblis to the Play, st. 15.

It may be from A.S. *ofer-hycg-an*, superare, praecellere.

OURIE, *adj.* Chill; also, shivering. V. OORIE.

OURLAY, OWRELAY, *s.* A cravat, S. It formerly signified a neckcloth worn by men, which hung down before, and was tied behind.

He falds his *owrelay* down his breast with care,
And few gangs trigger to the kirk or fair.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

OURLORD, OURE-LARD, *s.* An over-lord, a superior.

Full sutailly he chargit thaim in bandoune,
As thar *our lord*, till hald of him the toun.
—— Byschope Robert, in his tyme full worthi,
Off Glaskow lord, he said, that we deny
Ony *our lord*, bot the gret God abuff.
Wallace, i. 64. 67. MS.

Thare is nane dedlyke Kyng wyth crowne,
That *oure-lard* til oure Kyng suld be
In-til superyorytè.
Wyntown, viii. 5. 75.

V. LAIRD.

OUR-LOUP, OURLOP, *s.* An occasional trespass of cattle on a neighbouring pasture.

"In Scotland, an occasional trespass of cattle on a neighbouring pasture is still termed *ourlop*." Lord Hailes, Annals, i. 319.

A.S. *ofer-leop-an* transire; whence O.E. *ourlop*, a transgression; sometimes the mulct paid for it.

OURNOWNE, *s.* Afternoon.

In a dern woode thai stellit thaim full law;
Set skouriouris furth the contrè to aspye:
Be ane *our nowne* thre for rydaris went bye.
Wallace, iv. 432. MS.

A.S. *ofer non*, pomeridianus, after noon; Somner.

OUR QUHARE, *adv.* V. QUHARE, and ALQUHARE.

OURRAD, leg. OURRAD. Too hasty, rash.

To byd our King castellys I wald we had;
Cast we doun all, we mycht be demyt *our rad*.
Wallace, vii. 526. MS.

A.S. *ofer*, nimis, and *hraed*, celer, velox; *to hraede*, praeceps. *Hraede* has sometimes this sense by itself.

Early editors, not understanding the expression, have substituted a solecism used by the vulgar in modern times, *too bad*.

OUR-RYCHT, OURYCHT, *adv.* Awry.

Schir John Sinclair begowthe to dance,
For he wes new cum out of France.
For ony thing that he do micht,
His ay futt yeid ay *ourycht*,
And to the tother would not gree.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 94.

As signifying, *beyond* what is *right* or proper; Fland. *over-recht*, praeposterus, praeter rectum; Kilian.

To OURRID, *v. a.* To traverse.

Bot Schyr Eduuard, his brodyr, then
Wes in Galloway, weill ner him by,
With him ane othyr campany,
That held the strenthis off the land.
For thai durst nocht yeit tak on hand

Till *our rid* the land planly.
Barbour, v. 471. MS.

A.S. *ofer-ryd-an*, equo aut curru transire, to *ride over*; Somner.

To OURSYLE, OUERSYLE, OVERSILE, *v. a.* 1. To cover, to conceal.

Tisiphone that furious monstoure wilde
In bludy cape reuestit and *ouer sylde*,
Sittis kepand but slepe bayth nycht and day
That sory entré and this porche alway.
Doug. Virgil, 183. 40.

Yea, rather righteous Heav'n let firy blast
Light on my head that thou on Sodom cast,
Ere I my malice cloke or *oversile*,
In giving Izac such a counsell vile.
Hudson's Judith, p. 10. V. SILE.

2. This word has also been rendered to beguile, to circumvent.

I have not met with any satisfying proof of its being used in this sense. This, however, may be from oversight. If really thus used, it should perhaps be viewed as radically different, and be deduced from A.S. *ofer*, and *syll-an*, to purchase.

OURTANE, *part. pa.* Overtaken; used metaph. to denote that one is overtaken by justice, or brought to trial by an assize for a crime.

Schir Gilbert Maleherbe, and Logy,
And Richard Broune, thir thre planly
War with a syis than *ourtane*;
Tharfor thai drawyn war ilkane,
And hangyt, and hedyt tharto;
As men had demyt thaim for to do.
Barbour, xix. 55. MS.

To *tak* one *in our*, is still a vulgar phrase, signifying to call one to account, to bring one to a trial, to bring to the bar, S.

OURTHORT, OWRTHORT, OUERTHWERT, OURTHOURTH, OUERTHORTOURE, *prep.* Athwart, across; *overthwart*, E. *athort*, S. *ourter*, Dumfr. *Lying ourter*, lying in an oblique position; a corr. of *ouerthortore*.

A loklate bar was drawyn *ourthourth* the dur.
Wallace, iv. 234. MS.

The Scottis men held the tothir way;
Syne *owrthort* to that way held thai.
Wyntown, viii. 31. 50.

Rycht *ouer thwert* the chamber was there drawe
A trevesse thin and quhite, all of plesance.
King's Quair, iii. 9.

Foryettis he not Eurialus luf perfay,
Bot kest him euin *ouerthortoure* Salius way.
Doug. Virgil, 138. 45.

A.S. *thwyres* signifies obliquely, transversely, from *thweor*, *thwar*, perverse, distorted; Belg. *dweers*, id., whence *overdwars*, *overdweers*, athwart, cross. The S. word, however, in all its ancient forms, has most affinity to the Sw., being merely *twert oefwer*, id. inverted. *Ouerthortoure* is redundant; the prep. being used both in the beginning and end of the word, q. *oefwer twert oefwer*. V. THORTOUR.

OURTILL, *prep.* Above, or beyond.

He hes so weill done me obey,
Ourtill all thing thairfoir I pray
That nevir dolour mak him dram.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 93.

It seems formed, although awkwardly, from A.S. *ofer*, above, and *till*, to.

To OUR-TYRVE, OWR-TYRWE, *v. a.* To turn upside down.

Reprowyd scho suld noucht be for-thi
Of falshede, or of trychery,
For til *owrtyrwe* that is abowe.——
Bot qwhen thai trayst hyr all thair best,
All that is gywyn be that Lady,
Scho *owrtyrwys* it suddanly.
Wyntown, viii. 40. 39. 46.

"Isl. *tyrv-a*, overwhelm; so we say now, *topsy-turvy*," Gl.

To OURWEILL, *v. a.* To exceed, to go beyond.

Abbotis by rewll, and lordis but ressone,
Sic senyeoris tymis *ourweill* this sessone,
Vpoun thair vyce war lang to waik.
Scott, Evergreen, ii. 187.

It is printed *owerweil*. Sibb. has taken an undue liberty with this passage. Not understanding the term *ourweill*, he has thus altered the line;

Sic senyeoris *tynes our weill* this sessone.
Chron. S. P. iii. 161.

I have given it according to the Bannatyne MS., which, if my memory does not deceive me, he also consulted. Our term seems to be from A.S. *ofer-wyll-an*, superfluere, ebullire, effervescere, ("to boyle over," Somn.), used figuratively. V. ABBOT of VNRESSONE.

OURWORD, OWRWORD, OWERWORD, *s.* 1. Any word frequently repeated, in conversation or otherwise, S.

Her een sae bonie blue betray,
How she repays my passion;
But prudence is her *o'erword* ay,
She talks of rank and fashion.
Burns, iv. 30.

2. The burden (of a song), the words which are frequently repeated.

Ay is the *owrword* of the gest,
Giff thame the pelf to part amang thame.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 104.

The starling flew to his mother's window stane,
It whistled and it sang;
And aye the *ower word* of the tune
Was—"Johnie tarries lang."
Minstrelsy Border, i. 80.

OUSEL, *s.* V. OUZEL.

OUSEN, OWSEN, *pl.* Oxen, S. A. Bor.

He has gowd in his coffers, he has *owsen* and kine,
And ae bonie lassie, his darling and mine.
Burns, iv. 25.

MoesG. *auhsne*, id. *auhs*, bos.

OUSEN MILK, *sowens*, or flummery not boiled; used in various parts of S. by the common people, instead of milk, alongst with their pottage; Dumfr.

This designation is of the ludicrous kind; q. the *milk* of *oxen*, because they give none; this being used only as a substitute for milk, when nothing better can be had.

OUT, OWT, *adv.* "Fully, completely." Gl. Wynt.

He wantyd na mare than a schowt,
For til hawe made hym brayne-wode *owt*.
Wyntown, viii. 17. 6.

He also uses *all owte*.

Severyus sone he wes but dowte,
Bot he wes were than he *all owte*.
Ibid. v. 8. 172.

V. ALL OUT.

To OUT, *v. a.* To lay out, to expend; or, to find vent for.

"But alas! I can scarce get leave to ware my love on him: I can find no ways to *out* my heart upon Christ; and my love, that I with my soul bestow on him, is like to die in my hand." Rutherford's Lett. P. 1. ep. 135.

Isl. *yt-a* is nearly allied in sense, as signifying to cheapen; liceor, G. Andr. Its proper sense, I suspect, is to vend. Both it and our *v.* are from the prep. *ut*, out, q. to make a commodity find its way *without*. Hence,

OUTING, *s.* A vent for commodities.

"My peace is, that Christ may find sale and *outing* of his wares in the like of me, I mean, for saving grace." Ibid. ep. 178.

OUT-ABOUT, *adv.* Abroad, out of doors, in the open air, S.

But ae night as I'm spying *out-about*,
With heart unsettled aye, ye needna doubt,
Wha coming gatewards to me do I see,
But this snell lass, that came the day with me?
Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

OUT-BY, *adv.* 1. Abroad, without, not in the house, S.

2. Out from, at some distance, S.

She met my lad haul gates and mair I trow,
And gar'd her lips on his gee sic a smack;
That well *out-by* ye wad have heard the crack.
Ross's Helenore, p. 108.

Perhaps from A.S. *ut* ex, extra, and *by* juxta; as the term implies that one, although not immediately at hand, is not far distant.

To OUT-BRADE, *v. a.* To draw out; also, as *v. n.* to start out. V. BRADE.

OUTBREAKING, *s.* 1. An eruption on the skin, S.

2. Used in a moral sense, to denote the transgression of the law of God, S.

"If I could keep good quarters in time to come with Christ, I would fear nothing; but oh! oh! I complain of my woful *outbreakings*." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 162.

It is generally applied to open sins, and those especially of a more gross kind.

To OUTBULLER, *v. n.* To gush out with a gurgling noise, S.

The blude, *outbullerand* on the nakit sword,
Hir handis furth sprent.
Dou g. Virgil, 123. 28. V. BULLER.

OUTCAST, *s.* A quarrel, a contention, S.

"I tremble at the remembrance of a new *out-cast* betwixt him and me; and I have cause, when I consider what sick and sad days I have had for his absence." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 162.

OUTCOME, OUTECOME, OUTCUM, *s.* 1. Egress, the act of coming out.

And we sall ner enbuschyt be,
Quhar we thar *outecome* may se.
Barbour, iv. 361. MS.

2. Termination, issue, S.

And for the *outcome* o' the story,
Just leave it to your ni'bour tory.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 17.

3. Increase, product, S.

Belg. *uytkomst* is used in all these senses; a coming forth, exit; event, issue; product; from *uytkomen*, to come out.

4. That season in which the day begins to lengthen.

Yet, quoth this beast, with heavy chear,
I pray you, Duncan, thole me here,
Until the *outcum* of the year,
And then if I grow better,
I shall remove, I you assure,
Tho' I were nere so weak and poor,
And seek my meat in *Curry* moor,
As fast as I can swatter.
Mare of Collingtoun, *Watson's Coll.* i. 43.

OUTFALL, *s.* A quarrel, a contention, S. *outcast*, synon.

"The feuds at that tyme betwixt the familys of Gordone and Forbes wer not extinguished, therfor they rysed a cry, as if it hade been upon some *outfall* among these people, crying *Help a Gordon, a Gordon*, which is the gathering word of the friends of that familie." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 330. Append.

Teut. *wtval* signifies a hostile excursion, a sally; Sw. *utfall*, id. *To fall out*, E. to quarrel.

OUTFIELD, *adj.* and *s.* A term applied to arable land, which is not manured, but cropped till it is worn out, so as to be unfit for bearing corn for some years, S. V. INFIELD.

OUTFORNE, *pret. v.*

O happy star at evening and at morne,
Quhais bright aspect my maistres first *outforne!*
O happy credle, and O happy hand,
Quhich rockit her the hour that scho wes borne!
Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 494.

It seems to signify, brought forth, or caused to come forth; from A.S. *utfaer-an* egredi, exire, used obliquely. *Thu utfore;* tu egressus est.

OUTGAIT, OUTGATE, *s.* 1. A way for egress; used in a literal sense.

Baith here and thare sone vmbeset haue thay
The *outgatis* all, thay suld not wyn away.
Doug. Virgil, 289. 50.

2. A way of deliverance or escape; used with respect to adversity or difficulty of any kind.

"He falleth in the hands of ane terrible pest: and death is so present to him, that he seeth no *outgait*." Bruce's Eleven Serm. Sign. F. 6, b.

— "It bringis contempt to our Soveraine Lordis authoritie, and castis the parties, havand their causes in proces—in great doubt, quhen they finde not ane *out-gait*, to have their causes decided quhair they are intented." Acts Ja. VI. 1579. c. 92, Murray.

OUTGANE, *part. pa.* Elapsed, expired, S.

"It is ordanit, that na hors be sauld out of the realme, quhill at the leist thay be thre yeir auld *outgane*, vnder the pane of escheit of thame to the king." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 34. Edit. 1566.

OUT-HAUAR, OUT-HAUER, *s.* One who carries or exports goods from a country.

"That of ilk pundis worth of wollin claith had out of the realme, the King sall haue of the *outhauar* for custume ii. s." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 44. Edit. 1566. *Out-hauer*, Skene. V. HAVE.

OUTHIR, *conj.* Either. V. OTHIR.

OUTHORNE, *s.* 1. The horn blown for summoning the lieges to attend the king in *feir of were*.

"That all maner of men, that hes land or gudis, be reddy horsit and geirit, and efter the faculte of his landis and gudis, for the defence of the realme, at the commandement of the Kingis letters be bailis or *outhornis*." Acts Ja. II. 1456. c. 62. Edit. 1566. c. 57. Murray.

Perhaps the blowing of a horn, by a post who carries the mail, is to be viewed as a relique of this ancient custom.

2. The horn blown by the king's mair or messenger, to summon the lieges to assist in pursuing a fugitive.

"Gif it happinnis the Schiref to persew fugitouris with the Kingis Horne as is foirsaid, and the countrie ryse not in his supporte, thay all or parte her and the Kingis Horne, or beand warnit be the Mairis, and followis not the *outhorne*,—ilk gentilman sall pay to the King vnforgeuin xl. s. and ilk yeman xx. s." Acts Ja. I. 1426. c. 109. Edit. 1566. c. 98. Edit. Murray.

3. The "horn of a sentinel or watchman to sound alarm," Gl. Sibb.

Fra I be semblit on my feit,
The *outhorne* is cryde.
Thay rais me all with ane rout,
And chasis me the toun about;
And cryis all with ane schout,
'O traytor full tryde!'

Maitland Poems, p. 198.

i. e. the alarm is sounded; unless there be an allusion to the practice of proclaiming a man to be a *rebel*, and making him an outlaw, by *putting* him *to the horn*. V. HORN.

OUTHOUSE, *s.* An office-house of any kind, attached to a dwelling house; as a stable, cow-house, cellar, &c. S. Sw. *uthus*, id.

OUTLAY, *s.* Expenditure, S.

"It is one which accumulates yearly in value, without an yearly *outlay* of expence." P. Dunkeld, Perths. Statist. Acc. xx. 437.

Sw. *utlagg-a*, to expend; whence *utlaga*, tax; *utlagor*, expenditure.

OUTLAK, *prep.*

Reuth have I none, *outlak* fortoun and chance,
That mane I ay persew both day and nicht.

King Hart. ii. 52.

Left by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood. But if not an error of some copyist for *out-tak*, except, it may be synon.; from *out* and *lack*, or Belg. *uyt* and *lack-en*. There seems to have been an old redundant word of this formation, especially as *inlaik* is still commonly used both as a *v.* and *s.* V. next word.

This agrees with the rest of the passage. "I have no sorrow, or cause for repentance, *except* what may arise from the common accidents of life." For *reuth* here does not signify compassion.

OUT-LAIK, OUT-LACK, *s.* "The superabundant quantity in weight or measure;" Gl. Sibb.

OUTLER, *adj.* Not housed; a term applied to cattle which lie without during winter, S.

The deil, or else an *outler* quey
Gat up an' gae a croon.

Burns, iii. 137.

OUTLY, *s.* The *outly of money*, is a phrase respecting the time that money *lies out* of the hands of the owner, either in trade or at interest, S.

OUTLY, *adv.* Fully, S.B.

But three haill days were *outly* come and gaen,
E'er he the task cou'd manage him alane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

OUTLYER, OUTLAIR, *s.* A stone not taken from a quarry, but *lying out* in the field in a detached state, S.

Teut. *wt-leggher* is used in a sense somewhat analogous. It denotes a stationary ship, one fixed to a particular place for watching the enemy, as opposed to those which lie in a harbour.

OUT-THE-GAIT, *adj.* Honest, fair, not double, either in words or actions; q. one who keeps the straight *road*, without any circuitous course, S.

OUT OUR, OUT-OWRE, *adv.* 1. Over, across, S. from *out and ower*, over.

And thai had, on the tothyr party,
Bannok burne, that sua cumbyrsum was,
For slyk and depnes for to pas,
That thar mycht nane *out our* it rid.

Barbour, xiii. 353. MS.

2. Out from any place; *Stand outour*, stand back, S.

OUTOUTH, *prep.* Out from. V. OUTWITH.

OUTQUENT, *part. pa.* Extinguished, spent.

Like as the pacient has hete of ouer grite fors,
And in young babbyis warmnes insufficient,
And to aget failyeis, and is *out quent*.

Doug. Virgil, 95. 30. V. QUENT.

OUT-RAKE, *s.* 1. An expedition, an out-ride. A.S. *ut-raec-an*, to extend.

2. An extensive walk for sheep or cattle, S. Gl. Sibb. V. RAIK.

OUTRANCE, *s.* Extremity.

Quhatevir chance
Dois me *outrance*,
Saif fals thinking
In sueit dreming.

Maitland's Poems, p. 216.

i. e. "Every accident reduces me to an extremity, except the pleasant delusion of dreams." Fr. *outrance*, id.

To OUT-RED, *v. a.* 1. To disentangle, to extricate.

2. To finish any business, S.B.

And what the former times could not *outred*,
In walls and fowsies; these accomplished.
Muse's Threnodie, p. 94.

Isl. *utrett-a*, id. perficere negotium. V. Red.

Outred, *s.* 1. Rubbish, what is cleared out, S.
2. Clearance, finishing, S.B.

Had of the bargain we made an *outred*,
We'se no be heard upon the midden head,
That he's gueed natured ony ane may see.
Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

OUTREYNG, *s.* Extremity, irremediable calamity.

For had thair owtrageouss bounte
Bene led with wyt, and with mesur,
Bot giff the mar mysawentur
Bene fallyn thaim, it suld rycht hard thing
Be to lede thaim till *owtreyng*.
Barbour, xviii. 182. MS.

Fr. *oultrer*, *outrer*, to carry things to an extremity; from Lat. *ultra*.

OUTSCHETT, *part. pa.* Shut out, excluded.

That Garritoure my nimphe unto me tald,
Was cleipit Lawtie keipar of that hald,
Of hie honour: and thay pepil *outschett*.
Palice of Honour, iii. 56.

A.S. *ut* out, and *scytt-an*, obserare; *utscytling* extraneus.

OUTSET, *s.* The commencement of a journey, or of any business, S. In this sense the *v.* to *set out* is used in E.
2. The publication of a book, S. *To set out*, to publish a work, S.

OUTSHOT, *s.* A projection, in a building, S.

Sw. *utskiutande*, id. *skiut-a ut*, to project, Belg. *uytschiet-en*, id.

OUTSIGHT, *s.* Goods, furniture or utensils, out of doors; as *insight* denotes what is within the house, S. V. Insicht.

OUTSPECKLE, *s.* "A laughing-stock."

"Whae drives thir kye?" can Willie say,
"To mak an *outspeckle* o' me?"
Minstrelsy Border, i. 103.

q. something to be spoken *out* or *abroad*. For I question if *speckle* here has the same origin as in *Kenspeckle*, q. v.

OUTSPOKEN, *adj.* Given to freedom of speech, not accustomed to conceal ones sentiments, S.

OUTSTRIKING, *s.* An eruption on the skin, S.

OUTSUCKEN, *s.* 1. The freedom of a tenant from bondage to a mill; or the liberty which he enjoys, by his lease, of taking his grain to be ground where he pleases. It is opposed to the state of being *thirled* to a mill, S.
2. The duties payable by those who are not *astricted* to a mill, S.

"The duties payable by those who come voluntarily to a mill are called *outsucken*, or *outtown multures*." Erskine's Instit. B. 2. Tit. 9. s. 20.

It is also used as an adj.

"The rate of *outsucken* multure, though it is not the same every where, is more justly proportioned to the value of the labour than that of the *insucken*; Ibid. V. Sucken, Insucken.

OUT TAK, Owtakyn, Owtane, *prep.* 1. Except.

Bot off thair noble gret affer,
Thar seruice, na thair realté,
Ye sall her na thing now for me;
Owtane that he off the barnage
That thiddir come tok homage.
Barbour, ii. 185. MS.

Here it is used elliptically, as if an adv.

And schortlye euery thyng that doith repare,
In firth or feild, flude, forest, erth or are,——
Astablit lyggis styl to sleip and restis——
Out tak the mery nychtyngale *Philomene*,
That on the thorne sat syngand fro the splene.
Doug. Virgil, 450. 10.

This seems literally *tane* or *taken out*, as *out tak*, take out. V. Divers. Purley, i. 433.

"Every man that leveth his wyf, *out teke* cause of fornicaciown, makith hir to do lecherie." Wiclif, Matt. 5.

In alle Bretayn was nouht, sithen Criste was born,
A fest so noble wrouht aftere no biforn,
Out tak Carleon, that was in Arthure tyme,
Thare he bare the coroune, thereof yit men ryme.
R. Brunne, p. 332.

Gower uses *out-takyn* in the same sense, Conf. Am. Fol. 25. a.

2. Besides, in addition.

The Erle off Murreff with his men,
Arayit weile, come alsua then,
In to gud cowyne for to fycht,
And gret will for to manteyme thair mycht.
Owtakyn thair mony barownys,
And knychtis that of gret renowne is
Come with thair men, full stalwartly.
Barbour, xi. 232. MS.

This word is evidently formed in the same manner with Belg. *uytgenomen*, Germ. *ausgenomen*, except, from *uyt*, *aus*, out, and *neem-en*, *nehm-en*, to take. I need scarcely mention E. *except* as an example of the same kind; Lat. *ex* from, and *capere* to take.

OUTTERIT, *pret.*

Bot Talbartis hors, with ane mischance,
He *outterit*, and to rin was laith.
Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, 1594, B. i. a.

Utterit, Edit. Pink. "Reared?" Gl. Perhaps literally, "would not keep the course," from Fr. *oultrer*. V. Outreyng. *Outré*, however, was a term used in chivalry, denoting any atrocious injury. V. Dict. Trev.

OUTWAILE, Outwyle, *s.* Refuse, a person or thing that is rejected; properly, what is left after selection, S.

He gave me once a diuine responsaile,
That I should be the floure of loue in Troy;
Now am I made an vnworthy *outwaile*,
And all in care translated is my joy.
Henrysone's Test. Creseide, Chaucer, p. 182. Fol. ii. c. 1.

Isl. *utvel-ia*, eligere. Rudd. writes *outweal*, vo. *Wale*. V. Wyle, *v.*

To OUTWAIR, *v. a.* To expend.

To get sum geir yet maun I haif grit cair,
In vanitie syn I man it *outwair*—
Woun be ane wretche, and into waistrie spent.
Arbuthnot, Maitland Poems, p. 151.

V. WARE, *v.*

OUTWITH, OWTOUTH, WTOUTH, *prep.* 1. Without, on the outer side, denoting situation. So written, says Rudd., to distinguish it from *without*, sine.

"The Carmelite freris come at this tyme in Scotland, and ereckit ane chapell of oure lady *outwith* the wallis of Perth to be thair kirk." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 16.

It occurs in the same sense in our old Acts. V. PEILE, *v.*

2. Outwards, out from.

And off his men xiiii, or ma,
He gert as thai war sekkis ta
Fyllyt with gress; and syne thaim lay
Apon thair horss, and hald thair way,
Rycht as thai wald to Lanark far,
Owtouth quhar thai enbuschyt war.
Barbour, viii. 448. MS.

3. Separate from.

"This mentioun of David placed here, is to let the King see, that the readines of his comfort flowed from the Messias, to wit, Jesus Christ, from whom al true comfort flowed, and *out-with* whome there is nather comfort nor consolation." Bruce's Eleven Serm. Sign. D. 5. a.

This word is not, as Rudd. conjectures, from *out* and *with*. The oldest orthography is that of Barbour, *wtouth*, (V. the *adv.*) which both in form and signification agrees to Sw. *utaat*, pron. *utot;* outwards, exteriora versus; Seren. *Aat* is a prep. signifying, towards; as *aat hoeger*, towards the right hand; *aat oester*, towards the East, eastward. Verel. writes the Sw. prep. *aath*, *uthi*. V. *At*, Ind. Scytho-Scand.

I have observed no word in A.S. formed like *outwith* or *utouth*. It may be merely *without*, A.S. *withutan*, inverted. As written *outouth*, however, the last syllable resembles the A.S. prep. *oth*, respecting place, and used as synon. with Su.G. *aat*. "Thou shalt spread abroad, *from eastdaele oth westdaele, and from suthdaele* oth *northdaele;* from the east quarter *towards* the west, and from the south quarter *towards* the north;" Gen. xxviii. 15. It occurs likewise in the composition of some A.S. verbs, in which its meaning seems to have been overlooked; as *ut-oth-berstan*, clam aufugere, perhaps rather fugere ad extra, S. *to flee outwith; ut-oth-fleon*, id. *Oth*, in the examples given, is synon. with the prep. *with*, versus. V. DOUNWITH, and WITHOUTYN.

OUTWITH, *adv.* 1. Out of doors, abroad, S.

Colin her father, who had *outwith* gane,
But heard at last, and sae came in him lane,
As he come in, him glegly Bydby spy'd;
And, Welcome Colin, mair nor welcome, cry'd.
Ross's Helenore, p. 83. 84.

2. Outwards.

As he awisyt now have thai done;
And till thaim *wtouth* send thai sone,
And bad thaim herbery that nycht,
And on the morn cum to the fycht.
Barbour, ii. 299. MS.

S. "Yet we say, *farthir outwith*, or *inwith*, for *more to the outward or inward*," Rudd.

OUZEL, OUSEL, *s.* A term still used in some places for the Sacrament of the Supper, Peebles.

This has evidently been retained from the days of Popery, being the same with E. *housel*, A.S. *husl*, id. the term anciently used to denote the sacrifice of the Mass; Isl. *husl* oblatio, from MoesG. *hunsl* a sacrifice. *Armahairtida wiljau, jah ni hunsl;* I desire mercy and not sacrifice; Matt. ix. 10. This term, as Ihre has observed, began to be applied to the Sacrament of the Supper, when men began to view it as a sacrifice for the quick and the dead. He deduces *hunsl* from *hand, hond*, the hand, and *saljan* to offer; which word, according to Junius, is properly applied to sacrifices, and corresponds to Gr. *θυω*, as in Joh. xvi. 2. *Hunsla saljan Gotha*, to offer sacrifice to God. A.S. *hunsl* is sometimes used in the same sense, particularly by Aelfric. V. Mareschall. Observ. in Vers. A.S. p. 480. According to Seren., E. *handsel*, *hansel*, is radically the same with MoesG. *hunsl*, as denoting the act of *offering* the *hand*, for the confirmation of a contract. From *hunsl* is formed *hunslastaths*, an altar, i. e. the *stead* or place of *sacrifice*.

OWE, *prep.* Above.

Thar mycht men se rycht weill assaile,
And men defend with stout bataill;
And harnys fley in gret foysoun;
And thai, shat *owe* war, tumbill doun
Stanys apon thaim fra the hycht.
Barbour, xviii. 418. MS.

Our, Edit. Pink.; *above*, Ed. 1620.

A.S. *ufa* supra, superne; *onufa* from above, Luk. xxiv. 49. *awefen on ufa*, woven from the top, Joh. xix. 23. It would seem, from the superl. *ufemest*, that *ufe* was used as synon. V. UMAST. Isl. *ofa*, *ofan*, Su.G. *ofwan*, superne.

To OWERWEIL, *v. a.* To overrun, to exceed. V. OURWEILL.

To OWRE-HALE, *v. a.* To overlook, to pass over so as not to observe.

Thair be mae senses than the Sicht,
Quhilk ye *owre-hale* for haste.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 61.

Su.G. *oefwer*, A.S. *ofer*, over, and Su.G. Isl. *hael-a*, A.S. Alem. *hel-an*, Germ. *hel-en*, O.E. *to hill*, to cover, to hide; Sw. *oefwerhael-ja*, to cover.

OWRESKALIT, *part. pa.* Overspread.

The purpour hevin, *owreskalit* in silver sloppis,
Owregilt the treis, branchis, levis, and barks.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 8. st. 3.

V. SKALE, to scatter.

The silver *sloppis* are not, as Warton imagines, *slips*, Hist. Poet. ii. 265, but the white gaps made by light clouds amidst the azure sky.

OWREHIP, *s.* "A way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm," Gl. Burns.

The brawnie, bainie, ploughman chiel
Brings hard *owrehip*, wi' sturdy wheel,
The strong forehammer.
Burns, iii. 15. q. *Over the hip?*

OWRIE, *adj.* Chill. V. OORIE.

To OWRN, *v. a.* To adorn.

The Byschap Willame de Lawndalis
Owrnyd his Kyrk wyth fayre jewalis.
Wyntown, ix. 6. 141.

Fr. *orn-er*, Lat. *orn-are*.

OWT, *adj.* Exterior, lying out.

Be-northt Brettane suld lyand be
The *owt* ylys in the se.
Wyntown, i. 13. 58.

A.S. *yte*, exterus, from *ut*, *ute*, foris.

OWTH, *prep.* Above, over.

In Ycolmkil lyis he:
Owth hym thir wers yhit men may se.
Wyntown, vi. 9. 66. also x. 86. 107.

Bath wndyre, and *owth* that south part,
And the Northsyd swa westwart,
And that West gawil alsua
In-til hys tyme all gert he ma.
Ibid. vii. 10. 273.

Mr. MacPherson mentions *umast* uppermost, as if he viewed it as coming from the same root. This is evidently from *ufe*, A.S. *ufemest*. He refers also to A.S. *oth-hebban* to extol or raise up; *uthwita*, a philosopher, f. as knowing above others, and Sw. *utmer* upper, vo. *Mer*, Ihre. It is not improbable that *owth* is a corr. of *owe*, or of its root *ufe*. V. OWE.

OWTING, *s.* An expedition.

—— Alsone as the Lord Dowglas
Met with the Erle of Murreff was,
The Erle speryt at thaim tithing
How thai had farne in thair *owting*.
"Schyr," said he, "we haf drawyn blud."
Barbour, xix. 620. MS.

A.S. *ut*, abroad; Sw. *uttacg*, an expedition abroad.

OXEE, OX-EYE, *s.* The Tit-mouse, a bird, S.

"The rede schank cryit my fut my fut, and the *oxee* cryit tueit." Compl. S. p. 60.

Willoughby calls it the Great Titmouse or ox-eye.

But the *ox-eye* of S. is viewed as the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*, Gesner. P. Luss, Dunbartons. Statist. Acc. xvi. 250.

The Sw. name *talgoxe* might appear to have some affinity.

OXGATE, OXENGATE, *s.* An ox-gang of land, as much as may be plowed by one ox, according to the S. laws, thirteen acres.

"Alwaies, ane *oxengate* of land suld conteine threttene aicker." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bovata*.

"By act of sederunt, March 11, 1585, an *oxengate*, or *oxgate*, contains 13 acres, 4 oxengate a twenty-shilling land, 8 oxengate a forty-shilling land." P. Rhynie, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xix, 290. N.

Spelman renders it *bovis iter*, from *ox* and *gate* iter, corresponding to *gang* in *oxgang*, i. e. quantum sufficit ad iter vel actum unius bovis; vo. *Oxgang*, and *Bovata*.

OXPENNY, *s.* A tax in Shetland.

"The parish also pays to Sir Thomas Dundas, the superior, for scatt, wattle, and *oxpenny*." P. Aithsting, Statist. Acc. vii. 583.

"There is another payment exacted by the grantees of the Crown, called *ox* and sheep *money*, which is said to have been introduced by the Earls of Orkney, when they lorded it over this country." P. Northmavin, Shetl. Ibid. xii. 353.

OXTAR, OXTER, *s.* 1. The armpit, S. A. Bor.

"Thir ii. brethir succedit to thair faderis landis with equal auctorite & purpos to reuenge thair faderis slauchter. And becaus they fand thair gud moder participant thairwith, thay gart hir sit nakit on ane cauld study with hate eggis bound undir hir *oxtaris*, quhil scho was deid." Bellend. Cron. B. xi. c. 1.

"The wife is welcome that comes with the crooked *oxter*," S. Prov. "She is welcome that brings some present under her arm." Kelly, p. 319.

2. Used in a looser sense for the arm. *To leid by the oxtar*, to walk arm in arm; in which sense the vulgar still say, *to oxtar ane*, or, *to oxtar ane anither*, S.

Sum with his fallow rownis him to pleis,
That wald for envy byt aff his neis,
His fa him by the *oxtar* leidis.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 40. st. 3.

Four inch aneath his *oxter* is the mark,
Scarce ever seen since he first wore a sark.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 120.

The words used in this sense, in the Northern languages, differ considerably in form, yet evidently acknowledge the same origin. A.S. *oxtan*, Teut. *oxel*, Isl. *oxlum*, Belg. *oksel*, Germ. *achselgrube*. Whether these have been borrowed from Lat. *axilla*, id. seems doubtful.

OZELLY, *adj.* Dark of complexion; resembling an *ousel*, Loth. V. OSZIL.

P.

This letter was unknown in the ancient Scandinavian dialects, *B* alone being used. Later Runic writers have therefore distinguished it from *B*, merely by the insertion of a point; and have reckoned by far the greatest part of the words, written with *P*, as exotics. In Alem. and Franc. *B* and *P* are used in common. This accounts for the frequent interchange of these letters in S. and other dialects derived from the Gothic.

To PAAK, *v. a.* To beat, to cudgel. V. PAIK, *v.*

PAAL, *s.* A post or large pole, S.B.

A.S. *pal*, Su.G. *paale*, Alem. Germ. *pfal*, Belg. *pael*, C.B. *pawl*, Lat. *pal-us*, Ital. *pal-o*, id.

PAB, *s.* The refuse of flax when milled, Loth. *pob*, S.B.

"At an old lint mill in Fife, a great heap of this refuse, or *pab tow*, as it is called, had been formed about 60 years ago.—The heap during that time having been always soaked and flooded with water, is now converted into a substance having all the appearance and properties of a flaw peat recently formed." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. ii. 10. V. POB.

PACE, *s.* 1. The weight of a clock; generally used in pl. S.

2. Used metaph.

"I am sure, the wheels, *paces*, and motions of this poor church, are tempered and ruled not as men would, but according to the good pleasure and infinite wisdom of our only wise Lord." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 130.

PACK, *adj.* Intimate, familiar, S.

Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither;
An' unco *pack* an' thick thegither.
Burns, iii. 3.

Twa tods forgathert on a brae,
Whar Leithen spouts, wi' dashin din;
At Huthope owre a craggy lin.
They war auld comrades, frank an' free,
An' *pack* an' thick as tods cou'd be.
Rev. J. Nivol's Poems, ii. 89.

Probably a cant word from E. *pack*, "a number of people confederated in any bad design," Johns. Su.G. *pack*, faex hominum, proletariorum turba; which Ihre traces to Isl. *piaeckir*, circumforanei, from *piökur* fasciculus. Its connexion with *thick*, however, would suggest that it properly signifies closeness or contiguity, from Germ. Su.G. *packe*, sarcina, *pack-en*, *pack-a*, constringere, *to pack*, E.

PACKALD, *s.* A pack, a burden.

"O how loth are we to forego our *packalds* and burdens, that hinder us to run our race with patience." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 131.

Belg. *pakkaadie*, luggage. *L* is often inserted in S. words; as in *fagald*, a faggot.

PACKHOUSE, *s.* A warehouse for receiving goods imported, or meant for exportation, S. Teut. *packhuys*, promptuarium mercium.

PACKMAN, *s.* A pedlar, a hawker; properly, one who carries his *pack* or bundle of goods on his back, S.

Hence the title of a poem satyrising the Romish religion, supposed to be wrote by Robert Semple, towards the beginning of the reign of James VI.;—*The Packman's Paternoster.*

PACT, *s.* *To spend the pact*, (for *pack*,) to waste one's substance; *to perish the pack*, S.

—— Thai get ane meir unbocht,
And sua thai think thai ryd for nocht,
And thinks it war ane fulische act
On ryding hors to spend the *pact.*
Maitland Poems, p. 184. V. PACKMAN.

PADDLE, *s.* The Lump fish, Orkn. V. COCK-PADDLE.

PADDOCK-HAIR, *s.* The down that covers unfledged birds; also, that kind of down which is on the heads of children born without hair, S.

Teut. *padden-hayr*, lanugo, *padde-blood*, deplumis.

PADDOCK-PIPES, *s. pl.* Marsh Horsetail, S. Equisetum palustre, Linn.

"Marsh Horse-tail. Anglis. *Paddock-pipe*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 648.

PADDOCK-RUDE, *s.* The spawn of frogs, S. *Paddow-redd*, Gl. Sibb. *Paddock-ride*, Ramsay.

A shot starn—thro' the air
Skyts east and west with unco glare;
But found neist day on hillock side,
Na better seems nor *paddock ride.*
Ramsay's Poems, i. 334.

PADDOCK-STOOL, *s.* This term is used to denote Agarics in general; but particularly, the varieties of the Agaricus fimetarius are thus denominated, S.

Lightfoot gives this name exclusively to A. chantarellus.

"Yellow Agaric or Chanterelle. Anglis. *Paddock-Stool*, Scotis." P. 1008.

Teut. *padden-stoel*, boletus, fungus.

PADE, *s.* 1. A toad.

On the chef of the clolle,
A *pade* pik on the polle.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 9.

i. e. A toad picked or fed on the poll or head.

2. It seems to signify a frog, as used by Wyntown.

Thare nakyn best of wenym may
Lywe, or lest atoure a day;
As ask, or eddyre, tade, or *pade.*
Cron. i. 13. 55.

A.S. *pade*, Germ. Belg. *padde*, Su.G. *padda*, id.

PADELL, *s.*

—Ane auld pannell of ane laid sadill,
Ane pepper-polk maid of a *padell.*
Bannatyne Poems, p. 160. st. 7.

Lord Hailes says that he does not know the signification. Sibb. expl. *padell*, *puddil*, "a small leathern bag or wallet for containing a pedlar's wares. Teut. *buydel* bulga, crumena, sacculus."

PADYANE, PADGEAN, *s.* A pageant.

Than cryd Mahoun for a Heleand *padyane.*
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 30.

i. e. for a Highland pageant.

Dunbar also uses it metaph. in reference to poets.

I see the Makkaris amangis the laif
Playis heir their *padyanis*, syne gois to graif.
Ibid. p. 75.

They are represented as for a time actors on a stage, and then disappearing.

Knox employs this term in ridicule of the mummery of the Popish worship.

"They provydit tables, quhairof sum befoir usit to serv for Drunkardis, Dycearis, and Cairtaris (Cardplayers), bot they war holie yneuche for the Preist and his *Padgean.*" Hist. p. 139.

Mr. Tooke views *pageant* as merely the present

part., *paecceand*, of A.S. *paec-an* to deceive. *Pacheand, Pacheant, Pageant.*" Divers. Purley, ii. 369. 370.

PAFFLE, *s.* A small possession, in land, Perths. *pendicle*, synon.

"Some places are parcelled out into small *paffles*, or farms, few of which are above 30 acres each. The occupiers of most of them are under the necessity of following some other occupation than that of farming. A considerable number are weavers." P. Kinclaven, Perths. Statist. Acc. xix. 328.

Isl. *panfe*, fasciculus.

PAFFLER, *s.* One who occupies a small farm, Perths.

"Some of these small farmers or *pafflers* are at times employed with their horses and carts at the roads," &c. Statist. Acc. ubi sup. p. 329.

PAGE, *s.* A boy.

Thai sparyt nowther carl na *page*.
Wyntown, viii. 11. 90.

Son nór man chyld nane had Kyng Latyne;
For als mekill as his young son ane *page*
Deceissit was within his tendir age.
Doug. Virgil, 206. 19.

Fr. *page*, Ital. *paggio*, petit garçon. Gr. παις, Su.G. *poike*, Dan. *pog*, id. Pers. *peik*, pedissequus.

Mr. Tooke gives a different etymon. "*Pack, patch*, and *page*," he says, "are the past participle *pac*, (differently pronounced, and therefore differently written with *k*, *ch*, or *ge*,) of the Anglo-Saxon verb *Paecan*, *Pæccean*, to deceive by false appearances—As servants were contemptuously called *Harlot*, *Varlet*, *Valet*, and *Knave;* so were they called *Pack*, *Patch*, and *Page*. And from the same source is the French *Page* and the Italian *Paggio*." Divers. Purley, ii. 369. 370.

To PAY, *v. a.* To please, to satisfy.

The Byschape that tyme of Glasgw,—
And Schyr Walter Alaynsown
Justys of Scotland, quhen this wes down,
Past a-pon delyweraus
Oure se to-gyddyre in-to Frans,
For to se thare Dame Mary,
Schyr Ingramys douchtyr de Cowcy.
Thai held thame *payid* of that sycht;—
And browcht hyr wyth thame in Scotland.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 449.

Than Wallace said, This mater *payis* nocht me.
Wallace, ix. 789. MS.

Mon in the mantell, that sittis at thi mete,
In pal pured to *pay*, prodly pight.—
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 2.

This seems to signify, "in fine cloth furred in such a manner as to please." V. PURRY.

Evil payit, not satisfied, ill pleased, S.

Sir, I pray you be not *evil payit* nor wraith.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 35.

This is merely an oblique sense of Fr. *pay-er*, as signifying to discharge a debt, to *satisfy* a creditor. Teut. *pay-en* solvere, satisfacere; et pacare, sedare, Kilian. The Fr. say, *payer de raison*, to give good reasons. *Payde*, pleased. R. Glouc. and Chaucer use *paie* in the same sense, and John Hardyng.

If I the truth of hym shall saie,
That twenty yere he reigned all menne to *paie;*
The lawe and peace full aye conserued,
Of his commons the loue aye deserued.
Cron. Fol. 33, b.

PAY, *s.* Pleasure, satisfaction.

I can nocht get a freind yit to my *pay*,
That dar now tak in hand, for onie thing,
With me to compeir befoir yon king.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 44.

PAY, *s.* Beating, drubbing.

And he tauld how a carle him maid
With a club sic felloun *pay*,
That met him stoutly in the way,
That had nocht fortoun helpit the mar,
He had bene in gret perell thar.
Barbour, xix. 609. MS.

Wyth stanys thare thai made swylk *pay*,
For thare-of thanne inew had thay,
That the Schyrrave thare wes slayne.
Wyntown, viii. 29. 193.

It is now used in pl. S., as A. Bor. "*pays*, strokes; threshing, beating." Gl. Grose.

The v. *pay* being used, E. as signifying to *beat*, it seems uncertain whether it be an oblique sense of Fr. *pay-er*, or from C.B. *puyo*, pulso, verbero; Lhuyd. Mr. MacPherson mentions Gr. παι-ω, id.

PAY.

Thus the Roy, and his rout, restles thai raid
Ithandly ilk day,
Our the mountains *pay*,
To Rome tuke the reddy way
Withoutin mare abaid.
Gawan and Gol. Edit. 1508. Pink. Ed. i. 24.

As *Rome* seems to be an error of the press for *Rone*, (the river *Rhone*,) Mr. Pinkerton has substituted the latter. But both here and in st. 18. he has altered *pay* to *gay*, without any intimation. The Alps, here referred to, could scarcely be denominated *the mountains gay*. The phrase seems to signify, "the mountainous region," or "the country of the mountain;" from Fr. *pais* a region or country.

PAID, *s.* 1. A path, S.B. Alem. *paid*, via.

For her gneed luck a wee bit aff the *paid*,
Grew there a tree with branches close and braid:
The shade beneath a canness-braid out throw
Held aff the sun beams frae a bonny know.
Ross's Helenore, p. 27.

2. A steep ascent.

Belg. *pad*, A.S. *paad*. V. PETH.

To PAIK, *v. a.* To chastise, to beat, to drub, S. *paak*, S.B.

The latter has both the sound and signification of Germ. *pauk-en*, to beat; whence *arschpauker*, one who whips the breech. V. the *s.*

"That day Mr. Armour was well *paiked;* so that town now has no ordinary ministers, but are supplied by the presbytery." Baillie's Lett. i. 74.

PAIK, PAICK, *s.* A stroke, a blow, S. It is most commonly used in pl., as denoting repeated strokes or blows, a drubbing. One is said to *get his paiks*, when he is soundly beaten, S.

And mony a *paick* unto his beef they laid,
Till with the thumps he blue and blae was made.
Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

—Throw Britain braid it sall be blawn about,
How that thou, poysond pelour, gat thy *paiks*.
Dunbar, *Evergreen*, ii. 51. st. 3.

Get I thame thay sall beir thair *paikis*.
I se thay playd with me the glaikkis.
Lyndsay, *S.P.R.* ii. 156.

It seems uncertain whether Isl. *piaeck-a*, to beat by a repetition of small strokes, minutim tundere, be a cognate term. This may perhaps be retained in E. *peck*, *pick*, as Seren. thinks; although Jun. traces the latter to Teut. *beck*, the beak.

It can scarcely be doubted that our term is allied to Isl. *pak*, Su.G. *paak*, fustis, baculus; especially as it more generally suggests the idea of being beaten with a cudgel.

PAIKIE, *s.* A piece of doubled skin, used for defending the thighs from the *Flauchter-spade*, by those who cast turfs or *divots*, Mearns.

In Ang. it is called a *pelting-pock*, i. e. a *pock* or bag for guarding the thighs from the *stroke* given by the spade. The analogy of the names naturally suggests that *paikie* is formed from the v. *paik*, or radically allied.

PAIK, *s.* Expl. "fault, trick."

—— In adulterie he was tane;
Maid to be punisit for his *paik*;
But he was stubborn in his talk.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, *Poems 16th Cent.* p. 317.

Perhaps originally the same with PAUK, q. v.

PAIKER, *s.* *Calsay paiker*, a street-walker in general.

Mak your abbottis of richt religious men:—
Bot not to rebaldis new cum fra the roist;—
Of Rome raikeris, nor of rude ruffianis,
Of Calsay *paikeris*, nor of publicanis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 152, p. 287. V. next word.

PAIKIE, *s.* A female street-walker, a trull, S.

Isl. *piaeck-ur*, circumcursitator, circumforaneus, a vagabond; *troll-packa*, a witch. Hence,

PAIKIT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of a trull; having a shabby and exhausted appearance, S.

PAILES, Leslaei Hist. Scot. p. 57. 58. V. PELE.

PAILIN, PAILING, *s.* A rail, a fence made of stakes, S. from Lat. *pal-us*, a stake, whence E. *pale*.

PAILYOWN, PALLIOUN, *s.* A pavilion, a tent.

Off cartis als thar yeid thaim by
Sa fele that, but all thai that bar
Harnays, and als that chargyt war
With *pailyownys*, and weschall with all,—
viii scor, chargyt with pulaile.
Barbour, xi. 117. MS.

Gael. Ir. *paillun*, Fr. *pavillon*.

PAYMENT, *s.* Drubbing, S.

—— He, that stalwart wes and stout,
Met thaim rycht stoutly at the bra;
And sa gud *payment* gan thaim ma,
That fyvesum in the furd he slew.
Barbour, vi. 148. MS. V. PAY, *v.*

PAYN, A PAYN. V. APAYN.

PAINCHES, *s. pl.* The common name for tripe, S. V. PENCHE.

To PAYNE, PANE, *v. n.* To labour, to be at pains. *Gan him payne*, Barbour; Began to be at pains.

Schyre Andrewe syne, the gud Wardane,
—— Wyth all poware can hym *pane*
For to recovir agane the land.
Wyntown, viii. 34. 2.

Fr. *se pein-er*, to trouble one's self.

PAYNE, *adj.* Pagan, heathenish.

On the I cal with humyl hart and milde;
Calliope, nor *Payne* goddis wilde
May do to me no thing bot harme, I wene.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 11. 30.

Panys, Pagans, O.E.

Hys thre sones he byleved eyrs of ys kynedom,
That were *panys* alle thre, & agen Cristyndom.
R. Glouc. p. 238.

Fr. *payen*, from Lat. *pagan-us*. It is generally known, that, after the Christian religion was embraced by the Roman emperors, those, who were most warmly attached to the heathen worship, retired from the cities to the more remote villages, that they might be more secure from disturbance in the celebration of their rites. Hence the name *Pagani* came generally to be given to the heathen, from Lat. *pag-us*, a village.

PAYNTIT, Bannatyne Poems, p. 149. st. 4.

The poet, having warned James V. against covetousness, under the metaph. of a cramp in his hands, adds;

Bot quhen thyn handis ar bundin in with bandis,
Na surrigiane may cure thame, nor confort:
Bot thow thame oppin *payntit* as a port,
And frely gife sic guds as God thé send.

The allusion to an harbour plainly shews that Sibb. is right in viewing this, to which he undoubtedly refers, as "printed erroneously for *paytent*."

PAIP, *s.*

Play with thy peir, or I'll pull thee like a *paip*;
Go ride in a rape for this noble new-year.
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 5.

Is there an allusion here to the artificial *papingay*, which is often shot to pieces by the archers, one wing after another? Or, to the play of *paips* among children? V. next word.

PAIP, *s.* A cherry-stone picked clean, and used in a game of children, S. Three of these are placed together, and another above them. These are called *a castle*. The player takes aim with a cherry-stone, and when he overturns this castle, he claims the spoil.

The term *pip* is used in E., for the seed of apples, and perhaps of other fruit; probably from Fr. *pepin*, the seed of fruit.

This game is played with nuts in Germany. Teut. *hoopkens setten*, *hoopkens schieten*, castellatim nuces constituere; Kilian.

It was probably borrowed from the Romans. Ovid seems to allude to a game of this kind, as played with nuts.

Et condis lectas, parca colona, nuces.
Has puer aut certo rectas diverberat ictu,
Aut pronus digito bisve semelve petit.
Quatuor in nucibus, non amplius, alea tota est;
Cum sibi suppositis additur una tribus.
Nux Elegia, ver. 72.

Other copies read *dilaminat*, *dilaniat*, &c. for *diverberat*.

Playing with nuts, in a variety of ways, was common with boys among the Romans. Hence the phrase, *nuces relinquere*, to become a man, to be engaged in manly employment. Isaac Casaubon mentions playing with nuts, by erecting castles or pyramids, as used in his time. His language seems to apply to England, where he resided during the latter part of his life. "Ludebant pueri nucibus variis modis, quorum nonulli hodieque pueris in usu: ut cum in pyramidem quatuor nuces extruuntur." Comment. ad Persii Satyr. p. 51. It is remarkable, that the same game prevailed among the Jews, so early at least as the time of Philo. He accordingly says; "Id qui parum intelligit, è lusu quodam vulgato cognoscet. Qui nucibus ludunt, solent positis prius in plano tribus quartam super imponere, in formam pyramidis." De Mundi Opific. p. 8.

To PAIR, *v. a.* To impair. V. PARE.

PAIRTLES, *adj.* Having no part, free.

I, *per me*, Wolf, *pairtles* of frawd or gyle,
Undir the painis of suspensioun,
And gret cursing and maledictioun,
Sir Scheip, I chairge ye straitly to compeir,
And ansueir till a Dog befoir me heir.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 109.

PAIS, *s. pl.* Retribution, recompence.

Off his awin deid ilk man sal beir the *pais*,
As pyne for syn, reward for werkis rycht.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 117. st. 8.

Lord Hailes renders this "strokes, chastisement." This is indeed the sense in which the term is still generally used, S. *pays*. But here it seems to have greater latitude, including both punishment and reward, according to the distribution in the line immediately following; as Fr. *pay-er* signifies to requite, in whatever way.

To PAIS, PASE, *v. a.* 1. To poise, to weigh.

Bot full of magnanymyte Eneas
Pasis thare wecht als lichtlie as an fas,
Thare hidduous braseris swakkand to and fro.
Doug. Virgil, 141. 16.

2. To raise, to lift up.

The wyffis come furth, and up thay *paisit* him,
And fand lyf in the loun.
Chr. Kirk, st. 13.

It is evidently synon. with E. *poise*, as denoting the caution requisite in attempting to raise any heavy and inert body.

Part. pr. *paysand*, *pasand*, and part. pa. *paysit*, *pasit*, are both used in the sense of ponderous, weighty, loaded.

Vnder the *paysand* and the heuy charge
Gan grane or geig the euil ionit barge.
Doug. Virgil, 178. 10.

Thay dres anone, and furth of platis grete
With *paysit* flesche plennyst the altaris large.
Doug. Virgil, 251. 14.

Paise is used by Churchyard, with respect to the act of the mind, in weighing evidence, as *pase* by Chaucer.

"Then *paise* in an equall ballance the daungerous estate of Scotland once againe, when the king's owne subjects kept the castle of Edenbrough against their owne naturall lord and maister." Worthines of Wales, Pref. xiii.

"Fr. *pes-er*, Ital. *pes-are*, to weigh, from Lat. *pens-are*, from *pendo*," Rudd. Hence,

PAISSES, *s. pl.* The weights of a clock, S.

"But againe I finde the desires of this life like weightie *paisses* drawing mee downe to the ground againe." Boyd's Last Battell, p. 67.

Fr. *pesée*, weight. V. PACE.

PAYS, PAS, PASE, PASCE, PASK, PASCH, *s.* Easter; pron. as *pace*, S.B. elsewhere as *peace*.

The sextene day eftyr *Pase*,
The Statis of Scotland gadryd wase.
Wyntown, viii. 1. 3.

I sall you schaw, by gude experience,
That my Gude-Fryday 's better than your *Pase*.
Henrysone, *Evergreen*, i. 148.

And we hald nother Yule nor *Pace*.
Maitland Poems, p. 299.

Hence *Pasche-ewyn*, Barbour, the evening preceding Easter; and *Payss-wouk*, Easter-week.

MoesG. *paska*, *pascha*, A.S. *pasche*, Belg. *paesch*, *paeschen*, Isl. *paska*, Su.G. *pask*, Gr. πασχα; all from Heb. פסח, *pasahh*, transiit.

In O.E. it is also written *pasch*, *paske*.

PAYS-EGGS. Eggs dyed of various colours, given to children, and used as toys, at the time of Easter, S.; Dan. *paaske-egg*, coloured eggs; Wolff.

The same custom prevails A. Bor.

"Eggs, stained with various colours in boiling, sometimes covered with leaf-gold, are at Easter presented to children at Newcastle, and other places in the North. They ask for their *Paste Eggs*, as for a fairing, at this season.—*Paste* is plainly a corruption of *Pasche*, Easter." Brand's Popul. Antiq. p. 310.

Su.G. *paskegg* has the same signification. The learned Ihre, when defining this term, gives the following account of its origin. "These eggs," he says, "are so called, which being variously ornamented, and stained with different colours, were anciently sent as presents at the time of Easter, in memory of the returning liberty of eating eggs, which, during the continuance of Popery, were prohibited during Lent." He adds, that, according to the accounts of travellers, the Russians present eggs to whomsoever they meet, and even to the Czar himself, in token of honour.

Brand, speaking of this custom, says; "This—is a relique of Popish superstition, which, for whatever cause, had made eggs emblematic of the Resurrection, as may be gathered from the subsequent prayer, which the reader will find in an "Extract

from the Ritual of Pope Paul the Vth, made for the use of England, Ireland, and Scotland."—

"Bless, O Lord, we beseech thee, this thy creature of *Eggs*, that it may become a wholesome sustenance to thy faithful servants, eating it in thankfulness to thee, *on account of the Resurrection* of our Lord Jesus Christ."

"In the Romish *Bee-hive*, Fol. 15. I find the following catalogue of Popish superstitions, in which the reader will find our *Paste Eggs* very properly included:—'Many traditions of idle heads, which the holy Church of Rome hath received for a perfit serving of God: as fasting Dayes, Yeares of Grace, Differences and Diversities of Dayes, of Meates, of Clothing, of Candles, Holy Ashes, *Holy Pace Egges and Flames*, Palmes and Palme Boughes, Staves, Fooles Hoods, Shells, and Bells, (relating to Pilgrimages), licking of rotten Bones, (Reliques), &c. &c."

"The ancient Egyptians," Brand adds, "if the resurrection of the body had been a tenet of their faith, would perhaps have thought an egg no improper hieroglyphical representation of it. The exclusion of a living creature by incubation, after the vital principle has lain a long while dormant or extinct, is a process so truly marvellous, that if it could be disbelieved, would be thought by some a thing as incredible, as that the Author of Life should be able to reanimate the dead."

Dr. Chandler, in his Travels in Asia Minor, describing the celebration of Easter in the Greek Church, says; "They made us presents of coloured *eggs*, and cakes of Easter bread." This accounts for the custom in Russia mentioned above; as the Christian inhabitants of that empire adhere to the ritual of the Greek Church.

Brand thinks that the Romanists borrowed this custom from the Jews, who, among other rites, in celebrating their Passover, set on the table *a hard egg*, because of the bird *Ziz*. Popul. Antiq. p. 310—312.

But it is probable that this custom had its origin in the times of heathenism. The egg, it is well known, was a sacred symbol in the pagan worship. Eggs are still used at the feast of *Beltein*, which had undoubtedly a heathen origin, and which is yet commemorated within a few weeks of Easter. V. Beltein.

Teut. *pasch-eyeren*, ova paschalia; Kilian; Germ. *oster-cy*, ovum paschale. Wachter (vo. *Ey,*) assigns the same origin as Ihre; only he adds, that the Oriental Christians are wont to abstain from eggs during Lent, as well as the Catholics. "The play of eggs," he says, "among children, puerorum oviludium, in Sweden at this time, is well known."

Paysyad, *s.* A contemptuous designation conferred on a female, who has nothing new to appear in at Easter; originating from the custom which prevails with those adhering to the Episcopal forms, of having a new dress for this festival, S.B.

From *Pays*, Easter, and probably *yad*, an old mare, q. one who appears in *old* or *worn-out* garments.

Although the term *Paske* is used by R. Brunne and some other O.E. writers, this feast has been generally known in England by the name of EASTER, a word which, as far as I have observed, was never used in S. till towards the close of the reign of James VI., when he attempted to enforce the observation of holidays. But although it is to us a foreign word, it may be acceptable to the reader to know somewhat of its origin; especially, as it will appear that this, like *Yule*, *Beltane*, and most of the names of our feasts, may be traced to heathenism.

By the Anglo-Saxons, after they had embraced Christianity, the festival observed at the time of the Passover was called *Easter*, whence this term is retained in our translation, Acts xii. 4, although Wiclif uses *Pask*. The ancient Germans called it *Oostrun;* and their posterity have changed the term to *Ostern*, *Osterdag;* also written *Ooster*, *Oosteren*, and *Oosterdagh*. Thence, the Pascal-lamb is, in their version, often rendered *Oster lamb*. The month of April was called, by Charlemagne, *Ostermonat*, i. e. the month of the Passover; and some still retain the term. "*Eosturmonath*," says Bede, "which is now rendered the Paschal month, formerly received its name from a goddess (worshipped by the Saxons and other ancient nations of the North) called *Eostre*, in whose honour they observed a festival in this month." "From the name of this goddess," he adds, "they now design the Paschal season, giving a name to the joys of a new solemnity, from a term familiarized by the use of former ages." De Temporum Ratione, ap. Hickes' Thesaur. p. 211.

It is surprising that Wachter should hesitate as to the justness of Beda's testimony in this instance. But the national pride of this learned writer seems hurt at the idea of the Germans, after they had embraced Christianity, retaining the name of a heathen deity for denominating one of their principal feasts. He wishes, therefore, to derive the term, by transposition of the letters, from *urstend*, resurrection. He is so zealous in the cause, as to produce a variety of arguments against the testimony of Bede.

"Before the Christian aera," he says, "all the months were anonymous, being only numbered." He refers, in proof of this, to what he elsewhere says on *Weinmonat*, the name of October: and there he quotes the testimony of Somner, that October was called *Teothamonath*, or the tenth month, as being the tenth from January. From this single instance, perhaps conjoined with what he has not mentioned, that January was by the Anglo-Saxons called *Forma monath*, or the *First* month, he concludes that all the rest must once have been designed in a similar manner. "This name," he says, "well deserves to be marked by antiquaries, as affording a manifest indication that the most ancient Germans did not name, but only numbered, the months."

This reasoning is very far from being logical. From particular premises he deduces an universal conclusion. It is certainly strange to infer, from a list of names, in which only two can be found favourable to his hypothesis, that all the rest were originally of this description. Besides, he does evident injustice to the venerable Anglo-Saxon. For

in the passage Bede evidently gives the names of the months that were in use with his forefathers. He is here speaking of the Antiqui Anglorum populi; and in the period referred to, the name of October was not *Teothamonath*, but *Winter-fyllith*.

His next argument is, that "it evidently was not customary with the Saxons to give the names of their deities to the months." But this argument has as little weight as the former. For although it should be found that the name of no other month contained any reference to their religious rites, it would not follow that therefore the name of this month did not. In the account, however, given by Bede, we find that February was denominated *Sol-monath*, or the month of the Sun. As the Sun was worshipped by the ancient Goths, being the same false deity called *Freij* and *Odin*, it might seem probable at least that this worship was retained by the Anglo-Saxons, and that the month of February was therefore consecrated to him. V. Keysler, Antiq. Septent. p. 157. It has indeed been inferred from the language of Bede that this was the case; Ibid. p. 168. But from the laws of Canute, in reference to England, it would appear that this idolatry was not extinct in his time. For in one of them we find these words. "Adorationem barbaram plenissime vetamus. Barbara est autem adoratio, sive quis idola (puta gentium divos) *Solem*, Lunam, Ignem, Profluentem, Fontes, Saxa, cujuscunque generis arbores lignave coluerit." V. Keysler, ibid. p. 18. Wachter himself, in another place, quotes this as a proof that the Sun was worshipped by the ancient Saxons; vo. *Sonne*, p. 1542. Several of the other months were named from their idolatrous worship. September was called *Haleg-monath*, or the holy month, because of the religious rites performed at this season; and November received the name of *Bloth-monath*, because of the sacrifices then offered, as Keysler observes, ibid. p. 368.

Wachter further argues: "It is not probable that the first converts to Christianity among the Saxons would borrow a name for a sacred festival from an idol, or that the first preachers of the gospel would incline to permit it." He indeed admits that the Saxon divines, by what indulgence he cannot say, permitted the use of the pagan names of the days of the week: but argues very oddly, that it may reasonably be denied that they granted the same indulgence with respect to this Festival, until there be better proof that they had such a deity as *Eostre*. The reasoning here is so flimsy as scarcely to require any answer. It is a fact universally admitted, that, among the various nations of the North, the first Christians, however erroneously, thought it necessary to please the heathen so far as to retain the ancient names of their festivals.

His only remaining argument is, that "concerning this imaginary goddess the whole of antiqnity is silent." Let us inquire whether this assertion be well-founded.

Bochart observes that the name *Aestar* or *Easter* alludes to *Astarte*, the goddess of the Phenicians. Geograph. Saer. Lib. i. c. 42. p. 751. The similarity of the name, if not of the worship, might be the reason why Tacitus says that part of the Suevi sacrificed to *Isis*. Pars Suevorum et Isidi sacrificat. De Mor. German. In the island of Cyprus, Isis was worshipped as Venus; Apul. Metam. ap. Banier Mythol. l. vi. c. 1. There seems to be no good reason, indeed, to doubt that Astarte was the Isis or Venus of the Egyptians. Plutarch and Lucian, among the ancients, held this opinion: and it has been espoused by many learned moderns, as Seldon, Marsham, Le Clerc, &c.

A festival, of the same kind with that of Osiris and Isis in Egypt, was celebrated by the Phenicians in honour of Adonis and Venus, or Tammuz and Astarte; and at the very same season. Both first mourned for the dead, and rejoiced as if there had been a resurrection. But, as Banier observes, the most decisive circumstance is, that the Egyptians, during the celebration of their festival, used to set down upon the Nile an osier basket, containing a letter, which, by the course of the waves, was carried to Phenicia, near Byblos; where it no sooner arrived, than the people gave over their mourning for Adonis, and began to rejoice on account of his return to life. Thus, there was a fellowship between Egypt and Phenicia, in the observation of this festival.

The Venus of the Northern nations was called Frea, or Frigga. She was also worshipped as the Earth. Hence some have remarked the similarity between *Frea* and *Rhea*, the name by which the Lydians and other people of Asia Minor acknowledged the Earth. As Isis was the wife of Osiris, and Astarte of Adonis, Frea was the wife of Odin, one of the great gods of the Northern nations. The name Odin may be originally allied to *Adon*, *Lord*, both in Hebrew and Phenician; whence the name of the Greek Adonis. Baal and Adonis seem to have been originally the same, as both words have the same meaning. Thence Baal and Ashtaroth are joined together, Judg. ii. 13. signifying the deities otherwise called Adonis and Venus.

As there is such similarity between the name of Odin and that of Adonis, there is no less between another by which Frea was known and that of Astarte. For she was called *Astargydia*, or the goddess of love. Hence an Icelandic writer says; *Venus er their, kalla Astargydia;* i. e. "Venus, whom they call the goddess of love." And another; *Grimm vopn Astargydia sa fa ei lett sar;* "The cruel weapons of Venus do not make slight wounds." V. Verel. Ind. vo. *Astargydia*. *Astar* is the word still used in Isl. for *love*. Mallet observes, that "it appears to have been the general opinion, that she was the same with the Venus of the Greeks and Romans, since the sixth day of the week, which was consecrated to her under the name of *Freytag*, Friday, or Frea's day, was rendered into Latin, *Dies Veneris*, or Venus's day." Northern Antiq. c. 6.

This idea is confirmed by an observation of Ihre; that April was called *Easter monath* from *Eostra*, the Venus of the ancient Saxons, in the same manner as this month is supposed to have been called *Aprilis*, by the Romans, from *Aphroditē*, one of the appellations of Venus. The name *Astargydia* is not

peculiar to the Isl. It is used in the same sense in Sw.; in which language *Astril* denotes Cupid; *Astarhita*, amor venereus, and *Astuin*, amasius.

Loccenius asserts that *Ostern* or *Easter*, among the ancient Germans, received its name from Venus, who was adored by them under the name *Astara*; and that they derived this false worship from the Assyrians. "Veneris festum quondam Germani circa ferias Paschales celebrarunt. Unde festum Paschatis adhuc, ut olim in gentilismo *Ostern* ab *Astara* Venere, quae Britannis *Easter* vel *Aestar* dicitur, appellant. *Astara* autem olim quoque fuit Assyriorum Venus, cujus idololatria ab illis ad Germanos migravit." Antiquit. Sueo-Goth. p. 24.

It is not improbable that the name *Frea* may have been originally derived from Heb. *parah*, fructuosus, fecundus fuit, foetavit; or *parahh*, germinavit, whence *pirhah*, puberty; as Heb. *Ashtoreth* and Goth. *Astar* may both be traced to Heb. *ashtarah*, foetus; fecundation being supposed to be peculiarly under her charge. Ihre, however, derives *Astargydia* and its cognates from Su.G. *Ast*, love.

Isl. *astrad* is rendered, consilia ex amore profecta; as would appear from *ast*, love, and *rad*, counsel. Olai Lex. Run. *Estrid*, Wormius observes, is a female name still frequently used among the Danes; Fast. Danic. p. 42. *Astrid*, the same name, according to a different orthography, occurs very often in Sturleson's Heimskringla, or History of the Norwegian kingdom.

We have already observed, that *Isis* was undoubtedly the Venus of the Egyptians, as their *Osiris* corresponded to Adonis, the *Odin* of the North. Now, it deserves to be mentioned, that Odin was also called *As*, which in pl. is *Asir*, the designation given to the principal gods of the Northern nations. The Etruscans called God *Aesar*, *Esar*, although some view this also as a pl. noun; the Arabs *Usar*. The Egyptians denominated the Sun *Esar*, *Eswara*, *Useri*, *Oisori*, *Oisheri*. In the Hindostanee, the name of God is *Eeshoor*; in the language of the *Aire Coti*, or ancient Irish, *Aosar*. V. Ihre, vo. *As*, and Vallancy's Prospect. vo. *Aos*. "*Astoreth*," says the latter ingenious writer, "pronounced *Astore*, is applied to a beautiful female, a Juno, a Venus." Introd. p. 15.

PAITHMENT, *s.* The ground, the soil.

In Aperill amang the schawis scheyn,
Quhen the *paithment* was clad in tendyr greyn;
Plesand war it till ony creatur,
In lusty lyff that tym for till endur.
Wallace, viii. 935. MS.

This seems to be merely a metaph. use of *pavement*, E. pron. *paidment*, S.B.

PAITLATTIS, *s. pl.*

Sic skaith and scorne, sa mony *paitlattis* worne,
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 44. st. 13.

Lord Hailes seems to view it as the same with E. *partlet*, which, he says, is a woman's ruff. According to Skinner, the latter is rather a napkin or neck-kerchief. It might perhaps be some sort of *bandeau* for the head, as Fr. *patellette* denotes the broad piece of leather which passes through the top of a headstall, Cotgr. Arm. *patelet*, however, according to Bullet, is a bib for children. Sibb. explains it *ruff*, viewing "Fr. *poitral (pectorale)* a cover for the neck and breast," as the origin.

This surely cannot be a corruption of O.E. *paltoke*, apparently a cloak or mantle.

Proude priests come with him, mo than a thowsand,
In *paltokes* and piked shoes, and pissers long kniues;
Comen agayne conscience, wyth conetyse they helden. *P. Ploughman*, Hh. 4. a.

This word is perhaps from Su.G. *palt*, a garment; though immediately from Fr. *palletoc*, "a long and thick pelt, or cassock," Cotgr.

PALAD, *s.* The head. V. PALLAT.

PALAVER, *s.* Idle talk, unnecessary circumlocution, S.

One might suppose some affinity to Fr. *baliverner*, "to cog, foist, lie, talk idly, vainly, or to no purpose;" Cotgr. The similarity of MoesG. *filuwaird*, multiloquium, is also singular. The term has, however, been generally deduced from Hisp. *palabra*, a word, whence Fr. *palabre*, used as *parole*, Cotgr. This, it is supposed, is originally a Moorish term. Fr. *palabre* is used to denote the disgraceful present, which must be made to the petty Mohammedan princes, on the coast of Africa, on the ground of the slightest umbrage, real or pretended, which is taken at any of the European powers.

To PALAVER, *v. n.* To use a great many unnecessary words, S. "to flatter," Grose's Class. Dict.

To PALE (a cheese), *v. a.* To make an incision into a cheese by a circular instrument, for the purpose of judging of its quality by the part scooped out, S.

Demure he looks; the cheese he *pales*;
He prives, it's good; ca's for the scales.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 479.

Flandr. *poel-en*, *pol-en*, excavare, suffodere; Kilian.

PALE, *s.* The instrument used for trying the quality of a cheese, S.

PALYARD, *s.* A lecher; a knave, a rascal.

——— That Hermit of Lareit,
He put the commoun pepill in beleue,
That blind gat sicht, and cruikit gat their feit;
The quhilk the *Palyard* na way can appreue.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 76.

Fr. *paillard*, id. *Pailliard*, a scoundrel. V. Grose's Class. Dict.

PALYARDRY, *s.* Whoredom.

Eschame ye not rehers and blaw on brede
Your awin defame? hawand of God na drede,
Na yit of hell, prouokand vtheris to syn,
Ye that list of your *palyardry* neuer blyn.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96. 41.

PALL, PEAL, *s.* "Any rich or fine cloth, particularly purple," Rudd.

Thai plantit doun ane pailyeoun, upon ane plane lee,
Of *pall* and of pillour that proudly wes picht.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 1.

For the banket mony rich claith of *pall*
Was spred, and mony a bandkyn wounderly wrocht.
Doug. Virgil, 33. 14.

It seems to be the same word that is written *peal*.

"A *peal* of gold set with precious stones,—— was hung about the king's head, when he sat at meat." Pitscottie, p. 155.

He "also commanded her to take what hingers, or tapestry-work, and *peals* of gold and silk, as she pleased, or any other jewels in his wardrobe." Ibid. p. 159.

Rudd. seems to derive it from Lat. *pall-ium;* but Sibb. more properly refers to "Scand. *pell*, panni serici genus; Theot. *phelle*, pannus pretiosus, *pfeller*, purpura, Fr. *palle*, *poile*." Isl. *pell*, indeed, denotes cloth of the most precious kind; textum pretiosum; *pells klaedi*, vestes ex tela ejusmodi, pretio et materia maximi aestimata. It is sometimes distinguished from silk; *Klaeddos i pell oc silki*, Verel. Ind. Wachter, however, thinks that it properly signifies silk, C.B. *pali*, id. Hence, he subjoins, L.B. *pallium* pro panno serico saepissime apud Cangium, et in Glossa Peziana; vo. *Pfell*.

O.Fr. *paile* denoted cloth of silk.

Monlt m'a donè or et argent
Pierres et *pailes* d'Orient.

Roman de Partonopex, MS. ap. Du Cange, vo. *Paliosus*.

PALLACH, PALLACK, *s.* 1. A porpoise, S. *pellack*, E. Delphinus phocaena, Linn.

"A *Palach*, a great destroyer of salmon." Sibb. Fife, p. 129. V. PELLACK.

2. Used metaph. for a lusty person, S.B. Hence it is expl. "fat and short, like a porpoise." Gl. Shirr.

The second chiel was a thick, setterel, swown [swollen] *pallach*." Journal from London, p. 2.

PALLALL, PALLALLS, *s.* A game of children, in which they hop on one foot through different triangular spaces chalked out, driving a bit of slate or broken crokery before them. From the figures made, it is also called *the beds*, S.

This seems to be originally a game of this country. In E. at least it is called *Scotch hop* or *Hop-Scotch*.

"Among the school-boys in my memory there was a pastime called *Hop-Scotch*, which was played in this manner: A parallelogram about four or five feet wide, and ten or twelve feet in length, was made upon the ground, and divided laterally into eighteen or twenty different compartments which were called *beds;* some of them being larger than others. The players were each of them provided with a piece of a tile, or any other flat material of the like kind, which they cast by the hand into the different beds in a regular succession, and every time the tile was cast, the players business was to hop upon one leg after it, and drive it out of the boundaries at the end where he stood to throw it; for, if it passed out at the sides, or rested upon any of the marks, it was necessary for the cast to be repeated. The boy who performed the whole of this operation by the fewest casts of the tile was the conqueror." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 286.

Our word, from its form, may perhaps claim a Fr. origin.

PALLAT, PALAD, *s.* The head, the crown of the head or scull, S.

Hys *pallat* in the dust bedowyne stude,
And the body bathyn in the hate blude
Enee ouerweltis——
Doug. Virg. 337. 43.

——Ye maid of me ane ballat,
For your rewarde now I sall brek your *pallat*.
Maitland Poems, p. 317.

Mr. Pinkerton oddly renders this, "cut your throat."

His peilet *palad* and unpleasant pow,
They fulsome flocks of flies doth overflow,
With wames and wounds all blackned full of blains.
Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 23.

Palet is used in the same sense, O.E.

Inglis-men sall yit to-yere
Knok thi *palet* or thou pas,
And mak the polled like a frere;
And yit es Ingland als it was.
Minot's Poems, p. 31.

Rudd. says; "I very much incline to think that the E. *pate*, and the S. *pallat*, are originally the same." Perhaps because of its globular form, from O.E. *pellet* a ball, (Arm. Fr. *pelote*,) for which *bullet* is now used. A round head is called a *bullet-head*, S.

PALLET, *s.*

Upon thair brest bravest of all,
Were precious pearls of the East,
The rubie *pallet* and th' opall,
Togither with the amatist.
Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 11.

Fr. *pelotte*, q. a ball of ruby.

PALLET, *s.* A skin, properly a sheep's skin not dressed, S.B. from the same origin with E. *felt*, *pelt;* Lat. *pell-is*, Belg. *velt*, id. Su.G. *palt* a garment.

PALM-SONDAY, *s.* The sixth Sabbath in Lent, according to the Romish ritual; or that immediately preceding Easter, S.

This ilke schip sone takyn wes
Ewyn upon the *Palm-Sonday*,
Before *Pasch* that fallis ay.
Wyntown, ix. 25. 69.

It was denominated by the church of Rome, because of palm-branches being carried, in commemoration of those that were strewed in the way, when our Saviour entered into Jerusalem. V. Du Cange, vo *Dominica*, p. 1601. A.S. *palm sunnan daeg*. V. Mareschall. Observ. in Vers. A.S. p. 531.

PALM, PALME, *s.* The index of a clock or watch, S.

"Mens dayes are destributed vnto them like houres seuerallie diuided vpon the horologe: Some must live but till *One*, another vnto *Two*, another vnto *Three;* The *Palme* turneth about, and with its finger pointeth at the houre: So soone as man's

appointed houre is come, whether it bee the first, second, or third, there is no more biding for him." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 519.

Fr. *paulme*, the palm of the hand, used, it would seem, as *hand*, when applied to an index.

PALTRIE, *s.* Trash. V. PELTRIE.

PALWERK, *s.*

Her hode of a herde huwe, that her hede hedes,
Of pillour, of *palwerk*, of perre to pay.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 2.

This may denote *work* made with *spangles*; Fr. *paille*, id.

PAMPHIL, *s.* A square inclosure made with stakes; also, any small house, Aberd.; apparently the same with *Paffle*, q. v.

To PAN, *v. n.* To agree, to correspond.

For say and promeis quhat they can,
Thair wordes and deides will never *pan*.
Maitland Poems, p. 220.

Perhaps from A.S. *pan*, a piece of cloth inserted into another.

PAN, *s.* A hard impenetrable sort of crust below the soil, S. *till*, *ratchel*, synon.

"Towards the hills; it is a light black soil, and under it an obstinate *pan*. Owing to this *pan* in some places, and the clay bottom in others, the fields retain the rains long." P. Deskford, Banffs. Statist. Acc. iv. 360.

"In many places a black *pan*, hard as iron ore, runs in a stratum of two or three inches thick in the bottom of the clay, and about 8 or 9 inches below the surface, which in a rainy season keeps the water floating above, prevents early sowing, and sometimes starves the seed in the ground." P. Kilmuir E. Ross, Statist. Acc. vi. 184.

Perhaps from Teut. *panne*, calva, q. the skull of the soil.

PANASH, *s.* A plume of feathers worn in the hat.

There lyes half dozen elnes of pig-tail,
There his *panash*, a capon's big-tail.
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii. 8.

Fr. *panache*, *pennache*; from Lat. *penna*.

To PANCE, PANSE, PENSE, *v. n.* To think, to meditate.

Of perals *pance*; and for sum port provyde;
And anker sicker quhar thow may be sure.
Lord Thirlstane, *Maitland Poems*, p. 161.

"While as the king is musing & *pansing* vpon the greatnes of the benefit,—he bursteth foorth in these voyces of praise and thankesgiuing: *What shall I say?*" Bruce's Eleven Serm. Sign. L, 1. a.

Thay *pens* not of the prochene puir,
Had thay the pelf to part amang thame.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 105.

O.Fr. *pans-er*, mod. *panc-er*, *pens-er*; perhaps from Lat. *pend-o*, *pens-um*, to weigh in one's mind.

PAND, *s.* A pledge, synon. *wad*.

——Quhilk is the *pand* or plege, this dare I say,
Of pece to be kepit inviolate.
Doug. Virgil, 375. 14.

My hairt heir I present.——
Quhilk is the gadge and *pand*
Maist suir that I can geif.
Maitland Poems, p. 265.

Here it is used as synon. with *gage*, that kind of pledge which knights were wont to give, who engaged their honour that they would fight.

Belg. *pand*, Germ. *pfand*, Alem. *pfant*, *fant*, Su.G. *pant*, Isl. *pant-ur*, id. *pant-a*, pignorare, C.B. *pan*, also a pledge. Ihre thinks that Lat. *pign-us* has been diffused through Europe.

Schilter views *pfant*, arrhabo, as the root of *pfennig*, a penny; because it was customary to give a piece of money as an earnest.

PANDOOR, *s.* A large oyster, S.

"These caught nearest to the town are usually the largest and fattest; hence the large ones obtained the name of *Pandoors*, i. e. oysters caught at the *doors* of the *pans*. The sea water, a little freshened, is reckoned the most nourishing to oysters. This may be the reason why those caught near to the town and shore are so large. P. Preston-pans E. Loth. Statist. Acc. xvii. 70.

PANE, *s.* 1. Stuff, cloth.

——A palice of price plesand allane,
Was erectit ryelly, ryke of array,
Pantit and apparalit prowdly in *pane*;
Sylit semely with silk, suthly to say.
Houlate, iii. 3. MS.

2. Perhaps, a piece.

He geif him robe of palle,
And *pane* of riche skinne,
Ful sket.
Sir Tristrem, p. 35.

It may, however, be used in the same sense as by Holland.

A.S. *pan*, lacinia, pannus; "a jagge, a pieee." Fr. *panne de soye*, stuff made of silk, S. *podesoy*. Lat. *pann-us* seems the general origin.

To PANE, *v. n.* To labour. V. PAYNE.

PANFRAY, *s.* A small riding horse.

"— Only the beast *panfray (or horse)* sall perteine to him, quhilk the Burges had (*the time of his deceis*). Burrow Lawes, c. 125. s. 4.

This is evidently corr. from Fr. *palefroi*, id. It should be read "the best panfray," *melior palfredus*, Lat.

To PANG, *v. a.* 1. To throng, to press, S.

Be that time it was fair foor days,
As fou's the house could *pang*,
To see the young fouk ere they raise,
Gossips came in ding dang.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 271.

2. To cram, in whatever way, S.

St. Andrews town may look right gawsy,
Nae grass will grow upo' her eawsey;—
Sin' *Sammy's* head, weel *pang'd* wi' lear,
Has seen the *Alma Master* there.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 76.

3. To cram, to fill with food to satiety, S.

Whan they had eaten, and were straitly *pang'd*,
To hear her answer Bydby greatly lang'd.
Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

Sibb. derives it from Sw. *pung*, MoesG. *pugg*, crumena. But the possession of a *purse* by no means necessarily implies that it is *crammed*. *B* and *p* being frequently interchanged, I would prefer *O.* Teut. *bangh-en*, in angustum cogere, premere, q. d. *be-anghen*, *be-enghen; banghe*, angustus, oppressus, Kilian.

PANG, *adj.* Crammed, filled with food.

Thair avers fyld up all the field,
They were sae fou and *pang*.
Scott, Evergreen, ii. 184.

PAN-KAIL, *s.* Broth made of coleworts hashed very small, thickened with a little oat-meal. There is no animal food, but generally a little butter, in it, S.

Formerly a superstitious rite pretty generally prevailed in making this species of broth, S.B. The meal, which rose as the scum of the pot, was not put in any dish, but thrown among the ashes; from the idea, that it went to the use of the Fairies, who were supposed to feed on it.

This bears a striking resemblance to a religious ceremony of the ancient Romans. In order to consecrate any kind of food, they generally threw a part of it into the fire, as an offering to the *Lares*, or houshold-gods. They were hence called *Dii Patellarii*. Plaut. ap. Adam's Rom. Antiq. p. 444. 445.

The Tartars, according to Marco Polo, have some similar customs. Before they eat, they anoint the mouths of their *Lares*, certain images which they call *Natigay*, with *fat* of their sodden flesh; and they cast the broth out of doors, in honour of other spirits, saying, that now their god, with his family, has had his part, and that they may eat and drink at pleasure. V. Harris's Voyages, i. 603.

PANNEL, *s.* Any person who is brought to the bar of a court for trial, S.

"The defender is, after his appearance, styled the *pannel*." Erskine's Instit. B. 4. T. 4. c. 90.

The word, although used by us in a peculiar sense, must be viewed as the same with *panel*, E. which denotes a schedule, containing the names of a jury who are to pass on a trial. Thus the phrase, *panel* of parchment is used; L.B. *panella*, probably from *panne* a skin, because parchment is made of skin, or *paneau*, a small square, from its form. Spelman unnaturally derives it from *pagina*, or rather *pagella*, supposing *g* to be changed into *n*.

PANNS, *s. pl.* Timber for the roofs of houses, Aberd.

Su.G. *takpanna* is used in a similar sense, as denoting shingles; tegula. Ihre mentions *paann* scandula; viewing Su.G. *paen-a*, to extend, as the general origin.

PANS, PANSE.

"That—vthers simpillar, of x. pund of rent, or fyftie pundis in gudis, haue hat, gorget, and a pesane with wambrasseiris and reirbrasseiris, and gluiffis of plate, breistplate, *pans* and legsplentis at the leist, or gif him lykis, better." Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 134. Edit. 1566. c. 120. Murray.

—"Gorget or pesane, with splentis, *panse* of mailyie, with gluvis of plate or mailyie." Acts Ja. V. 1540. c. 57. Edit. 1566. c. 87. Murray.

It seems to be the pl. of *pan*, as signifying a covering for the knee.

PANST, *part. pa.* Cured, healed.

Gif any patient wald be *panst*,
Quhy suld he lowp quhen he is lanst?
Cherrie and Slae, st. 36.

Curari infirmus cupiens—Lat. vers.

Fr. *pans-er*, *pens-er un malade*, Thierry. *Panser*, *pens-er*, "to dress, to apply medicines," Cotgr.

PANTENER, *adj.*

Bot God that maist is off all mycht,
Preserwyt thaim in hys forsycht,
To wenge the harme, and the contrer,
At that fele folk and *pantener*
Dyd till sympill folk and worthy,
That couth nocht help thaim self.——
Barbour, i. 462. MS.

He wyst, or all the land war wounyn,
He suld fynd full hard barganyng
With him that wes off Ingland King:
For thair wes nane off lyff sa fell,
Sa *pantener*, na sa cruell.
Ibid. ii. 194. MS.

It is changed to *oppressours*, Edit. 1620.

The term is used by R. Brunne.

A boye full *pantenere* he had a suerd that bote,
He sterte vnto the Cofrere, his handes first of smote.
Chron. p. 320.

It corresponds to Fr. *ribaud*. The words in the original are; Le Cofrere vn *ribaud* maintenant saisist, les mayns ly copayt.

Sir Robert the Brus sent to Sir Eymere,
& bad he suld refus that him had forsaken ilk a *pantenere*.
The traytours of hise that him had forsaken,
Thei suld to the Jewise, whan thei the toun had taken.
Ibid. p. 333.

"Rascal; *ilk a pantenere*, every scoundrel," Gl. Hearne.

I suspect that it is from O.Fr. *pautonnier*, Rom. Rose; "a lewd, stubborn, or saucy knave," Cotgr. V. PELTRY.

PANTOUN, *s.* A slipper.

He trippet quhill he tuir his *pantoun*.
A mirrear dance micht na man se.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 95.

Panton, as used in E., denotes a shoe for a horse, "contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel;" Johns. V. Seren.

I know not the origin; but can hardly think, with Sibb., that it is contr. from *pantouffel*. The latter term, being used in mod. E., does not properly belong to this work. But I may observe by the way, that Schilter seems to give the most natural etymon that I have any where met with. He derives Germ. *bantoffel*, Alem. *bain-tofel*, from *bain*, *ban*, the foot, and *tofel* a table. Proprie notat *tabulum* pedibus supposita, qualibus utebatur antiquitas.

PAP OF THE HASS, *s.* The uvula, S. denominated perhaps from its supposed resemblance of the nipple.

PAPE, PAIP, *s.* The Pope.

In-to the *Pape* is the honoure,
The state, the wyrschype, and the cure
Of the grettest governale.
Wyntown, v. Prol. 57.

The term occurs in O.E.

Sithen he went to Rome, as man of holy wille,
His sonne & he alle that yere with the *pape*
duelled stille.
R. Brunne, p. 20.

"Fr. Germ. Belg. *pape*, Lat. *pap-a*, Gr. πατ-πας, father, and in Homer *priest;*" Gl. Wynt.

PAPEJAY, PAPINGAY, PAPINGOE, *s.* 1. The popinjay, a parrot or parroquet. O.E. *popingay.*

Vnlike the cukkow to the philomene;—
Vnlike the crow is to the *papejay.*
King's Quair, iii. 37.

Of Caxtoun Doug. says;

His buk is na mare like Virgil, dar I lay,
Than the nyght oule resemblis the *papingay.*
Virgil, 7. 46.

Belg. *papegaai*, Fr. *papegay*, Dan. *papegoy*, Ital. *papagallo.* Becan has supposed that it is q. *gaia*, the *jay*, or *spotted pie*, of the *pope* or *priest*, *(paepe)* because of the high estimation in which this bird was held. V. *Pape-gaey*, Kilian.

2. The name given, in the West of S., to the mark at which archers shoot, when this is erected on a steeple, or any elevated place. Hence, it is applied to the amusement itself.

Kilwinning is the great resort for this amusement. The mark is a bird made of wood. This is called *the Papingo.* It is fastened on the battlement of the Abbey steeple.

"The one is a perpendicular mark, called a *Popingoe.* The *popingoe* is a bird known in heraldry. It is, on this occasion, cut out in wood, fixed in the end of a pole, and placed 120 feet high, on the steeple of the monastery. The archer, who shoots down this mark, is honoured with the title of *Captain of the Popingoe.* He is master of the ceremonies of the succeeding year, sends cards of invitation to the ladies, gives them a ball and supper, and transmits his honours to posterity by a medal, with suitable devices, appended to a silver arrow." P. Kilwinning, Ayrs. Statist. Acc. xi. 173.

The wings are so lightly fastened, as to be easily carried away from the body. To carry off these, is the first object. Afterwards the archers shoot at the body of the bird, and he who brings this down is pronounced victor. There is, however, another trial of skill for the captaincy during the following year.

That this has a Fr. origin, appears from the explanation given by Cotgr. of the word *Papegay.* "A Parrot, or popingay; also, a woodden parrot (set up on the top of a steeple, high tree or pole,) whereat there is, in many parts of France, a generall shooting once every yeare, and an exemption for all that yeare, from *la taille*, (the tax) obtained by him that strikes downe the right wing thereof, who is therefore tearmed *le Chevalier;* and by him that strikes downe the left wing, who is tearmed *le Baron;* and by him that strikes downe the whole popingay, who for that dexteritie, or good hap, hath also the title of *Roy du Papegay*, all the yeare following."

This custom was formerly used in England. Stow speaks of a large close called the Tazell, let in his time to the cross-bow-makers, wherein, says he, they used to shoot for games at the *Popinjay*, which, Maitland tells us, was an *artificial parrot.* History of London, Book ii. p. 482. ap. Strutt's Games and Pastimes, p. 42, N.

PAPINGO, *s.* A mark for shooting at. V. PAPEJAY.

To PAPLE, PAPPLE, *v. n.* 1. To bubble, or boil up like water, S.B. V. POPLE.

2. To be in a state of violent perspiration, Lanarks.

PAPPANT, *adj.* 1. Rich, rising in the world, Ang.

Fr. *popin*, spruce, dainty.

2. Rendered pettish by indulgence, S.B.

If radically different, perhaps from Teut. *poppen*, the dolls of children.

PAR, *s.* The Samlet, S. *Branlin, Fingerin*, Yorks.; not described by Linn.

—— The scaly brood
In myriads cleave thy crystal flood.
The springing trout, in speckled pride;
The salmon, monarch of the tide;
The ruthless pike, intent on war;
The silver eel, and mottled *par.*
Smollet's Ode to Leven Water.

"It is by several imagined to be the fry of the salmon; but Mr. Pennant dissents from that opinion.—These fish are very frequent in the rivers of Scotland, where they are called *pars.*" Encycl. Britan. vo. *Salmo.*

"I mean the samlet of Berkenhout, called upon the Wye a *skirling*, in Yorkshire a *branling*, in Northumberland a *rack-rider*, and in Scotland a *par;* this singular fish is said, by some, to be a mule, the production of a salmon with a species of trout; its tail, like that of the salmon, is forked, it never exceeds eight inches, and is not to be found but in such rivers, or their branches, where salmon frequent." Prize Essays, Highland Society of S. ii. 406.

To PAR, *v. n.* To decrease, to fail.

It is weyle knawyne on mony diuerss syde,
How thai haff wrocht in to thair mychty pryde,
To hald Scotlande at wndyr euirmair;
Bot God abuff has maid thar mycht to *par.*
Wallace.

This is merely a neut. use of the v. PARE, q. v.

PARAGE, *s.* Kindred, parentage, lineage. Fr.

Turnus hir askit cummyn of hie *parage*,
Aboue all vthir maist gudly personage.
Doug. Virgil, 206. 27.

PARAGON, *s.* A rich cloth anciently worn in S., and as would appear, imported from Turkey.

No proud Pyropus, *Paragon*,
Or Chackarally, there was none.
Watson's Coll. i. 28. V. DRAP-DE-BERRY.

Parangon de Venise. On nomme ainsi a Smyrne quelques unes de plus belles etoffes que le Marchands Venetiens y apportent. Dict. Trev.

To PARE, PAIR, PEYR, *v. a.* To impair.

Nor yit the slaw nor febil vnweildy age
May waik oure sprete, nor mynnis our curage,
Nor of our strenth to altere ocht or *pare*.
Doug. Virgil, 299. 29.

How may I succour the sound, semely in sale,
Before this pepill in plane, and *pair* noght thy pris? *Gawan and Gol.* iv. 8.

i. e. "not impair thy honour."

Peyr and *paire* are used in O.E.

"What profiteth it to a man, if he wynne al the world, and suffre *peyring* of his soul?" Wiclif, Matt. 16.

Your father she felled, through false behest,
And hath poysened popes, and *peyred* holy church. *P. Ploughman*, Fol. 13, b.

This is said of *Mede*, or *Reward*, an allegorical personage, representing corruption in the different orders of society.

Rudd. views this as the same with *pare* in the S. phrase, *to eik or pare*, addere vel demere. But it is certainly from Fr. *pire*, *pejeur*, worse; from Lat. *pejor*. Hence also *empir-er*, E. *impair*. V. APPAIR.

PARAMUDDLE, *s.* The red tripe of a cow or bullock, the atomasum, S.B.

To PARBREAK, *v. n.* To puke.

"I am one of those in whom Satan hath *parbreaked*, and spewed the spawne of all sorts of sinne." *Z.* Boyd's Last Battell, p. 165.

V. BRAIK, *v.* and BRAKING. *Par* is oddly prefixed, as if it were a word of Fr. or Lat. origin.

PAREGALE, PARIGAL, *adj.* Completely equal.

Yone tua saulis, quhilkis thou seis sans fale,
Schynand with elike armes *paregale*,
Now at gude concord stand and vnite.
Doug. Virgil, 195. 18.

Rudd. mentions O.Fr. *peregal*, a word which I have not found. More naturally from Fr. *par* and *egal*, q. equal throughout. Chaucer, *peregal*.

To PARIFY, *v. a.* To make equal, to compare; Lat. *par* and *fio*.

Orosius a-pon syndry wys
Tyl Babylone Rome *parifies*.
Wyntown, v. Prol. 2.

To PARIFY, *v. a.* "To protect," Gl. Wynt.

PARITCH, PARRITCH, *s.* The vulgar mode of pronouncing *porridge*, S. which has quite a different sense from that of the E. word, signifying hasty pudding.

—— Eithly wad I be in your debt
A pint of *paritch*.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 112.

But now the supper crowns their simple board,
The healsome *parritch*, chief o' Scotia's food.
Burns, iii. 178.

To PARK, *v. n.* To perch, to sit down. Fr. *perch-er*.

Ane on the rolkis pennakil *parkit* hie,
Celeno clepit, ane drery prophetes.
Doug. Virgil, 75. 54.

PARK, *s.* Improperly used for a wood; as, *a fir park*, S.

This is evidently from the idea of young trees being *inclosed* for their protection. A.S. *pearroc*, Su.G. C.B. *park*, properly denote an inclosure, whether by means of stone walls or hedges; from Su.G. *berg-a*, to defend, according to Wachter and Seren. The latter adds Alem. *perg-an*, tegere, munire.

PARK, *s.* A pole, a perch.

For al the Tuskane menye, as here is sene,
So grete trophee, and riche spulye hidder bryngis,
On *parkis* richelie cled with thare armyngis.
Doug. Virgil, 366. 43.

Fr. *perche*, Hisp. *perch-a*, Lat. *pertic-a*.

PARLE, *s.* Speech.

A tocher's nae word in a true lover's *parle*,
But, gie me my love, and a fig for the warl'.
Burns, iv. 55.

Fr *parler*, speech.

PARLOUR, *s.* "Conversation, debate," Pink.

Uprais the court, and all the *parlour* ceist.
Palice of Honour, ii. 26.

If this be the proper sense, it is from Fr. *parloire*, prattling, idle discourse. But it rather signifies assembly, public conference, from *parlouer*, a parliament, or assembly of estates; also a public conference, one held at such an assembly. This exactly corresponds to the idea suggested by the other word, *Court*.

PAROCHIN, *s.* Parish, S.

"That euery Paroch kirk, and sameikil boundes as sall be found to be a sufficient and competent *Parochin* theirfoir, sall have their awin Pastour, with a sufficient and reasonable stipend." Acts Ja. VI. 1581. c. 100, Murray.

Parichon occurs in the copy of an old Popish Prone, or form of bidding prayers. Hearne's Gl. to R. Glouc. p. 682. Hardynge uses *parishyn*, in the account which he gives of the Bishops and Clergy during the reign of Rich. II.

Lewed men they were in clerkes clothyng
Disguysed fayre, in forme of clerkes wyse,
Their *parishyns* ful lytle enfourmyng
In lawe deuyne, or els in God his seruice.
But right practife they were in couetise,
Eche yere to make full great collection,
At home in stede of soules correction.
Chron. Fol. 194, a.

Teut. *prochiaen-schap* curionatus, curia. Lat. *paroecia*. Gr. παροικια.

PAROCHINER, *s.* A parishioner.

"Many of the *Parochiners*, dwelling in rowmes of the parochine, so remote,—cannot have accesse and repair to the Paroche kirks," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1621. c. 5. Murray.

PARPANE, PERPEN, *s.* A wall in general, or a partition.

I thank yone courtyne, and yone *parpane* wall,
Cf my defenss now fra yon crewell beist.
Henrysone, *Chron. S.P.* i. 113.

"And what doth the multiplicatioun of sinne, bot hindreth our faith and perswasioun, and casteth a balk and a mist betwixt the sight of God & vs; and therefore the Prophet calleth it a *parpane*, whereby we are deprived of the sight of God quhilk wee haue in the Mediatour Christ." Bruce's Serm. 1591. I, 8, b.

"Bot gif thou build vp an *perpen* of thine awin making betwixt thee and him, then not he only, bot all his creatures shal be fearfull to thee, and readie to destroy thee." Ibid. T. 5, b.

Fr. *parpaigne*, *parpeine*, a buttress, or supporter of stone work; or *parpin*, a great lump of stone unsquared.

PARROK, *s.* A small inclosure, a little apartment, Dumfr.

A.S. *pearroc*, "septum, circus, clathrum, a park, a pound, a barre or lattice," Somner.

PARROT-COAL, *s.* A particular species of coal that burns very clearly, S.

"Besides these different seams, there is on the north parts of Torry, a fine *parrott coal*, in thickness 4 feet, which is very valuable, and is said to sell in the London market at a higher price than any other." P. Torryburn, Fifes. Statist. Acc. viii. 451.

PARSEMENTIS, PASMENTES, PASSMENTS, *s. pl.* "Livery coats wrought with divers colours, or overlaid with galoons or laces," Rudd.

Twyis sex childer followis ilk ane about,
In thare *parsementis*, arrayit in armour bricht:
The chiftanis warren equale of ane hicht.
Doug. Virgil, 146. 27.

Rudd. doubts, however, and apparently with reason, whether it does not rather signify partitions or divisions; especially as the phrase used by Virgil is, Agmine *partito* fulgent. He conjectures that it may be an error of the copier for *partiment*.

The word denoting livery, i. e. lace, or imitation of it, sewed on clothes, is properly written *Pasments*, q. v.

PARSENERE, *s.* A partner, colleague.

All this tyme Dyoclytyane
And his falow Maximiane
Of the empyre thretty yhere
Wes ane wyth othir *parsenere*.
Wyntown, v. 9. 638.

Fr. *parsonnier*, id. L.B. *pars-iare* to divide. *Partionarii*, coloni, qui ejusmodi praedium tenent. —Praeterea—ejusdem praedii seu feudi participes et domini. S. co-heirs, or those who have lands divided among them, are called *Portioners*.

PARTAN, *s.* The Common sea Crab, S. Ir. Gael.

"The philosophour Plutarque rehersis ane exempil of the *partan*, quhilk repreuit ane of hyr yong *partans*, because the yong *partan* vald nocht gang euyn furtht, bot rather sche yeid crukit, bakuart, and on syd. Than the yong *partan* ansuert, quod sche, Mother I can nocht gang of my auen natur as thou biddis me, bot nochtheles, vald thou gang furtht rycht befor me, than I sal leyrn to follou thy fut steppis." Compl. S. p. 249.

"Cancer marinus vulgaris, the common Sea Crab; our fishers call it a *Partan*; the male they call the *Carle* Crab, and the female the *Baulster* Crab." Sibb. Fife, p. 132.

PARTY, *s.* Part, measure, degree; Fr. *partie*.

Bot othyr lordis, that war him by,
Ameyssyt the King in to *party*.
Barbour, xvi. 134. MS. Chaucer, id.

PARTY, PARTIE, *s.* An opponent, an antagonist; Fr. *parti*.

Baith with swift cours and schuting so thay wirk,
Ilkane besy his *party* for to irk.
Doug. Virgil, 210. 48.

"The caus of his absens is the schortnes of tyme: and that he is denyit of his freindis & seruandis quha suld haue accompanyit him to his honour and suretie of his lyfe, in respect of the greitnes of his *partie*." Buchanan's Detect. E. iii, b.

This excuse was offered for the absence of the Earl of Lennox, when Bothwell was tried for the murder of Darnley.

PARTY, PARTIE, *adj.* Party-coloured, variegated.

Thus sayand, the *party* popil grane
Heildit his hede with skug Herculeane.
Doug. Virgil, 250. 50. V. PYK-MAW.

"Like Lat. varius," Rudd.

PARTICATE, *s.* A rood of land.

"One James Blair was taxed with one penny of the kingdom of Scotland, upon the ground of his half *particate* of land, for finding or furnishing one lamp, or pot, of burning oil, before the altar of the parish church of Hawick, in time of High Mass and Vespers, all holy days of the year, in honour of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and praying for the souls of the barons of Hawick, the founders of the lamp, and their successors." P. Hawick, Roxb. Statist. Acc. viii. 526, N.

L.B. *particata*. (V. Skene Verb. Sign. in vo.) from *pertica*, a road for measuring.

PARTYMENT, *s.* Division, party.

And eftir that the trumpet blew ane syng,
Than euery *partyment* bownis to thare stand,
And gan thare speris stik doune in the land.
Doug. Virgil, 411. 23.

Fr. *partiment*, a parting, dividing; L.B. *partiment-um*, partitio, divisio.

PARTISMAN, *s.* A partaker, a sharer; q. partsman, Rudd.

PARTLES, *adj.* Having no part, free, deprived of; the same with PAIRTLES.

Gyve ony hapnyd hym to sla,
That to that iowch ware bwndyn swa;
Of that privylege evyr-mare
Partles suld be the slaare.
Wyntown, vi. 19. 36.

PARTRIK, PAIRTRICK, PERTREK, *s.* A partridge, S. Tetrao perdix, Linn. corr. from Fr. *perdrix*.

The cur or mastis he haldis at smale auale,
And culyeis spanyeartis, to chace *partrik* or quale.
Doug. Virgil, 272. 2.

The Airne and the Goshalk syne,
That dentely had wont to dyne
On *Pairtrick* or on Pliuer,
With feir thair famin wes foryet.
Burel, *Watson's Coll.* ii. 25.

Thair was Pyattis, and *Pertrekis*, and Plevaris anew.
Houlate, i. 14 MS.

PARURE, *s.* Ornament, trimming.

The Byschape Waltyr———
Gave twa lang coddis of welwete,—
Wyth Twnykil, and Dalmatyk,
Albis wyth *Parurys* to tha lyk.
Wyntown, ix. 6. 154.

Fr. *parure*, id. L.B. *paratura*, ornatus, opus Phrygium; Du Cange.

PAS, Pase, *s.* Easter. V. Pays.

PAS, *s.* 1. Division of a book.

In this next *pas* yhe sal se
Qwhat Empriowre fyrst tuk Crystyantè.
Wyntown, v. 9. Rubr.

2. A single place in a book, a passage.

"Attouir it is to be notit of this *pas* of scripture abone rehersit the seueir & rigorus sentence of almychtie God, that cumis vpon thaim quhilkis stubournlie, and proudelie dissobeyis the deliberatioun, & jugement of sic as God hes appoyntit to be jugis vpon all materis brocht in debait concernyng the law of God." Kennedy of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractine, p. 16.

"Notheles he fortifiit his wickit heresy be thre score of *passis* of scripture allegit be hym." Ibid.

It is used, as Mr. MacPherson has observed, by R. Brunne.

Whan Philip tille Acres cam, litelle was his dede,
The Romance sais grete skam, who so that *pas* wille rede. P. 157.

Mr. MacPherson has also observed, that it has a different meaning, p. 175.

Sithen at Japhet was slayn fanuelle his stede,
The romance tellis grete *pas* ther of his douhty dede.

As used in the two former examples, it is evidently the same with L.B. *pass-us*, locus, auctoritas, Du Cange; a place or *passage* in a work. Langland uses the L.B. word *passus* for dividing his *Vision*. In the last quotation, it may be from Fr. *pas*, a step or measure, q. great part.

To PASE, *v. a.* To poise. V. Pais.

PASH, *s.* The head, rather a ludicrous term. *A bare pash*, a bare or bald head, S. "*A mad pash*, a mad-brains, Chesh." Gl. Grose.

I wily, witty was, and gash,
With my auld felni pauky *pash*.
Watson's Coll. i. 69.

—Some were grieving, some were groaning;—
Some turning up their gay mustachoes,
And others robbing [rubbing] their dull *pashes*.
Cleland's Poems, p. 66.

Ramsay, alluding to his trade as a peruke-maker, says;

I theck the out, and line the inside
Of mony a douse and witty *pash*,
And baith ways gather in the cash.
Poems, ii. 365.

PASMENTS, *s. pl.* 1. Stripes of lace or silk sewed on clothes; now used to denote livery; pron. *pessments*, S.B.

"That nane of his Hienes subjectes—use or weare—ouy begairies, frenyies, *pasments*, or broderie of gold, silver, or silk." Acts Ja. VI. 1581. c. 113. V. Begairies.

2. Metaph. for external decorations of religion.

"Time, custom, and a good opinion of ourselves, our good meaning, and our lazy desires, our fair shews, and the world's glistering lustres, and these broad *passments* and buskings of religion, that bear bulk in the kirk, is that wherewith most satisfy themselves." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 46.

Fr. *passement*, lace; Teut. id. limbus intextus, fimbria praetexta;—aurea, argentea, aut serica fila intertexta, Kilian; perhaps from Teut. *pass-en*, to fit, to adapt; *pas*, fit.

To Pasment, *v. a.* To deck with lace.

—"These, who being clothed in coarse rayment, are ashamed to be seene among these who are *pasmented* with gold." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 620.

PASSINGEOURE, *s.* A passage-boat, a ferry-boat.

Vnlefull war, and ane forbodin thing,
Within this *passingeoure* ouer Styx to bring
Ony leuand wicht.
Doug. Virgil, 177. 18.

PASTANCE, *s.* Pastime, recreation.

Quhat gudlie *pastance*, and quhat minstrelsie!
Palice of Honour, i. 32.

Fr. *passetemps*.

PASUOLAN, *s.* A small species of artillery; Fr. *passevolant*.

"Mak reddy your cannons,—murdresaris, *pasuolans*, bersis," &c. Compl. S. p. 64.

PAT, *pret.* of the v. To Put.

Feir *pat* my hairt in sic a flocht,
It did me much mischief.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 47.

PATH, *s.* A steep and narrow way, S. V. Petil.

PATHIT, *part. pa.* Paved.

The fare portis alsua he ferlyt fast,—
The large stretis *pathit*, by and by
The bissy Tyrianis laborand ardently.
Doug. Virgil, 26. 12.

Teut. *pad*, semita, via trita; from *pad* vestigium, in its primary sense, palma pedis. This word *pathit*, S. properly refers to a foot-path beaten hard by the *feet* of passengers.

PATIENT OF DEATH, *s.* A throe, a struggle, one of the agonies that precede dissolution, S.

Probably corr. from *passion*, suffering, agony. To denote mortal agony the Fr. say, *Il souffre mort et passion*.

To PATIFIE, *v. a.* To make known, to manifest; literally, to lay open, Lat. *patefio*.

"Beside that commoun light, and supernaturall vnderstanding, hee hath *patified* him selfe to vs be ane heauenlie light, and supernaturall vnderstanding." Bruce's Eleven Serm. Sign. P. 3. a.

PATRELL, *s.* "The poitrell, or breast leather of a horse, S. the tie," Rudd.

For euery Troiane perordour thare the Kyng
With purpour houssouris bad ane cursoure bryng,
Thare brusit trappouris and *patrellis* reddy boun.
Doug. Virgil, 215. 24.

Fr. *poitrail*, L.B. *pectorale*.

Sibb. conjectures that it probably signifies "also some defensive covering for the neck of a war horse." This seems the sense in the following passage.

—— Eurialus with him tursit away,
The riall trappouris, and mychty *patrellis* gay,
Quhilkis were Rhamnetes stedis harnessyng.
Doug. Virgil, 288. 49.

"The poitrinal, pectoral, or breast plate, was formed of plates of metal rivetted together, which covered the breast and shoulders of the horse; it was commonly adorned with foliage, or other ornaments engraved or embossed." Grose's Milit. Antiq. ii. 260. O.E. *poytrelle*. V. Note, ibid.

PATRON, *s.* A pattern.

Maistir Jhon Blayr that *patron* couth rasaiff,
In Wallace buk brewyt it with the layff.
Wallace, ix. 1940. MS.

i. e. he received the description formerly given, as sent from France. For that is here called *patron*, which in ver. 1908, is called *descriptioune*. What the E. call *pattern*, is in S. invariably, in vulgar language, pronounced *patron*. This might at first seem to be a corr. of the E. word. But the E. word is itself the corr.; from Fr. *patron*, id. This is merely the Fr. word, signifying a patron, a protector, as used in its secondary sense. And the transition is exceedingly natural. For nothing is more common than to propose him as a *pattern*, to whom we look up for patronage.

To PATTER, *v. a.* To repeat in a muttering sort of way without interruption, to repeat as one who has learned any thing by rote.

Sum *patteris* with his mowth on beids,
That hes his mind all on oppressioun.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 40, st. 3.

Before the people *patter* and pray.
Chaucer, Rom. Rosc.

In some places of E. they yet say, in derisory language, *to patter* out prayers. V. PITTER-PATTER.

This term has been generally and very naturally deduced from the first word of the *Pater*-noster: Arm. *pater-en*, to repeat the Lord's prayer. Seren. however mentions Sw. *paetra*, Arm. *patter-en*, as synon.; deriving them from Isl. *patte*, puer, q. to imitate the language of boys.

PATTERAR, *s.* One who repeats prayers, who is engaged in the acts of devotion.

Preistis suld be *patteraris*, and for the pepyl pray,
To be Papis of patrymone and prelatis pretendis. *Doug. Virgil*, Prol. 239, a. 8.

i. e. Priests, who should, &c.

PATTERING, PATTRING, *s.* Vain repetition.

Prudent S. Paul dois mak narratioun,
Tuitching the divers leid of everie land,
Sayand thair bene mair edificatioun,
In five wordis that folk dois understand,
Nor to pronounce of wordis ten thousand,
In strauge langage, sine wdit not quhat it menis:
I think sic *pattring* is not worth twa prenis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 17.

PATTLE, PETTLE, *s.* A stick with which the ploughman clears away the earth that adheres to the plough, S.

I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
Wi' murd'ring *pattle*.
Burns, iii. 146.

This seems the same with E. *paddle*, as used to denote something resembling a shovel; C.B. *pattal*.

To PAUCE, *v. n.* To prance with rage; or to take long steps, in consequence of that stateliness which one assumes when irritated, S.B. perhaps from Fr. *pas*, E. *pace;* or in allusion to the capers made by a mettlesome horse.

PAUCHTIE, PAUGHTY, *adj.* 1. Proud, haughty, S.

With hairt and mynd I luif humilitie;
And *pauchtie* pryd rycht sair I do detest;
But with the heich yet man I heichlie be:
Or with that sort I sall na sit in rest.
Maitland Poems, p. 153.

"A boon, a boon, my father deir,
A boon I beg of thee!"
"Ask not that *paughty* Scottish lord,
For him you ne'er shall see."
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 10.

When trees bear naithing else, they'll carry men,
Wha shall like *paughty* Romans greatly swing
Aboon earth's disappointments in a string.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 326.

2. Petulant, saucy, malapert. This is the more general sense, S. It suggests the idea of conduct more contemptible and disgusting than even that which flows from haughtiness; being usually applied to persons of inferior rank who assume ridiculous airs of importance.

Scarce had he shook his *paughty* crap,
When in a customer did pap.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 456.

A pauchty answer, a saucy reply. *A pauchty dame*, a petulant woman, S.

Perhaps Belg. *pochg-en*, to vaunt, to brag, is allied; *ge-poch* boasting, *pochger* a boaster.

PAVEN, PAUUAN, *s.* "A grave dance, brought from Spain, in which the dancers turned round one after another, as peacocks do with their tails, whence it has received its name;" Dict. Trev. i. e. Fr. *pavane*, from *paon* Lat. *pavo*, *-onis*, a peacock.

We sall leir you to daunce,
Within ane bonny littill space,
Ane new *paven* of Fraunce.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 183.

—"*Pauuans*, galyardis, turdions," &c. Compl. S. p. 102.

In Dict. Trev. a more particular account of it may be found. Dr. Johns. seems to have mistaken its nature, when, after Ainsworth, he defines it "a kind of light-tripping dance."

The ingenious Editor of the Compl. observes, that "the words *pavie* and *paw* seem to be contractions of this technical name." V. next word.

PAVIE, PAW, *s.* Lively motion of whatever kind, S. 1. It is used to denote the agile exertions of a rope-dancer.

"The 10 of Julii, ane man, sume callit him a juglar, playit sic sowple tricks upon ane tow, qlk

wes festinit betwix the top of St. Geill's Kirk steiple and ane stair beneathe the crosse, callit Josias close heid, the lyke was nevir sene in this countrie, as he raid doune the tow, and playit sa maney *pavies* on it." Birrell's Diarey, Dalyell's Fragments, p. 47.

"*To play sic a pavie*, or *paw*, is a common expression in the south of Scotland;" Gl. Compl. p. 361. In this sense the Editor quotes a passage, in which *paw* is left by Ritson as not understood.

The durk and door made their last hour,
And prov'd their final fa', man;
They thought the devil had been there,
That play'd them sic a *paw* than.
Battle of Gillicrankie, *Ibid.*

For some of such had play'd a *pavie*,
Though all the cables of the navie
In one, should pass through needles-eye,
Whiggs still would doubt their honesty.
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 72.

2. A ridiculous or fantastic air, a mighty flourish; as in bodily motion, or in the mode of doing courtesy, S.

He was well versed in court modes,
In French *pavies*, and new coin'd nods,
And finally, in all that can
Make up a compleat pretty man.
Cleland's Poems, p. 47.

"He came in with a great *pavie*," i. e. He entered the apartment with a great many airs. It is used to describe the manners of a fribble. V. Pawis.

3. Transferred to rage; from the violent and ridiculous motions one sometimes makes under its influence, S.

Both *paw* and *pavie* may be contr. from *paven*, according to the conjecture mentioned under that word. But in this case, it must have been from a misapprehension of the proper meaning of *paven*. I suspect, indeed, that *paw* is merely Fr. *pas* a step, and *pavie*, *pas vif*, a quick step, a lively motion, a term perhaps borrowed from the change of step in military manoeuvres.

PAUIS, Pavis, *s.* 1. A large shield.

Ane balen *pauis* coveris thare left sydis,
Maid of hart skyunis and thik oxin hidis.
Doug. Virgil, 235. 1. Caetra, Virg.

Rudd. in his Gl. renders *balen*, "belonging to a whale." If this be the passage referred to, the only one indeed in which I have observed the epithet, he is certainly mistaken. For the *caetra* was a target or buckler made of the ounce's or buffaloe's skin; used by the Africans and Spaniards. Scutum loreum, quo utuntur Afri et Hispani; Serv. in Virg. Now, *balen* seems to signify, belonging to a skin, q. pelliceus, from Su.G. Isl. *baelg*, Germ. *balg*, a skin of any kind.

It is this kind of shield which W. Britto is supposed to describe.

Hunc praecedebat cum parma garcio, sub qua
Nil sibi formidans obsessos damnificabat
Assidue, poterat nec ab illis damnificari,
Asseribus latis dum parma protegit ipsum,
Quam nexu *taurina* tegit septemplice *pellis*.
Philipp. Lib. 10. V. Du Cange.

2. A testudo, used in assaulting the walls of a fortified city.

The Volscaners assemblit in ane sop,
To fyll the fowsyis, and the wallis to slop:
All samyn haistand with ane *pauis* of tre
Heissit togiddir, above thare hedis hie
Sa surely knyt, that manere enbuschment
Semyt to be ane clois volt quhare thay went.
Doug. Virgil, 295. 5. also l. 24.

The term *pauis* is extended to this, because they were

Vnder the volt of *targis*——l. 26.

"The *pavais*, *pavache*, or *tallevas*, was a large shield, or rather a portable mantlet, capable of covering a man from head to foot, and probably of sufficient thickness to resist the missile weapons then in use. These were in sieges carried by servants, whose business it was to cover their masters with them, whilst they with their bows and arrows shot at the enemy on the ramparts. As this must have been a service of danger, it was that perhaps which made the office of scutifer, or shield-bearer, honourable, as the mere carrying of a helmet or shield on a march, or in a procession, partook more of the duty of a porter than that of a soldier.——Under the protection of the pavaches, workmen also approached to the foot of the wall in order to sap." Grose's Military Antiq. ii. 257.

"*Pavashes*—were also used at sea to defend the sides of the vessels, like the present netting of our ships of war; this defence was called a *pavisade*, and may be seen in the representation of antient ships." Ibid.

Hence it is mentioned as one of the means of nautical defence employed by our ancestors.

"Boitis man, bayr stanis & lyme pottis ful of lyme in the craklene pokis to the top, and *paueis* veil the top vitht *pauesis* and mantillis." Compl. S. p. 64.

Here *paueis* is also used as a v. *Mantil* is the same with *Mantlet* mentioned by Grose, in his description of the *pavais*.

Fr. *pavois*, Ital. *pavese*, L.B. *pavas-ium*, *paves-ium*, *paves-is*, *paves-us*, *paves-ius*, &c. Gr. B. παβετζιον. C.B. *pafais*. Menage, in his usual way, by a very severe distortion, derives the word from Lat. *parma*. V. Rudd. Gl. Borel more rationally deduces it from Ital. *paveso*, Sp. *pavez*, Fr. *pave*, a covering. According to Boxhorn, C.B. *pafais* is formed from *pwys* to strike, and *aes* a shield, because it receives the strokes. V. Wachter, vo. *Puffen*.

The soldiers, who carried shields of this kind were called, L.B., *pavisarii*, *pavexarii*, *pavesiatores*, Tho. Walsingham, Edw. III. Fr. *pavessiers*, *pavescheurs*, Froissart, iv. 13. sometimes *pavoisiers*.

PAUK, *s.* Art, a wile, S.

Prattis are repute policy and perrellus *paukis*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 37.

Callander refers to Belg. *paiken*, to coax, to wheedle; Ancient Scot. Poems, p. 19. But I find no vestige of this word in any Lexicon. V. the adj.

PAUKY, PAWKY, *adj.* 1. Sly, artful, S. "Arch, cunning, artful, North;" Gl. Grose.

The *pauky* auld carle came o'er the lee,
Wi' mony gude e'ens and days to me.
Callander's A.S. Poems, p. 1.

Pauky, witty, or sly, in word or action, without any harm or bad designs; Gl. Rams. This word does not indeed, in its modern use, properly denote that kind of design which has a hurtful tendency. But it appears to have been softened in its signification. For there seems no reason to doubt that it is from A.S. *paec-an*, *paecc-an*, decipere, mentiri; whence *paeca*, deceptor. Thus it originally denoted that deception which implies falsehood, or lying. The E. terms *packing*, *patcherie*, and *packe*, as they are nearly allied in sense, seem to acknowledge the same origin.

——You hear him *cogge*, see him dissemble,
Know his grosse *patchery*, loue him, feede him,
Keepe in your bosome, yet remaine assur'd
That he's a made-up villaine.
Timon of Athens.

——What hath bin seene
Either in snuffes, and *packings* of the dukes,
Or the hard reine which both of them hath borne
Against the olde king.
King Lear.

On this passage Mr. Steevens observes; "*Packings* are underhand contrivances. So in Stanihurst's Virgil, 1582.—'With two gods *packing*, one silly woman to cozen.' We still speak of *packing* juries." V. Divers. Purley, ii. 368.

Some have a name for thefte and bribery,
Some be called crafty, that can pyke a purse,—
Som lidderous, som losels, som naughty *packes*,
Som facers, som bracers, som make gret cracks.
Skelton, p. 15. Edit. 1736.

Mr. Tooke traces these words to the A.S. verb. Had he been acquainted with our S. terms, he might justly have given them in confirmation of his etymon.

2. As applied to the eye, it signifies, wanton, Ang. It does not seem to admit this sense as used by Ramsay.

——But Mary Gray's twa *pawky* een
They gar my fancy falter.
Poems, ii. 224.

PAUSTIE, *s.* V. POUSTIE.

To PAUT, *v. n.* To paw, to strike the ground with the foot, to stamp, S. "To kick; as to *paut* off the bed-clothes. Yorks." Gl. Grose.

The term is used metaph., in allusion to the prancing of a horse, in the following passage:

Up starts a priest and his hug head claws,
Whose conscience was but yet in dead thraws,
And did not cease to cave and *paut*,
While clyred back was prickt and gald.
Cleland's Poems, p. 66.

PAUT, *s.* A stroke on the ground with the foot; *He gae a paut with his fit*, he stamped on the ground, S.

Pant seems erroneously used for *paut* by Kelly. "She has an ill *pant* with her hind foot," S. Prov., "signifying that such a woman is stubborn. Taken from cows who kick when they are milked," p. 297.

Teut. *pad*, *patte*, Sw. *pota*, Fr. *patte*, the paw of a beast, whence the idea is borrowed. Kilian mentions Gr. πατεω, calco, as synon.

PAW, *s.* Quick motion. V. PAVIE.

PAWIS, *s. pl.* Parts in music. Lord Hailes.

Remane with me, and tarry still,
And se quha playis best thair *pawis*,
And lat fillok ga fling her fill.
Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 204.

From the allusion to music, or perhaps rather to dancing, it is here used for the part which one acts, in a general sense; from Fr. *pas*, a step. V. PAVEN, and PAVIE.

PAWN, *s.* A narrow curtain fixed to the roof, or to the lower part, of a bed, S.

Belg. *pand*, a lappet, a skirt.

PAWN, PAWNE, PAWNIE, *s.* The peacock.

The papingo in hew
Excedis birdis all;
The turtill is maist trew;
The *pawne* but peregal.
Maitland Poems, p. 142.

The paynted *pawn* with Argos eyis,
Can on his mayock call.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 2.

Pitscottie writes it *pawnie*. The mod. pron. is *pownie*, S.B. V. BRISSEL-COCK.

Fr. *paon*, Lat. *pavo*, *onis*; C.B. *payn*, *poin*, *pauon*, Corn. *paun*, Arm. *païn*, id. Lhuyd.

PAWNS, *s. pl.* The timbers, in a thatched roof, which extend from the one gable to the other; being placed under the *cabers*, and supporting them, Ang. synon. *bougars*.

Perhaps from Fr. *panne*, used in *panne de bois*, the piece of timber that sustains a gutter between the roofs of two houses, Cotgr.

PAWMER, *s.* A palm tree; Fr. *palmier*.

—Hys handis maid rycht lik till a *pawmer*,
Off manlik mak, with naless gret and cler.
Wallace, ix. 1920. MS.

Naless, i. e. nails. This is a strange metaphor. But thus the Minstrel intimates that the hands of Wallace were large and well spread.

PAWMER, *s.* One who, in going from place to place, makes a shabby appearance, or wears a dress so threadbare as to convey the idea of poverty, S.

This has evidently had its origin from *Palmer*, a pilgrim who had been in the holy Land, after pilgrimages came into contempt, in consequence of the superior light of the Reformation. According to Dr. Johns., the *palmer* received his name from the *palms* which he bore, when he returned from Palestine. Seren. gives the same etymon. But Ihre deduces Isl. *palmare* (peregrinator, *wandringman* Sw. Verel.) from Su.G. *palm* contus, fustis. They received this name, he says, because they set out on their journey with no other provision than a staff; whence Fr. *prendre le bourdon*, to set out on such a pilgrimage.

Spiut, swerd, oc mangen palm,
The af staden med sik baro.
Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre.

i. e. "They carried with them, from the city, javelins, swords, and many *poles*."

"Foreign writers," he adds, "commonly assert, that staves of this kind received their name from the wood of the palm tree, which was brought home [during the crusades] in token of the victory gained over the infidels." If the last assertion be true, both etymons run into one; with this difference, however, that Ihre supplies us with an intermediate link, in the use of the word *palm*, as transferred from the palm tree to a large staff.

To PAWMER, *v. n.* To go from place to place, in an idle way, without any determinate object, S. V. the *s.*

PAWMIE, PANDIE, *s.* A stroke on the hand with the ferula; a word well known in schools, S. from Lat. *palm-a*, the palm of the hand; synon. *Luffie*, q. v.

To PEAK, PEEK, *v. n.* 1. To peep, to speak with a small voice resembling that of a chicken, S.

2. To complain of poverty, S. synon. *peenge*. Hence the prov. phrase; "He's no sae puir as he *peaks*."

Isl. *puk-ra*, insusurrare, occulte agitare, is perhaps a cognate term. Hence *puk-r* mussitatio, occulta factio, G. Andr.

PEAK, *s.* A triangular piece of linen, used for binding the hair below a child's cap or woman's *toy*, Ang. probably denominated from its form as resembling a *peak*, or point of a hill.

PEARIE, *s.* That instrument of play used by boys, S. in England called a *pegtop*.

It seems to have been named from its exact resemblance of a *pear*. The *humming-top* of E. is in S. denominated a *French pearie*, probably as having been originally imported from France.

PEARLIN, *s.* A species of lace, made of thread, S.

Then round the ring she dealt them ane by ane,
Clean in her *pearlin* keek and gown alane.
Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

—We maun hae *pearlins*, and mabbies, and cocks. *Song*, *Ibid.* p. 137.

It is most probably the same that is meant in the following statute.

"That no person of whatsoever degree, shall have *pearling*, or ribbening, upon their ruffes, sarkes, napkins, and sockes: except the persons before priviledged. And the *pearling*, and ribbening,—to be of those made within the kingdome of Scotland." Acts Ja. VI. 1621. c. 25. Murray.

This is distinguished from "gold-smiths worke, stones, and *pearles*," in the next paragraph.

PEAT-MOW, *s.* The dross or dust of peats, S.B.

"Our great gilligapous fallow o' a coach-man turned o'er our gallant cart amon' a heap o' shirrels an' *peat-mow*." Journal from London, p. 3.

Perhaps allied to Su.G. *mo*, terra sabulosa, et prae ariditate sterilis. V. MOWE.

PEATSTANE, *s.* The stone at the top of the wall of a house, which projects, and with which the angle towards the chimney begins, S.

PECE, *s.* A vessel for holding liquids.

And vtheris (quhilk war ordanyt for sic notis)
The warme new blude keppit in coup and *pece*.
Doug. Virgil, 171. 47.

It occurs in Ywaine and Gawin.

A capon rosted brocht sho sone,
A clene klath, and brede tharone,
And a pot with riche wine,
And a *pece* to fil it yne.
Ritson's E. M. Rom. i. 33.

Fr. *piece*, id. "as S. *a piece of wine*, i. e. Hogshead," Rudd.

To PECH, PEACH, (gutt.) *v. n.* To puff, to labour in breathing, to pant, S. *hech*, synon.

—Quhair sic wer wont brauely to mak thame bowne,
With Lord or Laird to ryde to burrowis towne;
Quhair sic wer wont at all games to be reddy,
To schuit or loup, for to exerce thair body;
Now mon thay work and labour, *pech* and pant,
To pay thair Maisters maillis exorbitant.
L. Scotland's Lament. Fol. 5; b.

This term expresses the sound emitted from the breast, which indicates oppression or great exertion.

—Straight a grumbletonian appears,
Peching fou sair beneath a laid of fears:—
"Wow! that's braw news," quoth he, "to make fools fain."
Ramsay's Poems, i. 53.

He *peching* on the cawsey lay,
O' kicks and cuffs weel sair'd.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 29.

"He will tye the burthen of them on their owne backes, whilest they grone and *peach*." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 188.

Sibb. views this as formed from the sound. But it is radically the same with Sw. *pick-a*, to pant, Seren. Dan. *pikk-er*. These verbs properly denote the palpitation of the heart; Germ. *poch-en*, id.

PECH, *s.* The act of breathing hard.

He gaif ane greit *pech* lyk ane weill fed stirk.
L. Scotl. Lament. Concl.

PECHAN, *s.* The crop, the stomach, Ayrs.

An' tho' the gentry first are stechin,
Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their *pechan*
Wi' sauce, ragouts, and sicklike trashtrie,
That's little short o' downright wastrie.
Burns, iii. 4.

PECHLE, *s.* (gutt.) A parcel or budget carried by one in a clandestine sort of way, Loth.

Most probably a dimin. from the same origin with E. *pack*, Su.G. *packa*, Isl. *piack-ur*, sarcina. Germ. *paecklin* fasciculus.

PEDDIR, PEDDER, *s.* A pedlar, a travelling merchant.

The pirate preissis to peil the *peddir* his pak.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238. b. 9.

"Ane *pedder* is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bearis ane pack or creame vpon his back, quha are called beirares of the *puddill* be the Scottesmen of the realme of Polonia, quhairof I saw ane great multitude in the towne of Cracowia, anno Dom. 1569." Skene Verb. Sign. vo. *Pede-pulverosus*.

Rudd. deduces it from Fr. *pied*, Lat. *pes*, the foot; because they commonly travel about on foot. Perhaps rather immediately from L.B. *ped-are*, pedibus metiri, or *pedar-ius*, nudis ambulans pedibus.

To PEEL, Peil, *v. a.* To equal, to match, to produce any thing exactly like another, Loth. S.O.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *peyl-en* to measure, because in barter one quantity is given as an equivalent for another.

Peel, Peil, *s.* A match, an equal, Loth. S.O.

"Shew me the *peil* of that," Gl. Sibb.

In time of peace, he never had a *peel*,
So courteous he was, and so genteel.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 158.

PEEL, *s.* A pool, the pron. of S.B.

Sae she escapes by favour of her heels,
And made nae stop for scrabs, or stanes, or *peels*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

PEEL, *s.* A place of strength. V. Pele.

PEELIE, *adj.* Thin, meagre, S.

Perhaps q. having the flesh peeled off the bones, Fr. *pelé*. I am not certain, however, that it does not also include the idea of *paleness*.

To PEENGE, Pinge, *v. n.* 1. To complain, to speak in a querulous tone, to whine, S. pron. *peenge*.

A bytand Ballad on warlo wives,
That gar thair men live *pinging* lives.
Flemyng, *Evergreen*, 2. 51. Rubr.

2. To pretend poverty, S. *to mak a puir mouth*, synon.

In the first sense, it might seem allied to Su.G. *weng-a*, id. S. *whinge*, *v* or *w* being often used for *p* in Goth.; in the latter, to Teut. *pynigh-en*, cruciare, affligere. It seems doubtful if the term, in the passage quoted above, does not denote a state of thraldom or oppression, including also the idea of murmuring under it.

To PEEP, *v. n.* To complain, to pule. V. Pepe, *s.*

To PEER, *v. a.* To equal, S.

O that's the queen o' woman kind,
And neer a ane to *peer* her. *Burns*, iv. 395

Fr. *pair*, a match.

PEERIE, *adj.* Little, small. *A peerie foal*, a small bannock or cake, Orkn. Shetl.

PEESWEIP, Peeweip, *s.* A lapwing, S.

"*Tringa vanellus*, Linn. Lapwing, *Teuchit*, *Peesweep*." P. Luss, Dunbartons. Statist. Acc. xvii. 251.

Perhaps corr. from E. *pewet*, or formed, as this may originally have been in Teut. *piewit*, from the cry. This bird, however, is in Sw. called *wipa*, *kowipa*, Dan. *vibe*, *kivit*.

To PEG *off*, or *away*, *v. n.* To go off quickly, Loth. Dumfr. perhaps corr. from cant E. *pike off*, to run away; Grose's Class. Dict.

PEG, *s.* A stroke, Loth. Dumfr. Isl. *piack-a*, frequenter pungo.

PEGIL, *s.* The dirty work of a house. *Working the pegil*, Ang. is synon. with acting the *scodgie*, S.

As *scodgie* seems to be a corr. of Su.G. *sko-swen* a servant who puts on the shoes of his master, *pegil* may denote the employment of a young person, to whom the dirtiest part of the work is commonly allotted; from Isl. *pijke*, juvencula, puella, Su.G. *poike* puellus; either from Isl. *peige* juvencus hos et parvus, G. Andr.; or Pers. *peik* a lacquey.

PEGRALL, Pygrall, *s.* Petty, paltry.

Ane *pegrall* thief, that steilis a cow,
Is hangit; bot he that steilis a bow
With als mekill geir as he may turss,
That theiff is hangit be the purss.
Lyndsay's S.P.R. ii. 164.

And cheiflie Mortoun, and Lochlevin be name,
That of his bluide resavit the *pygrall* pryce,
So with the silver sall ye have the schame.
Maitland Poems, p. 233.

This refers to the money received for treacherously delivering up the Earl of Northumberland.

"Corr. from *beggar*, q. beggral;" Gl. Sibb. But this is quite improbable. Isl. *pekill* evidently signifies what is little; *pekillhufa*, a small coif or cap, capitium parvum; G. Andr.

PEIL, *s.* A place of strength. V. Pele.

To PEILE, Pele, *v. a.* *To packe or peile fish.*

—"Fra twa houris efter nune, to sax houris at euin, it sall not be lesum to by, pak or *pele* fische, bot that all our Soucrane Lordis liegis, at the saidis tymes of day, may be seruit of all maner of fische, and by the samin for thair siluer, for sustentatiounis of thair house, and seruing of the cuntrie about." Acts Ja. V. 1540, c. 78. Edit. 1566. *Peile*, Skene, c. 98.

More than a century ago, the sense of this term seems to have been lost.

"By the 84th act Parl. 1503, and 24th act 1633, the merchants must only *pack and peil* at free burghs: Now, loading and unloading is the same thing with packing and peiling. This was denied by the Dukes Advocates, who called "packing," the stowing of goods in packs, and "peiling," they did not agree what it meant; some thought it was the furring of goods like a pile of wood." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 81.

We might view *peil* as allied to Teut. *peghel*, Belg. *peyl*, the capacity or measure of a vessel; *peghel-en*, *peyl-en*, to measure; metiri vasis capacitatem; and thus consider the phrase as probably of Belg. origin. For *huering-pakkery* is a place where herrings are packed up in barrels and salted anew. But I am inclined to think that it is the same with the E. v. *pile*, "to heap, to coacervate." I prefer this sense, because *peling* is not confined to fish, but extended to other goods, as wool, hides, &c.

—"That na persoun vse pakking nor *peling* of woll, hydis, nor skinnis, lose nor laid, outwith fre burgh and priuilege thairof." Ibid. c. 88. Edit. 1566.

I am not certain, however, whether *peling*, *peiling*, may not signify, pairing, adjusting to one size; which is generally attended to in packing fish in barrels. V. Peel, *v.* and *s.*

PEILD, *adj.* Bald.

"Q. *peeled*, from *peil*, to rob. Fr. *piller*;" Gl. Sibb. Here two etymons seem conjoined, nei-

ther of which is the true one. For Fr. *pelé* is presently used in the sense of *bald; pieled*, Shaksp. id.

PEILOUR, *s.* A theif. V. PELOUR.

To PEYNE, *v. a.* To forge. V. PENE.

To PEYR, *v. a.* To impair. V. PARE.

PEIRS, *adj.* "A sky colour, or a colour between green and blue," Rudd.

—— Behaldand thame sa mony diuers hew,
Sum *peirs*, sum pale, sum burnet, and sum blew.
Doug. Virgil, 401. 1.

Chaucer *perse*, "skie-coloured, of a blewish grey," Tyrwhitt.

O.Fr. *pers, perse*, caesius, glaucus; c'est un azur couvert et obscur qu'on pretend etre venu de Perse, ou de coleur de pêche Persienne. Dict. Trev.

To PEIS, PEISS, PESE, *v. a.* To assuage, to appease; according to Rudd.

——— And quhen he spak all ceissit,
The heuinlie hie hous of goddis was *peissit*.
Doug. Virgil, 317. 4.

Rudd. mentions O.Fr. *paise* as the origin, a word I cannot find in any dictionary. But as *silescit* is the term used by Virg., *peissit* properly signifies, was made, or became silent; corresponding to Fr. *s'appaiser*, as used by R. Stephens. Terent. Dum hae silescunt turbae, *S'appaisent et cessent*. Dict. Latinogallic. A. 1538. vo. *Silesco*.

PEYSIE-WHIN, *s.* The E. Greenstone; Sw. *groensten*, Germ. *grunstein*, Ang.; called *peasie-whin* in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

It has received its name from the resemblance of the spots in it to *pease*, Ang. pron. *peyse*.

PELE, PEYLL, PEILL, PEEL, PAILE, *s.* A place of strength, a fortification.

—— At Lythkow was then a *pele*,
Mekill, and stark, and stuffyt wele
With Inglis men; and wes reset
To thaim that, with armuris or met,
Fra Edynburgh wald to Strewelyn ga.
Barbour, x, 137. MS.

The site of this fortification at Linlithgow is still called *the Peel*.

——— Men assayit mony wyss,
Castellis and *peyllis* for to ta.
Barbour, x. 147. MS.

The Castele of Saynct Andrewys town,
And sere *Pelys*, sum wp, sum down,
This Edward, sa gret a lord wes then,
That all he stwffyd with Inglis men.
Wyntown, viii. 28. 91.

On Gargownno was byggyt a small *peill*,
That warnyst was with men and wittaill weill,
Within a dyk, bathe closs, chawmer, and hall.
Wallace, iv. 213. MS.

This name is given to a Roman *castellum* at Kirkintilloch.

"At this town there is another fort upon the wall, called the *Peel*." Gordon's Itin. Septent. p. 54.

The term occurs in O.E., and is written *pele, pell, pile*.

The Romancer it sais, Richarde did mak a *pele*
On kastelle wise, all wais wrouht of tre fulle welle. *R. Brunne*, p. 157.

Here it is described as a wooden building.

Chaucer uses the term *pell*.

God saue the Lady of this *pell*,
Our owne gentill Ladie Fame.
House of Fame, iii. 220.

Urry has this note. "A house, a cell. Sp. and Sk. f. a pallace." But it is evidently used as equivalent to *castell*, the designation previously given to this house.

—— It astonieth yet my thought,
And maketh all my witte to swinke,
On this *Castell* for to thinke.
——— All was of stone of berile,
Both the Castell and the Toure.
Ibid. ver. 88. 97.

Where *piles* be pulled down apace,
And stately buildings brought to ground;
The Scots, like loons, void of all grace,
Religious precepts sore did wound.
Battle of Floddon, ver. 144.

Lambe has the following note on this passage. "In Lancashire, there is an old fort called the *Pile* of Fouldery. *Peel*, as it is called in Scotland, is a small castle, *Bastillon*, or *Bastle*; in French, *Bicocque*, which Cotgrave calls a little paltry town, hold, or fort, not strong enough to hold out a siege, nor so weak as to be given up for words." P. 34.

Bower uses *municipium* as corresponding to *Pele*. Hoc in anno *municipium* de Linlithgw, quod Anglicè *Pele* vocatur, per regem Angliae constructum est. Scotichr. Lib. xii. c. 1.

Municipium, in the dark ages, was generally thus understood. The only sense given of it by Du Cange is, *castrum, castellum muris cinctum*.

A *Pele*, according to the proper sense of the term, was distinguished from a Castle, the former being wholly of earth. Such is the account given by Lesly, when describing the manners of the Scots Borderers. "They give themselves little concern," he says, "though their buildings, which are but huts and cottages, be burnt. For they construct for themselves stronger towers, of a pyramidal form, which they call *Pailes*, entirely of earth, which can neither be burnt nor overthrown, without great exertion on the part of the assailants." De Orig. Scot. p. 57—58. Aedificia, &c.

L.B. *Pela* is used in ancient MSS. for a tower or castle. Thus, in a charter of Henry IV. of England, A. 1399, it is said. "De gratia nostra speciali et ex certa scientia nostra, dedimus et concessimus eidem Comiti Northumbriae insulam, Castrum, *Pelam* et dominium de Man.—Castrum, *Pelam* et dominium predicta una cum regaliis." Rymer. Foed. Tom. viii. p. 95. ap. Du Cange.

Pelum is used in the same sense, in a charter of Edward III. concerning Scotland. "Quod custodes omnium aliorum castrorum, *Pelorum* et fortalitiorum, in dicta terra Scotiae, et alii in eis ad fidem nostram commorantes, eadem castra, *Pela* et fortalitia libere et absque perturbatione qualibet exire." Rymer. Foed. Tom. iv. p. 686. Du Cange seems to think that this is originally the E. word *pile*. If so, we must trace it to A.S. *pil*, moles, cumulus, acervus. Bullet, however, gives *pill* as a Celtic word, signifying a castle, a fortress.

PELL, *s.* A soft, lazy, lumpish person, S.B. often conjoined with an adj.; as *lazy pell, nasty pell*, Ang.

Perhaps from Teut. *pelle*, a husk, as the E. word *slough* is sometimes used S. as a reproachful term in a similar sense.

PELLACK, PELLOCK, *s.*

"There are likewise a great number of little whales, which sweem through these isles, which they call spout-whales, or *pellacks*;—and they tell us it is dangerous for boats to fall in among them, lest they be overturned by them." Brand's Descr. Orkn. p. 48.

This seems to be the *palach* of Sibb., now called *pellock*, S. the porpoise or sea-hog, Delphinus phocaena, Linn.

"A species of sea animals, most destructive of the salmon, are almost every summer found in numbers, playing in the Clyde off the Castle. These are called buckers, *pellocks*, or porpoises." P. Dunbarton, Statist. Acc. iv. 22. V. BUCKER.

"This firth [of Forth] is rycht plentuus of coclis, osteris, muschellis, selch, *pellok*, mereswyne, & quhalis." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 9.

Here he does not adhere to the Lat. of Boece. He distinguishes the *pellock* from the *mereswyne*, or what we now call the porpoise, because, in his time, the latter name seems to have been confined to the Dolphin. V. MERESWYNE.

Gael. *pelog*, id.

PELLOCK, *s.* A ball, a bullet.

Pellokis paisand to pase,
Gapand gunnys of brase,
Grundin ganyeis thair wase,
That maid ful gret dyn.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 12.

i. e. "weighty bullets." It occurs also, Acts Ja. V. 1540. c. 73. V. CALMES.

Corrupted from Fr. *pelote*, *pelotte*, a ball, C.B. *pel*, id.

PELLOTIS, *s. pl.*

Veneriall pastoris in vomiting thair faith,—
Filling thair purses with the spirituall grathe,
Plucking the *pellotis* or ever the scheip be slane.
Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent. ii. 303.

This must mean *skins*; E. *pelt*, a skin; Fr. *pellet-ier*, a skinner.

PELOUR, PEILOUR, *s.* A thief.

Be I ane Lord, and not lord-lyk,
Than every *pelour* and purs-pyk
Sayis, Land war bettir warit on me.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 62. st. 3.

Pylore, Pillour, O.E.

Without pitie, *pylore*, pore men thou robbedst,
And bar hyr bras at thy backe, to Calleis to selle.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 14. b.

i. e. Carried their money to Calais, to dispose of it there.

Chaucer *pillour*, id. and *pille*, to rob; *pylle*, Gower, Conf. Fol. 60. b.; Fr. *pilleur*, a ravager, *pill-er*, to rob, to plunder. Hence E. *pillage*. Lat. *pil-are*, *expil-are*, *compil-are*, id. *Pilare* et *compilare*, qui Graece originis....Graeci enim fures *piletas*. This, from Du Cange, in Dict. Trev. is ascribed to Festus. But it is given as the language of Paulus Diaconus, Auctor, Lat. Ling. p. 367. 51.

PELT, *s.* A term of reproach.

The cuff is well wared that twa hame brings;
This proverb, foul *Pelt*, to thee is applyit:
First spyder of spite, thou spews out springs.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 12.

This may be equivalent to "foul *skin*." It may, however, be traced to Su.G. *pilt*, Isl. *pillt-ur*, a boy; whence *pilt-skapr*, loose morals, nequities; because, according to Ihre, youth is more prone to wickedness.

PELTIN-POCK, *s.* V. PAIKIE, *s.* 1.

PELTRY, PALTRIE, *s.* Vile trash; a term of contempt applied to any thing, S.

Sic *peltrie* was nevir sene.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 7.

"Gif a man's heart be set vpon the geare of this warld, vpon the *paltrie* that is in it, greedines commandeth that man, as ordinarlie, and mair constantlie, nor any maister is able to command his seruand." Bruce's Eleven Serm. Sign. Y. 4. a.

"Away with these fantasticke reuelations of the Anabaptistes.—The Spirite of Jesus shall abhorre that trashe and *peltrie*." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 418.

Su.G. *paltor*, old rags. This Ihre derives from *palt*, a shirt or smock. But Teut. *palt*, a fragment, is preferable. Hence Su.G. *palt-byke*, a beggar, Ital. *paltone*, *paltonniere*, Fr. *pautonnier*, id. and perhaps *palleteaux*, pieces of cloth for mending an old garment; Rom de la Rose. This, or Teut. *pelterije*, pelles, is a more natural origin for E. *paltry*, mean, than *poltron*, from which Dr. Johns. derives it.

PELURE, PILLOUR, *s.* Costly fur.

This Jhon the Ballyol dyspoylyd he
Of all hys robys of ryaltè.
The *pelure* thai tuk off hys tabart,
(*Twme Tabart* he wes callyt eftyrwart)
And all othire insyngnys,
That fel to kyngis on ony wys,
Bathe scepter, swerd, crowne, and ryng.
Wyntown, viii. 12. 19.

Her hode of a herde huwe, that her hede hedes,
Of *pillour*, of palwerk, of perre to pay.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 2.

Langland uses *pelure*, evidently in the same sense.

I loked on my lefte halfe, as the lady me taught,
And was ware of a woman, worthelich clothed,
Purfiled with *pelure*, the finest vpon erthe.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 8. a.

Shal no sergeant for his seruice, wear no silke howne
Ne no *Pelure* in his cloke, for pleadynge at the barre.
Ibid. Fol. 16. a.

"Fr. *pelure*, peeling, paring," Gl. Wynt. This can scarcely be the origin. *Pelurae* occurs, Fleta, L. 2. c. 14. rendered *pelles* by Du Cange. The word may be from L.B. *pelipar-ius*, *peliper-ius*, a currier, a preparer of skins, *p* being changed to *v*, as in the O.E. v. *ipelvred*.

Har manteles wer of grene felwet,
Ybordured with gold, ryght well ysette,
Ipelvred with grys and gro.
Launfal, Ritson's E. M. Rom. i. 180.

Launfal yn purpure gan hym schrede,
Ipelvred with whyt ermyne.
Ibid. p. 187.

It must be observed, however, that Teut. *palure*, which so nearly resembles our word, is used with greater latitude; insigne gestamen. Kilian mentions *liureye*, livery, nota centurialis, as synon. Alem. *pellele*, by some rendered *pelliculae*, is by others expl. texta pretiosa, from Goth. *pell*, id. our *pall*. Schilter says; Dicitur etiam *pfeler, pfeller*. In Voc. Lat. Germ. coccinus, *rot pfellor*.

PENCH, PENCHE, *s.* 1. Belly, paunch.

Swa live thir lyars, and thair lawis allane,
Packand thair *penche* lyk Epicurianis.
Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent. ii. 307.

2. *Penches*, pl. the common name for tripe, S.

PEND, *s.* 1. An arch, any kind of vault; as the arch of a bridge, a covered gateway, S.

——— Thai yon image framit,
Aboon the *pend* quhilk I defend.——
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 360.

2. It is used to denote the arch of heaven.

Begaried is the sapphire *pend*
With spraings of skarlet hew,
And preciously from end to end,
Damasked white and blew.
Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 387.

The word has no affinity with Gael. *pen*, a high mountain. It is evidently borrowed from the manner in which arches are built, the stones being in a *pendent* form; Lat. *pend-ere;* Fr. *pend-re*.

PENDE, *s.* A pendant.

The fey girdil hie sette did appere,
With stuthis knaw and *pendes* schinand clere.
Doug. Virgil, 447. 37.

Bulla, Virg. The term used by Doug. refers to the convex or arched form of the Roman *bulla*. Speaking of pendants, Rudd. says, " S. we call them *pendles*." The latter is merely Fr. *pendille*, " a thing that hangs danglingly," Cotgr.

PENDICE *of a buckle*, that part of it which receives and fastens the one latchet, before the shoe be straitened by means of the other, S. q. something that *hangs* from the buckle.

PENDICLE, *s.* A pendant; L.B. *pendiclum*.

" But that which is the great *remora* to all matters is the head of Strafford: as for poor Canterbury, he is so contemptible that all casts him out of their thoughts, as a *pendicle* at the Lieutenant's ear." Baillie's Lett. i. 251.

PENDICLE, *s.* 1. A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm, or let separately by the owner, S.

" Most of the farms have cottages, whence they obtain assistance in hay-time and harvest. Besides these, there are many *pendicles (praediola)* partly let off the farms, and partly let immediately by the proprietor." P. Kettle, Fife, Statist. Acc. i. 379.

2. Applied to one church dependent on another.

" It was called in ancient times the parsonage of Stobo.—It was a parsonage, having four churches belonging to it, which were called the *Pendicles* of Stobo, viz. the church of Dawick," &c. P. Stobo, Tweedd. Statist. Acc. iii. 330.

The word evidently denotes any thing depending on another. L.B. *pendicularis* is used in the latter sense. " Intra Ecclesiam S. Francisci in editiori loco fabricata est *Pendicularis* capella." V. S. Stanisl. ap. Du Cange.

PENDICLER, *s.* An inferior tenant, S.

" The parish also abounded with *pendiclers*, or inferior tenants. These, therefore, with the cottagers, together with a considerable number of families employed in the coal-mines,—contributed much to the multiplication of the inhabitants." P. Denino, Fife, Statist. Acc. xi. 357. N.

To PENE, PEYNE, POYNE, PYNE, *v. a.* To beat out, to forge.

Amang thame self thay grisly smethis grete
With mekle force did forge, *peyne*, and bete.
Doug. Virgil, 258. 24.

——— The sikkir helmes *penys* and forgis out.
Ibid. 230. 21.

The hidduous Ciclopes forgit furth and draue,—
The glowand irne to wel and *poyne* anone.
Ibid. 257. 25.

Sum *pynis* furth ane pan boddum to prent fals plakkis.
Ibid. 238. b. 50.

Rudd. derives this word from Fr. *pen-er*, to toil, or *poinçonn-er*, to prick or stamp with puncheons, &c. But it is undoubtedly allied to Su.G. *paen-a*, to extend, *paena ut en ting*, rem aliquam in latum deducere; Ihre. This learned writer observes, that some view this as the root of *panna*, a term used to denote a variety of things which are concave in their form. Verelius mentions Isl. *paen-a*, as signifying to strike with a hammer; *paen-at*, that which is thus struck; *pentar-ar*, those who beat metals into thin plates, as coppersmiths, those who work in the mint, &c. Lundius very naturally derives Germ. *paening, pfenn-ig*, a penny, from Isl. *paen-a*, cudere, signare; to strike. Not. ad Verel. Ind. p. 1.

PENHEAD, *s.* The upper part of a *mill-lead*, where the water is carried off from the dam to the mill, S.

" Depones, That they take in water from the river Don, at the intake or *penhead* of the meal-mill, for their whole operations of bleaching and driving their machinery." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, &c. 1805, p. 229.

" That the mill-lead of said field may be about four feet broad near to the *penhead*, and about a foot of water deep at that place in general." Ibid. p. 235.

A.S. *penn-an, pynd-an*, includere, to inclose. Hence E. *pen, pin-fold*, according to Seren. from Su.G. *pinne*, clavus ligneus; q. to hedge in with pins of wood.

To PENNY, *v. n.* To fare, S.B.

And there she gets them black as ony slae.
On them she *penny'd* well, and starker grew,
And gather'd strength her journey to pursue.
Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

This *v.* seems formed from the idea of the necessity of *money* in purchasing provisions, which are q. the return for one's *penny*.

PENNIE-BRYDAL, PENNY-WEDDING, *s.* A wedding at which the guests contribute *money* for their entertainment, S.

"The General Assemblie, considering the great profanitie and severall abuses which usually fal forth at *Pennie-Brydals*, proving fruitful seminaries of all lasciviousnesse and debausherie, as well by the excessive number of people conveened thereto, as by the extortion of them therein, and licentiousnesse thereat,—ordain every Presbyterie in this kingdom, to take such speciall care for restraining these abuses—as they shall think fit in their severall bounds *respectivé*." Act Gen. Assembly, 13. Feb. 1645.

"A *penny-wedding* is when the expence of the marriage entertainment is not defrayed by the young couple, or their relations, but by a club among the guests. Two hundred people, of both sexes, will sometimes be convened on an occasion of this kind." P. Drainy, Elgin, Statist. Acc. iv. 86. N.

"One, two, and even three hundred would have convened on these occasions, to make merry at their own expence for two or more days. This scene of feasting, drinking, dancing, wooing, fighting, &c. was always enjoyed with the highest relish." P. Montquhitter, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xxi. 146.

One great absurdity, and natural source of disorder at such meetings, is the welcome given, in various quarters at least, to every one who chooses to attend the wedding, if willing to pay his share, although not invited, and a stranger to the whole company.

We learn from Loccenius, that *penny-bridals* are common in Sweden. The custom has probably existed from an early period. "In nonnullis locis sumtus nuptialis ab invitatis hospitibus in *cranio* vel *collectis* solent adjuvari ac sublevari: quum plures unum facilius, quam unus et solus seipsum impensis majori instruere possit." Antiq. Sueo-Goth. p. 109.

It is probably a relique of the ancient custom of friends conferring gifts on the married pair on the morning after marriage. Some, by the savings of such a wedding, avowedly gain as much as to form a small stock; others scorn the idea of a wedding of this kind, because, as they say, "they will not begin the world with *begging*."

PENNY-DOG, *s.* A dog that constantly follows his master, S.

His wink to me hath been a law;
He haunts me like a *penny-dog*;
Of him I stand far greater awe,
Than pupil does of pedagogue.
Watson's Coll. i. 11.

It might be supposed that this term denoted a dog of the meanest species, q. one that might be bought for a *penny*, as the metaph. borrowed from it is always used in relation to a contemptible character, one who implicitly follows another. But this, although the general pronunciation, is not universal. In Ang. *paradog* is used in the same sense.

PENNY-MAILL, *s.* 1. Rent paid in money, as distinguished from what is paid in kind.

"The uther nine parts thereof sall perteine to our Soveraine Lorde: and this to be nocht onelie of the *penny-maill*, but of all uther dewties, that suld be payed for teind and stock." Acts Ja. VI. 1587. c. 29. Murray.

2. A small sum paid to a proprietor of land, as an acknowledgement of superiority, rather than as an equivalent.

It is accordingly contrasted with *deir ferme*, or high rent.

Sum with deir ferme ar hirreit haill,
That wount to pay bot *penny maill*.
Maitland Poems, p. 321.

From *Penny*, used in the sense of *money*, and *Mail*, q. v.

PENNYSTANE, PENNY-STONE, *s.* A quoit made of stone, or a flat stone used instead of a quoit. *To play at the pennystane*, to play with quoits of this kind, a common game in the country, S.

"Most of the antient sports of the Highlanders, such as archery, hunting, fowling, and fishing, are now disused; those retained are;—throwing the *penny-stone*, which answer [s] to our coits: the *shinty*, or the striking of a ball of wood," &c. Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 214.

Hence *a penny-stane cast*, the distance to which a stone quoit may be thrown.

Mycht nane behind his falowis be
A *pennystane cast*, na he in hy
Wes dede, or tane deliuerly.
Barbour, xiii. 581. MS.

——— The way
Wes not a *pennystane cast* of breid.
Ibid. xvi. 383. MS.

Qu. because it was usual to play for money? Or, as allied to Sw. *pen-a*, *utpen-a*, to flatten, because only *flat* stones can be used?

PENNYWHEEP, *s.* Small beer, Aberd. Gl. Shirr. perhaps from its *briskness*, or flying off quickly. V. WHIP.

PENNY-WIDDIE, *s.* V. PIN-THE-WIDDIE.

PENNON, *s.* A pendant, a small banner.

Thar speris, *pennonys*, and thair scheldis,
Off lycht enlumynyt all the feldis.
Barbour, viii. 227. MS.

"The *pennon* was the proper ensign of a bachelor or simple knight. Du Fresne shews that even the esquires might bear *pennons*, provided they could bring a sufficient suite of vassals into the field." Grose's Milit. Antiq. i. 179. N.

"The *pennon* was in figure and size like a banner, with the addition of a triangular point.—By the cutting off of this point, on the performance of any gallant action by the knight and his followers, the *pennon* was converted into a banner; whereby the knight was raised to the degree of a banneret." Ibid. ii. 52.

This I cannot view as a corr. of *pendant*, although *pennant* E. is also used, but as the same with O.Fr. *pennon*. This word was used in the first age of Fr. poetry to denote a feather, or any thing similar, fixed to the end of an arrow. Gl. Romm. de la Rose. It seems to be from Alem. *fan*, *fanen*, *fanden*, *fanon*, vexillum, whence Fr. *gonfanon*, Alem. *chundfanon*, from *chund*, *kund*, a public indication, and *fanon*, the instrument by which it is made. V. Schilter, p. 77. *Banner* has, according to this learned writer, the same origin with *fanon*; *ban*, *fan*, *van*, being promiscuously used in the sense of *fascia*.

To PENS, *v. n.* To think. V. PANCE.

PENSEIL, PINSEL, *s.* A small streamer, borne in battle.

Banerís rycht fayrly flawmand,
And *penselys* to the wynd wawand,
Swa fele thar war off ser quentiss,
That it war gret slycht to diuise.
Barbour, xi. 193. MS. *Pinsel*, Doug.

Mr. Pinkerton describes these as "small pennons with which the spears of *knights* were ornamented." But we learn from Grose, that "the *pensil* was a small streamer fixed to the end of a lance, and was adorned with the coat armour of the *esquire* by whom it was carried, and served to point him out in the day of battle." Milit. Antiq. ii. 53. The pennon was worn by a knight bachelor. V. PENNON.

This word is also used in O.E.

Mekill pride was thare in prese,
Both on *pencell* and on plate.
Minot's Poems, p. 28.

Rudd. deduces it from Fr. *pennonceau*, *penoncel*, a flag, a streamer. Some write *pignoncicl*. Du Cange mentions L.B. *penicell-us*, *penuncell-us*, *penonsell-us*, as dimin. from *pennon*.

PENSY, PENSIE, *adj.* 1. Having a mixture of self-conceit and affectation in one's appearance, S.

Furth started neist a *pensy* blade,
And out a maiden took;
They said that he was Faikland bred,
And danced by the book.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 263.

A *pensy* ant, right trig and clean,
Came ae day whidding o'er the green.
Ibid. ii. 476.

2. Expl. "spruce, clean and neat in one's dress and appearance, as rich people in low life are expected to be."

There, couthie, and *pensie*, and sicker,
Wonn'd honest young Hab o' the Heuch.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 292.

Probably from Fr. *pens-er*, to think, *pensif*, "thinking of," Cotgr., because a person of this description seems to think much of himself. As, however, the term is applied to one who walks in a stiff, erect, or stately manner, it may be from Fr. *pançu*, gorbellied, great-paunched, used obliquely.

PENSYLIE, *adv.* In a self-important manner, S.

He kames his hair indeed, and gaes right snug,
With ribbon-knots at his blue bonnet lug,
Whilk *pensylie* he wears a thought a-jee.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

PENTHLAND, *s.* The name given to the middle part of Scotland, especially to that now called Lothian.

"The secound and myd part (becaus it was inhabit be *Pichtis*) wes namit *Penthland*." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 3. Elsewhere he says, that Forth is "ane arme of the see diuyding *Pentland* fra Fiffe." Cron. B. iv. c. 5.

This is undoubtedly a corr. of *Pichtland*, or *Petland*, in the same manner as the designation of *Pichtland Firth* has been changed to *Pentland*. For the oldest Norwegian writers call this *Petlandz-fiaerd*; Heimskringla, II. 50, Ed. Peringskiold.

To PENTY, *v. a.* To fillip, S.

Or shall I douk the deepest sea
And coral pou for beads to thee;
Penty the pope upon the nose?
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 550.

As Fr. *poincte*, *point*, denotes the tip of any thing, whence the phrase, poinct du *nez*, the tip of the nose; the v. *poinct-er*, *pointer*, is expl. blesser, porter des coupes de la pointe; Dict. Trev. I have observed nothing else that has any resemblance.

PENTY, PENTIE, *s.* A fillip, (talitrum), S.

PEPE, *s.* 1. The chirp of a bird, S.

Now, swete bird, say ones to me *pepe*,
I dee for wo; me think thou gynis slepe.
King's Quair, ii. 38.

He dares na play peep, a S. prov. phrase; He dares not mutter.

2. The act of speaking with a shrill small voice, S. *peep*.

The tothir ansueris with ane piteous *pepe*.
Doug. Virgil, 175. 30.

This implies the idea of a plaintive voice. Thus the v. *peep*, although properly an E. one, is used, in a proverbial phrase, in a peculiar sense; *Ye're no sae puir as ye peep*, Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 85. You complain more of poverty than your situation warrants.

Teut. *piep-en*, Su.G. *pip-a*, Fr. *pep-ier*, Lat. *pip-ire*.

PEPPER-DULSE, *s.* Jagged fucus, S. Fucus pinnatifidus, Linn. V. DULSE.

To PER, *v. n.* To appear.

The Ingliss wach that nycht had beyne on steir,
Drew to thair ost rycht as the day can *per*.
Wallace, vi. 541. MS.

Pere, Chaucer, id. E. *peer* is used as signifying, just to come in sight, contr. from *appear*.

PERANTER, *adv.* Peradventure, contr. from Fr. *par aventure*.

Howbeid ane hundreth standis heirby,
Peranter ar as gauckit fulis as I.
Lyndsay, *S.P.R.* ii. 93.

To PERBRAIK, PERBREK, *v. a.* To break, to shatter.

Perbrekit schyppis bot cabillis thare mycht ryde,
Nane anker nedis make thame arreist nor bide
Doug. Virgil, 18. 22.

Rudd. views it as perhaps from Fr. *pour*, or Hisp. *para*, q. *profractis*, or *semifracta*. It is more natural to view this term as formed directly in imitation of Lat. *perfractus*, thoroughly broken. PARBREAK, q. v. is used in a different sense.

PERCONNON, PERCUNNANCE, *s.* Expl. condition, proviso, S.B.

But upon this *perconnon* I agree,
To lat you gae, that Lindy marry me.
Ross's Helenore, p. 51.

Sibb. strangely views these terms as connected with *park*, to perch. But they seem compounded of Fr. *par*, by, and *convine*, *convenance*, both used in the sense of condition. V. CONUYNE.

PERCUDO, *s.* Some kind of precious stone.

Vpon thair brest bravest of all,
Were precious pearls of the Eist;—
Thair micht ye se, mangs moné mo,
The Topaz and the *Percudo*.
Burel, *Watson's Coll.* ii. 11.

I find no similar word. The first syllable may be from Fr. *pierre*, a stone. *Cueut* signifies a whetstone.

PERDE', *adv.* Verily, truly.

The samyn wise did greté Elymus *perdé*,
Richt so himself King Acestes the auld.
Doug. Virgil, 129. 48.

"From the Fr. *pardieu*, *pardieux*, per Deum, per Deos. Though this be the true etymon of the word, yet it is not to be thought that our religious Prelate, by using it, swears or prophanes the name of God: For the word had been long before received by the common people, who either not knowing, or not adverting to the primary signification of it, meant no more by it but *truly*, *surely*, or such like," &c. Rudd.

But the "religious Prelate" certainly was better instructed in the meaning of words than the common people. Tyrwhitt, without ceremony, calls it an oath.

PERDEWS, *s. pl.* Soldiers appointed to the forlorn hope.

"The king presented him battle, waiting in vain a whole day, to see if he might be provoked to come forth: and for that effect sent a number of infantry *perdews* to his trenches to bring on the skirmish." Melvil's Mem. p. 15.

Fr. *enfans perdus*, "the forlorn hope of a camp, commonly gentlemen of companies," Cotgr.

PERDURABIL, *adv.* Lasting.

—"And als it var verray necessair that Kyng Darius furnest the Atheniens viht sa mekil money as may resist the Lacedemoniens, and that sal gar al the cuntrey of Greice hef *perdurabil* veyr amang them selvis." Compl. S. p. 137.

Fr. *perdurable*, from Lat. *perdur-o*.

To PERE, *v. a.* To pour.

The fat olye did he yet and *pere*
Apoun the entrellis to mak thaym birne clere.
Doug. Virgil, 172. 2.

"But *pour*, and *pere*, S., differ in this, that we commonly use *pour*, when greater quantities issue forth; and *pere*, when the liquor trickles down by drops, or as it were small threads, when there is little remaining in the vessel." Rudd.

Pere, I suspect however, is merely a provinc. pron. of the E. word, although used in a peculiar sense.

PERFAY, *adv.* Verily; an asseveration common both with S. and O.E. writers; properly, an oath, although Rudd. thinks that it admits of the same apology with *perdé*.

I persaif, Syr Persoun, thy purpois *perfay*,
Quod he, and drew me doun derne in delf by ane dyke.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, b. 11.

Fr. *par foy*, Lat. *per fidem*.

PERFITE, *adj.* 1. Perfect.

For vertew is a thing sa precious,—
It makis folk *perfite* and glorious.
Palice of Honour, iii. 80.

2. The term is still used to denote one who is exact in doing any work, or who does it neatly, S. The accent is on the last syllable.

PERFYTLIE, *adv.* Perfectly.

—— My sonne, I hartlie the exhort:
Perfytelie print in thy remembrance
Of this inconstant warld the variance.—
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 119.

PERFITENESS, *s.* Exactness, neatness, S.

"Use makes *perfytness*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 79.

To PERFURNIS, PERFURMEIS, *v. a.* To perform, to accomplish.

All that thou aucht to Deiphobus, ilk dele
Thou hast *perfurnist* wourthely and wele.
Doug. Virgil, 181. 50.

Quhen thay had done *perfurmeis* his intents,
In danting wrangous pepill schamefullie:
He sufferit thame be scurgit cruellie.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 120.

Fr. *parfourn-ir*, id.

PERJINK, *adj.* 1. Exact, precise, minutely accurate, S. *prejink*, Fife.

2. Trim, so as to appear finical, S.

Qu. *parjoinct*, from Fr. *par* and *joinct*, or Lat. *per* and *junct-us*, accurately joined? In the latter sense, it would seem more allied to Fr. *accoinct*, neat, spruce, tricked up.

PERLASY, *s.* The palsy.

Heidwerk, Hoist, and *Perlasy*, maid grit pay;
And murmours me with mony speir and targe.
King Hart, ii. 57.

Fr. *paralysie*, Lat. *paralysis*, Alem. *perlin*, *perli*, Schilter.

PERLIE, *s.* The little finger, Loth. q. *peerie*, little, Orkn. (probably an old Pictish word) and *lith*, joint.

PERMUSTED, *part. adj.* Scented, perfumed.

No sweet *permusted* shambo leathers.
Watson's Coll. i. 28. V. DRAP-DE-BERRY.

Fr. *par*, through, and *musqué*, scented with musk. V. MUIST.

PERNICKITIE, *adj.* Precise in trifles; applied also to dress, denoting trimness, S. *perjink* synon.

Perhaps from Fr. *par*, through, in composition often signifying, thoroughly, and *niquet*, a trifle, or *nigaud-er* to trifle; whence *nigaud*, a fop, a trifling fellow.

PERONAL, *s.* A girl, a young woman, Maitl. Poems. O.Fr. *perronnelle*.

PERPEN, *s.* A partition. V. PARPANE.

PERQUER, PERQUEIR, PERQUIRE, *adv.* 1. Exactly, accurately. "He said his lesson *perqueir*." S.

Na he, that ay hass levyt fre,
May nocht knaw weill the propyrté,
The angyr, na the wrechyt dome,
That is cowplyt to foule thyrldome.
Bot gyff he had assayit it,
Than all *perquer* he suld it wyt.
Barbour, i. 238. MS.

Had I levit bot half an yeir,
I sould haif leird yow craftis *perqueir*,
To begyle wyffe and man.
Lyndsay, *S.P.R.* ii. 190.

"A number thir passages I had *perquire*: so I was heard with very great applause, and ere even was to be as famous a man as was in all the town." Baillie's Lett. i. 17.

2. Also used in an improper sense, as signifying, distinctly in respect of place, or separately.

"Mr. Guthrie is still in contest with the people of Stirling, but in more vexation than formerly; for his colleague Mr. Matthias Simpson is as heady and bold a man as himself, and has good hearing with the English, so that he is like to get the stipend, and Mr. Rule to live *perquire*." Baillie's Lett. ii. 408.

Mr. Ellis derives it from Fr. *par coeur*. Spec. i. 235. We indeed say that one has a thing *by heart*, when he can repeat it from memory. But it is doubtful whether we should not view it as signifying *by book*, q. *per quair*. The following passage, quoted by Mr. Pinkerton, seems to confirm this etymon.

The blak bybill pronounce I sall *perqueir*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 207.

i. e. repeat *verbatim*, or as it is found in the *book*. V. QUAIR.

PERQUEIR, PERQUIRE, *adj.* Accurate, exact, S.B.

At threeps I am na sae *perquire*,
Nor auld-farren as he,
But at banes-braken, it's well kent
He has na maughts like me.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

PERRE, *s.* Precious stones. Sibb. views this as signifying *apparel*, and formed from it by abbreviation.

Her hode of a herde huwe, that her hede hedes,
Of pillour, of palwerk, of *perre* to pay.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 2.

Her *perre* was praysed, with prise men of might.
Ibid. ii. 3.

Bullet says that Fr. *per* was anciently used for *pierre*. This sense is confirmed by the mention afterwards made of *saffres* and *scladynes*, or sapphires and chalcedonies. Chaucer, *pierrie*, jewels.

"She—had on a ryche coller of *pyerrery*.—His churte [shirt] was bordered of fyne *pierrery* and pearles." Marriage of Ja. IV. and Margaret of England, Leland's Collect. iv. 300.

PERSHITTIE, *adj.* Precise, prim; stiff in trifling matters, S.

The only word I have met with, which has any resemblance, either in form or signification, is O.E. *pergitted*, signifying, perhaps, tricked up.

"The court which was seeled, *pergitted*, sumptuouslye decked and prepared for dauncing, leaping, and other pastyme, to make a pleasant and ioyful mariage, was nowe conuerted to another vse; namely, to keepe the kinges deade bodie." Ramus's Commentaries Civil Warres of France, i. 35.

Can it be corr. from Fr. *projecté*, also *pourjecté*, drawn, delineated, pourtrayed, as denoting a person who adheres rigidly to his own plan?

PERSIL, *s.* Parsley, an herb, S. Apium petroselinum, Linn. Fr. id.

PERTRIK, *s.* A partridge. V. PARTRIK.

To PERTROUBIL, *v. a.* To trouble or vex very much; Fr. *partroubler*.

—Wod wraith sche suld *pertroubil* al the toun.
Doug. Virgil, 218. 42.

PERTRUBLANCE, *s.* Great vexation, perturbation.

At first the schaddois of the *pertrublance*
Was dryue away, and his remembrance
The licht of ressoun has recouerit agane.
Doug. Virgil, 435. 32.

PESANE, PISSAND, PYSSEN, *s.* A gorget, or armour for the neck.

"And vtheris simpillar of x. pund of rent,—haue hat, gorget, and a *pesane* with wambrasseiris and reirbrasseiris." Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 134. Edit. 1566. c. 120, Murray.

The thrid he straik throuch his *pissand* of maile,
The crag in twa, no weidis mycht him waill.
Wallace, ii. 112. MS.

Peasant, Edit. 1648.

It occurs in O.E.

Lybaeus hytte Lambard yn the launcer
Of hys helm so bryght;
That *pysane*, aventayle, and gorgere
Fell ynto the feld fer.
Lybaeus, *E. M. Rom.* ii. 69.

As this piece of armour in part defended the breast, it might seem to be derived from O.Fr. *peis*, *pis*, id. corr. from Lat. *pectus*. But from all the traces we can observe of this word, it will scarcely admit of this derivation.

In an inventory of the armour of Louis the Great of France, A. 1316, mention is made of 3 coleretes *Pizaines* de Jazeran, i. e. three *pesane* collars of the kind of mail called jazerant. Grose, Milit. Hist. ii. 246, N.

L.B. *pisanum* occurs in the letters of Edw. III. of England, A. 1343. ap. Rymer. Foed. Tom. 5. p. 384. Cum triginta paribus platarum, basinettorum *Pisanorum* cum eorum adventalibus pretii 30 librarum.

Du Cange thinks that the word is probably corr., unless it be a proper name. And indeed, as it is here applied to the bassinet or head-piece, it might seem to refer to some armour then in great estimation made at *Pisa* in Italy; as a broadsword of a particular kind has in latter times been called a *Ferrara*, as being made by an Italian of that name. But there is scarcely room for this supposition. For the term appears elsewhere in another form.

Quoddam magnum colerum, vocatum *Pusan*, de operationibus coronarum et bestiarum, vocatarum Antelopes, confectum, et de albo inamelatum, bestiis illis super terragio viridi positis, &c. Charta

Hen. V. Reg. Angl. Rymer, Tom. ix. p. 405. V. Du Cange, vo. *Colerum.*

He expl. L.B. *pusa* as the same with *picta*, painted; which idea might correspond to the description here given.

PESS, *s.* Easter.

—— He curst me for my teind;
And haldis me yit undir the same process,
That gart me want my sacrament at *Pess.*
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 65. V. Pays.

PESS. *The pess*, covering for the thigh, Wallace, viii. 265. V. The.

PESSMENTS, *s. pl.* V. Pasments.

To PET, Pettle, *v. a.* To fondle, to indulge, to treat as a *pet*, S.

"The tenth command—requireth such a puritie into the heart of man, that it will not onelie haue it to be cleane of grosse euill thoghts fedde and *petted* with yeelding and consent, but also it requireth that it be free of the least impression of anie euill thought." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 324.

Sae roos'd by ane of well-kend mettle,
Nae sma' did my ambition *pettle*,
My canker'd critics it will nettle.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 329.

As *pet*, E. denotes "a lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand," and S. more generally, any creature that is fondled and much indulged; it is not improbable that it is from Teut. *pete* a little god-daughter, also a god-mother; attachments of this kind being often very strong, and productive of great indulgence.

Pet, E. "a slight fit of anger," is by Johns. deduced from Fr. *despit*. What if it be from Ital. *petto* the breast? *Aver male al petto*, to have a sore breast; *tenere una cosa in petto*, to keep a thing in one's breast; *isfogáre il petto*, to ease one's mind. To be *in the pet*, S. may thus signify, to retain something in one's breast; for as we use the phrase, it properly includes the idea of taciturnity and sullenness.

PETE-POT, *s.* A hole out of which *peats* have been dug, S.

A gredy carle swne eftyr wes
Byrnand in swylk gredynes,
That his plwyrnys hym-self stall,
And hyd thame in a *pete-pot* all.
Wyntown, viii. 24. 46.

Pot is from Teut. *put* lacus, locus palustris; or, as the same with E. *pit*, from Teut. *put*, putte, puteus, lacuna, L.B. *putt-a*. Du Cange indeed derives L.B. *pet-a*, a peat, from Teut. *pet* vel *put* lacus, &c. Sw. *paat-a*, pron. *pot-a*, fodere.

PETER'S STAFF (St.), Orion's Sword, a constellation.

"*Orion's sword* they name *St. Peter's staff*," Rudd. vo. *Elwand.*

PETH, *s.* A steep and narrow way, a foot-path on an acclivity, S.

Bot betwix thaim and it thair wass
A craggy bra, strekyt weill lang,
And a gret *peth* wp for to gang.
Barbour, xviii. 366. MS. Edit. 1620, *path.*

Himself ascendis the hie band of the hill,
By wentis strate, and passage scharp and wil,
Schapis in our cieté for to cum preuilye.
Tharfor ane prattik of were deuyse wyl I,
And ly at wate in quyet enbuschment,
At athir *pethis* hede or secret went.
Doug. Virgil, 382. 9.

This seems merely an oblique sense of A.S. *paeth* semita, callis, Teut. *pad*, Germ. *pfad*, which Wachter deduces from *pedd-en*, pedibus calcare, a term, he says, of the highest antiquity.

PETTAIL, Pitall, *s.* The rabble attending an army.

Off fechtand men I trow thai war
xxx thowsand, and sum dele mar;
For owtyn cariage, and *pettaill*,
That yemyt harnayis, and wittaill.
Barbour, xi. 238. MS.

Syne all the smale folk, and *pitall*,
He send with harneyss, and with wittaill
In till the park, weill fer him fra.
Ibid. ver. 420. MS.; *spittal*, Edit. Pink.; changed to *puraill*, Edit. 1620.

This is undoubtedly the same with *pedaile*, O.E.

The maistir of ther *pedaile*, that kirkes brak & brent,
& abbeis gan assaile, monkes slouh & schent,
Was born in Pikardie, & his name Reyuere.
R. Brunne, p. 124.

Pitaile also occurs.

—Thare was slayne and wounded sore
Threttty thowsand, trewly tolde;
Of *pitaile* was thare mekill more.
Minot's Poems, p. 28.

Fr. *pitaud*, a clown. *Pitaux*, by corr. for *petaux*, the peasants who were embodied for going to war. *Pietaille*, infanterie, milice a pied. Gl. Rom. Rose. They were otherwise called *Bidaux;* all, according to Menage, from *pied* the foot.

PETTLE, *s.* A ploughstaff. V. Pattle.

PEUAGE, Peuis, Peuische, *adj.* "Peevish; or rather, base, malicious, cowardly. The word *peevish* among the vulgar of S. is used for niggardly, covetous, in the N. of England for witty, subtile, Ray." Rudd.

For thou sall neuer leis, schortlie I the say,
Be my wappin nor this rycht hand of myne,
Sic ane *peuische* and catiue saul as thine.
Doug. Virgil, 377. 20.

This ilk Aruns was ful reddy thare,—
Lurkand at wate, and spyand round about
Now his to cum, now that onset but dout,
At euery part this *pevess* man of were.
Ibid. 392. 40.

Here it evidently means *dastardly*. Steevens expl. *peevish*, silly, as used by Shakspeare in Cymbeline. The origin is quite uncertain.

Peuagely, *adv.* Carelessly, in a slovenly manner.

His smottrit habit ouer his schulderis lidder,
Hang *peuagely* knit with ane knot togidder.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 48.

PEW, *s.* "An imitative word, expressing the plaintive cry of birds."

Birdis with mony pieteous *pew*,
Effeirtlie in the air they flew.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 40. V. the v.

He canna play pew, is a phrase still used to denote a great degree of inability, or incapacity for any business, S.; also, *He ne'er play'd pew*, he did not make the slightest exertion.

Wi' that he never mair *play'd pew*,
But with a rair,
Away his wretched spirit flew,
It maksnae where.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 311.

To PEW, PEU, *v. n.* 1. To emit a mournful sound; a term applied to birds.

We sall gar chekinnis cheip, and gaislingis *pew*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 208.

"The chekyns began to *peu*, quhen the gled quhissillit." Compl. S. p. 60.

2. It is sometimes used as equivalent to peep, or mutter.

I may not *pew*, my panis bin sa fell.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 210.

The v. *pew* might seem allied to Fr. *piaill-er*, "to cheepe, or cry like a chicke;" Cotgr.

PEWTENE, *s.*

Fals *pewtene* hes scho playit that sport,
Hes scho me handlit in this sort?
Philotus, *S.P.R.* iii. 32.

"Whore, Fr. *putain*," Gl. Sibb. Isl. *puta* scortum, meretrix. This is evidently the origin of the Fr. word, as well as of Hisp. *puta*, id. For it appears in Isl. with a number of derivatives; *putuborinn*, spurius; *putuson*, filius spurius; *putnahus*, meretricum cella; *putnamadr*, scortator, adulter; Verel. Ind.

PHARIS, *s.*

For your abuse may bee ane brother,
To *Pharis* als like in similitude, &c.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 12.

Not for *Pharisees*, as Lord Hailes supposes, but *Pharaoh's*, in the gen., as the strain of the passage shews.

PHILIBEG. V. FILIBEG.

PHINOC, *s.* A species of trout.

"*Phinocs* are taken here [Fort William] in great numbers, 1500 having been taken at a draught. They come in August, and disappear in November. They are about a foot long, their colour grey, spotted with black, their flesh red; rise eagerly to a fly. The fishermen suppose them to be the young of what they call a great Trout, weighing 30 lb., which I suppose is the *Grey*." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 229. V. FINNACK.

PHIOLL, *s.* "A cupola," Rudd. V. FYELL.

PHITONES, *s.* A woman who pretends to foretel future events, a Pythoness, a witch.

This name is given to the witch of Endor both by Barbour and Douglas.

—As quhylum did the *Phitones*,
That quhen Saul abaysyt wes
Off the *Felystynys* mycht,
Raysyt, throw hyr mekill slycht
Samuelis spyrite als tite,
Or in his sted the iwill spyrite.
Barbour, iv. 753. MS.

——The sprete of Samuell, I ges,
Rasit to Kinge Saul was by the *Phitones*.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 6. 51.

Phitonesse, a witch, Chaucer.

Phetanissa is used for a witch by R. Semple.

For *Phetanissa* hes he send,
With sorcerie and incantationes
Reising the devill with invocationes.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, *Poems 16th Cent.* p. 318.

Lat. *Pythonissa*, Gr. Πυθωνισσα. Hence, as Rudd. has observed, the woman mentioned Acts xvi. 16. is said to have had πνευμα πυθωνος, a spirit of Python. The name πυθων was given to a daemon, by whose afflatus predictions were supposed to be uttered; and this from *Pytho*, the city of Delphos, where the oracle of Apollo was. He was designed the *Pythian* Apollo, from the fable of his having killed the serpent *Python*. The name of this serpent has been derived from πυθω, putrefaction, from the idea of its being generated from putridity. Bochart, however, asserts that Apollo *Pythius*, the son of Jupiter, was no other than *Phut* the son of *Ham*, worshipped as Jupiter *Hammon*. Geograph. Sac. L. 1. c. 2.

PHIZ, *s.* Expl. "image," in reference to the Palladium.

Can Ajax count his sculls wi' me?
Fan I brought Priam's sin,
And Pallas' *phiz*, out thro' my faes;
He needs na' mak sic din.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 33.

This is merely a peculiar sense of the abbreviated term as used in E.

To PHRASE, FRAISE, *v. a.* To talk much about, to talk of with some degree of boasting.

"And for that present tumult, that the children of this world *fraise*, anent the planting of your town with a pastor, believe and stay upon God;—and the Lord shall either let you see what you long to see, or then fulfil your joy more abundantly another way." Rutherford's Lett. P. ii. ep. 8.

PHRASER, *s.* 1. One whose actions are not so powerful as his words, a sort of braggadocio.

"Through grace we both doe and dare doe to the glorie of our God, when you, if you continue in this Pharisaicall boasting, will proue but a phantasticall *phraser*." Bp. Galloway's Dikaiologie, p. 75.

2. It is now used to signify a wheedling person, S.

To PHRAISE, *v. n.* To use coaxing or wheedling language, S.

Were it not that the E. *s.* is used in a similar sense, one might suppose that this were allied to MoesG. *frais-an*, to tempt. V. the *s.*

PHRAISE, FRAISE, *s.* *To mak a phrase*, 1. To pretend great regard, concern or sympathy, S. When used in this sense, it conveys the idea of a suspicion of the person's sincerity.

"To make a *phraise* about one; to make a great work about one." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 21.

He may indeed for ten or fifteen days
Mak meikle o' ye, with an unco *fraise*,
And daut ye baith afore fowk and your lane.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 78.

2. To use the language of flattery. Thus *fraise* denotes flattery, S.

Some little *fraise* ane might excuse,
But ha'f of you I maun refuse.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 156.

3. To pretend to do a thing, to exhibit an appearance without real design, S:

"The Treasurer, and some of the Lords came, and *made a phrase* to set down the Session in the palace of Linlithgow." Baillie's Lett. i. 26.

4. To use many words about a thing, as expressive of reluctance, when one is really inclined, or perhaps desirous, to do what is proposed, S.

A-well, an't like your honour, Colin says,
Gin that's the gate, we needna *mak* great *phrase*,
The credit's ours, and we may bless the day,
That ever keest her in your honour's way.
Ross's Helenore, p. 110.

5. To talk more of a matter than it deserves, S.

I sometimes thought that he *made* o'er great *fraze*,
About fine poems, histories, and plays.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 138.

6. *To mak a phrase about one's self*, to make much ado about a slight ailment, to pretend to suffer more than one does in reality, S.

PYAT, Pyot, *s.* The Magpie; Corvus pica, Linn.

"Thair wes *pyattis*, and pertrekis, and plevaris anew." *Houlate*, i. 14. MS.

The *pyot* furth his pennis did rug.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 21. st. 11.

"All, both men and women will be, for-sooth, of a partie;—no more vnderstanding what they speake of, than doe *Pyots*, or Parockets, those words which they are taught to prattle." Forbes's Eubulus, Pref. p. 5.

Fr. *pie*, Lat. *pica*. But from the termination of our word, its proper origin seems to be Gael. *pighaidi*; In C.B. *pioden*. This by the vulgar in our times, as also by our ancestors, has still been accounted an ominous bird. During sickness in a family, it is reckoned a very fatal sign, if the *pyat* take his seat on the roof of the house. The same opinion has been formed by other Northern nations.

Ihre testifies, that "the vulgar in Sweden suspend this bird to the doors of their stables, with the wings expanded, that he may, as Apuleius says, in his own body expiate that ill fortune that he portends to others." A similar idea may have given rise to the custom of nailing up hawks, the heads of foxes, &c. on the doors or walls of stables, still preserved in S. Wachter imagines that in Germ. it is called *specht*, from Alem. *spach-en* augurare, q. avis auguralis, i. e. the *spay-bird*. V. Spae. Ihre thinks that it has the name *skata*, from *skad-a* to hurt, to *skaith*. But this superstitious idea of the magpie was not confined to the Northern nations. Among the Romans, he was much used in augury, and was always reckoned among the unlucky birds. V. Plin. Hist. Nat. L. x. c. 18.

PIBROCH, *s.* A Highland air, suited to the particular passion which the musician would either excite or assuage; generally applied to those airs that are played on the bagpipe, before the Highlanders, when they go out to battle.

Thou only saw'st their tartans wave,
As down Benvoirlich's side they wound,
Heard'st but the *pibroch*, answering brave
To many a target clanking round.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 415.

"*Pibroch*—a piece of martial music adapted to the Highland bagpipe." N. Ibid.

Gael. *piobaireachd*, "the pipe music, a march tune, piping," Shaw. *Piob*, a pipe.

PICHT, Pycht, Pight, *part. pa.* 1. Pitched, settled.

Gawayn, grathest of all,
Ledes him oute of the halle,
Into a pavilon of pall,
That prodly was *pight*.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 8.

2. In the same sense, it seems to be metaph. transferred to a person.

Thocht subtill Sardanapulus,
A prince were *picht* to rule and reigne,
Yet, were his factes so lecherous,
That euerie man might se them plaine.
Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 203.

Expl. "strong," Gl. It certainly denotes establishment in empire.

3. Studded with gold, silver, or precious stones.

Lyke as an gem wyth his brycht hew schinyng,
Departis the gold set amydwart the ryng,
Or in the crownell *picht*, or riche hingare.
Doug. Virgil, 318. 24.

Tyrwhitt mentions O.E. *pike* as signifying to pitch. Skinner derives the latter from Ital. *appicciar* castra metari. V. Pight.

PICHT, *s.* Pith, force; pl. *pichtis*.

The felloun thrang, quhen horss and men remowyt,
Wp drayff the dust quhar thai thair *pichtis* prowyt.
Wallace, x. 288. MS.

Belg. *pitt*, A.S. *pitha*, id.

To PICK, *v. a.* To throw, to pitch at a mark; *to pick stains*, to throw stones at any object, S.B.

Either from the same source with E. *pitch*, or allied to Su.G. *pick-a*, minutis ictibus tundere.

PICK, *s.* The best, the choice, S.

Either from E. *pick*, to cull, or Belg. *puyk* choice, excellent.

PICKEN, *adj.* Pungent to the task, S. Su.G. *pikande*, Fr. *piquant*, id.

PICKEREL, *s.* The Dunlin, Tringa alpina, Linn

Avis cinerei coloris Alauda major, rostro rubro. Aquas frequentat. *Pickerel* dicta. Sibb. Scot. p. 22.

PICKERY, *s.* Rapine; also theft. V. PIKARY.

PICKIE-MAN, *s.* The name formerly given to a miller's servant, from his work of keeping the mill in order, S.B. V. PIK, *v.*

PICKLE, PICKIL, PUCKLE, *s.* 1. A grain of corn, S.

"As breid is maid of mony *pickillis* of corne, & wyne is maid of mony berryis, and aue body is maid of mony membris, sa the kirk of God is gadderit togidder with the band of perfit lufe & cheritie & festinit with the spreit of God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 141. b.

"This venome and poyson of humane bishops, degenerating into Satanicall, hath filled the ecclesiastical and civil histories full of such effects, the smallest haire of roote and *pickle* of seed is therefore to be fanned away and plucked out of all kirkes, kingdomes, and common-wealthes." Course of Conformitie, p. 40.

O gin my love were a *pickle* of wheat,
And growing upon yon lily lee,
And I mysell a bonny wee bird,
Awa wi' that *pickle* o' wheat I wad flee.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 328.

2. A single seed, of whatever kind, S.

"Oh, but for a dramme of God's grace! Oh, for the greatnesse of the *pickle* of mustarde seede thereof!" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 193.

3. Any minute particle, as a grain of sand, S.

"When—the last *pickle* of sand shall be at the nick of falling down in your watch-glass;—ye will esteem the bloom of this world's glory like the colours of the rainbow, that no man can put in his purse and treasure." Rutherford's Lett. P. 1. ep. 130.

"As one of the Lord's hirelings, ye must work till the shadow of the evening come upon you, and ye shall run out your glass even to the last *pickle* of sand." Ibid. ep. 6.

"What if the *pickles* of dust and ashes of the burnt and dissolved body were musicians to sing his praises." Ibid. ep. 28.

4. A small quantity, consisting of different parts, or articles, conjoined, S.

Your doghter wad na say me na;—
Say, what'll ye gi' me wi' her?
Now, wooer, quo' he, I ha'e no meikle,
But sic's I hae ye's get a *pickle*.—
A kilnfu of corn I'll gi'e to thee,
Three soums of sheep, twa good milk ky.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 199.

There was an old wife and a wee *pickle* tow,
And she wad try the spinning o't.
Ross's Helenore, Song, p. 123.

The term is never used of liquids, any more than its synon. *curn*.

5. A few, relating to number; *A pickle fock*, a few people S.

Ere Simois' stream rin up the hill,
Ida wi' pears not clad,
He'll gar a little *pickle* Greeks
Ding a' the Trojans dead.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 31.

I know not the origin, unless it be Su.G. *pik*, *spik*, which seem to have been both used to denote grain when it begins to germinate, Lat. *spic-a*; or Su.G. *pick*, Dan. *pik*, a prick, a point, q. the small impression left by a sharp-pointed instrument.

This might seem allied to Ital. *piccolo*, (from Lat. *pauculi*,) little, small, *un piccolo numero*, a few. But this corresponds only to the secondary senses of the term.

PI-COW, pron. *pee-cow*, also *pi-ox*, *s.* The name given to the game of *Hide and Seek*, Ang. When the hiding party have concealed themselves, one of them cries *pi-cow*, as a sign that the one who is to *seek* may set to work.

From the last syllable in each of these designations, they have an evident affinity to the Germ. name of Blind man's buff, *die blinde kuh*, i. e. the blind cow. V. BELLY-BLIND.

Perhaps the first syllable is from A.S. Su.G. *piga*, Dan. *pige*, *pie*, a girl, q. the *girl* who mimics a cow. If the masculine gender be supposed to correspond most to the ox, Su.G. Isl. *poike*, a boy, is not very dissimular, Dan. *pog*, id. whence E. *pug*.

PICTARNIE, *s.* The Great Tern or sea swallow; Sterna hirundo, Linn. S.

"Hirundo Marina, Sterna Turneri; our people call it the *Pictarné*;" Sibb. Fife, p. 108.

"The birds that breed on the isles [of Lochleven] are Herring gulls, Pewit gulls, and great Terns, called here *Pictarnés*." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 81.

In Orkn. and Caithn. this bird is called *Picketarnie*.

"The name *Picketarnie*," it has been said, is a close imitation of the call of the bird." Neill's Tour, p. 42.

The last part of the word, however, corresponds to its name in other countries; Sw. *tarna*, Dan. *taerne*, Norv. Sand-*taerne*. Penn. Zool. p. 545.

PIEGE, *s.* A trap, as one for catching rats or mice; a snare of any kind, Perths. *puge*, Border; Fr. *piege*, id.

PIE-HOLE, *s.* A small hole for receiving a lace, an eye-hole, S.

Perhaps allied to Dan. *pig*, *pyg*, Su.G. *pigg*, a prick, a point, q. a *hole* made by a sharp-pointed instrument, as a bodkin.

PIEL, *s.* An iron wedge for boring stones, S.B. A.S. *pil*, stylus; Teut. *pyle*, spiculum, telum.

PIER, *s.* "A key, quay, wharf or harbour; as *Leith pier*;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 125. S.

PIETE', PIETIE, *s.* Pity, compassion, clemency.

Haue reuth and *pietie* on sa feill harmes smert,
And tak compassioun in thy gentile hart.
Doug. Virgil, 43. 22.

Fr. *pieté*, Ital. *pieta*, id. from Lat. *pietas*. This word deserves attention. For, as Rudd. has justly

observed, where Virg. uses *pius*, the distinguishing character of his hero, Doug. renders it pitiful, compacient (compassionate); whence, he says, it is "plain, that originally the E. *pity* and *piety* are the same."

PIG, Pyg, *s.* 1. An earthen vessel, S. Doug. uses it for a pitcher.

The kepare eik of thys maide Argus
Was porturit thare, and fader Inachus,
Furth of ane payntit *pyg*, quhare as he stude,
Ane grete ryuere defoundand or ane flude.
Doug. Virgil, 237, a. 39.

Caelata urna, Virg. *Pigg*, V. Lame.

She that gangs to the well with ill will,
Either the *pig* breaks, or the water will spill.
Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 61.

It is also a proverbial phrase, applied to death, as expressive of indifference with respect to the place where the body may be interred; "Where the *pig's* broken let the sherds lie," S. Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 34.

2. Any piece of earthen ware, a potsherd, S.

Gael. *pigadh*, *pigin*, an earthen pitcher, Shaw. But as I can perceive no vestige of this word in any of the other Celt. dialects, I suspect that it has been borrowed from the language of the Lowlanders.

Pig-man, *s.* A seller of crokery, S.

It is some stratagem of Wallace,
Who in a *pig-man's* weed, at Bigger,
Espied all the English leagure.
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii. 24.

A pig-wife, a woman who sells crockery, S.

PIGGEIS, *s. pl.* "Flags, streamers,—or perhaps it may signify *ropes*, *cables*, from Fr. *poge* or *poggc*, the sheet or cable that fastens the mainyard on the right hand of the ship;" Rudd.

——The wedir prouokis vs to assay
Our salis agane, for the south wyndis blast
Our *piggeis* and our pinsellis wauit fast.
Doug. Virgil, 80. 2.

May it not rather mean the spikes or iron rods on which the *pinsellis* or streamers were suspended? Su.G. *pigg*, stimulus, stilus, vel quod stimuli formam acutam habet, Ihre in vo.; also *peka*.—A spike, Wideg.

PIGGIN, *s.* A milking-pale, S. "a little pail or tub, with an erect handle, North." Gl. Grose.

PIGHT, *pret.* Pierced, thrust.

Of al tho that there were,
Might non him felle in fight,
But on, with tresoun there,
Thurch the bodi him *pight*,
With gile:
To deth he him dight,
Allas that ich while.
Sir Tristrem, p. 18.

Germ. *pick-en* pungere, punctim ferire, acutum figere in aliquid, Wachter; Sw. *pick-a*, Stiernhelm. Gl. Ulph. Franc. *pick-en*, C.B. Arm. *pigo*, Fr. *piquer*, Su.G. *pigg*, C.B. *pig*, stimulus.

PYGRAL, *adj.* Mean, paltry. V. Pegrall.

PIGTAIL, *s.* A kind of twisted tobacco, S. denominated perhaps from its supposed resemblance to the tail of a pig.

To PIK, *v. a.* To give a light stroke with any thing that is sharp-pointed, S.

Thus *to pik* or *pick a millstane*, to indent it slightly by such strokes, in order to make it rough, S. V. Rudd. Su.G. *pick-a*, minutis ictibus tundere, Isl. *piaeck-a*, frequenter pungere.

Pik, Pyk, *s.* A light stroke with any thing that is sharp-pointed, S.

Thus sayand the auld waikly but force or dynt
Ane dart did cast, quhilk wyth ane *pik* dyd stynt
On his harnes, and on the scheild dyd hyng,
But ony harme or vthir damnagyng.
Doug. Virgil, 57. 13.

PIK, Pyk, Pick, *s.* Pitch, S.

And *pyk*, and ter, als haiff thai tane;
And lynt, and herdis, and brynstane.
Barbour, xvii. 611. MS.

Fagaldys off fyr amang the ost thai cast,
Wp *pyk* and ter on feyll sowys thai lent.
Wallace, viii. 773. MS.

Ane terribil sewch, birnand in flammis reid,—
All full of brinstane, *pick*, and bulling leid—
I saw.——
Palice of Honour, iii. 4.

A.S. *pic*, Belg. *picke*, Isl. *bik*, Su.G. *bek*.

PIKARY, Pickery, *s.* 1. Rapine.

"Quhen he was cumyn to mannis age, he conquest his leuyng on thift and *pikary*." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 21. In MS. penes auct. it is "thift and *roborie*." Latrocinium, Boeth.

2. Petty theft, pilfering, S.

"The stealing of trifles, which in our law-language is styled *pickery*, has never been punished by the usage of Scotland, but by imprisonment, scourging, or other corporal punishments, unless where it was attended with aggravating circumstances." Erskine's Instit. B. iv. Tit. 4. s. 59.

The first sense is most correspondent to Fr. *picorée*, plundering, from *picor-er*, to forage, to rifle, to rob; Ital. *picar-e*; hence E. *pickeer*, id. It is highly probable that the Fr. have borrowed this word from the Ital., and that the latter have retained it since the time of the Gothic irruptions; as Su.G. *puck-a* seems to convey the radical idea of extorting any thing by means of threatening; imperiose et minaciter aliquid efflagitare. Germ. *pock-en*, *poch-en*, signifies both to threaten and to strike.

To PIKE, *v. a.* To cull, to select, Doug. E. *Pick*.

Ihre observes that E. *pick out*, seligere, is of the same origin with Su.G. *pek-a*, indice vel digito monstrare, "to point out by the finger, or by any other instrument, the thing that we choose from among many."

To PIKE, *v. a.* To sail close by.

—Sone the cieteis of Corcyra tyne we,
And vp we *pike* the coist of Epirus,
And landit thare at port Chaonius.
Doug. Virgil, 77. 36.

Rudd. views this as a metaph. sense of *pike* to choose; but without any apparent relation. It might seem rather allied to Su.G. *pek-a*, to point towards the land. V. preceding word.

PYKIS, *s. pl.* Prickles.

Throw *pykis* of the plet thorne I presandlie luikit,
Gif ony persoun wald approche within that plesand garding.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45.
The blomit hauthorne cled his *pykis* all.
Doug. Virgil, 400. 48.

Su.G. *pigg*, stimulus; Germ. *pick-en*, pungere. "*Pikes*, short withered heath," S.B. Gl. Shirr. seems to acknowledge the same origin.

PIKKY, *adj.* Pitchy, resembling pitch.
The tuffing kindillis betuix the plankis wak,
Quharfra ouerthrawis the *pikky* smok coil blak.
Doug. Virgil, 150. 40.

PIKKIT, *part. pa.* Pitched, covered with pitch.
Wyth prosper cours and sobir quhispering
The *pikkit* bargis of fir fast can thring.
Doug. Virgil, 243. 8.

Teut. *peck-en*, *pick-en*, Lat. *pic-are*.

PIKLAND, *part. pr.* Picking up.
Phebus rede foule his curale creist can stere,
Oft strekand furth his hekkil, crawand clere
Amyd the wortis, and the rutis gent,
Pikland hys mete in alayis quhare he went.
Doug. Virgil, 401. 53.

A dimin. from *pick*. Or, if we may view the word as signifying to *scrape*, it would be the same with Teut. *pickel-en*, *bickel-en*, scalpere.

PIK-MIRK, *adj.* Dark as pitch, S. Resembling Belg. *pikdonker*, id. Teut. *peck-swert*, black as pitch.

Pit-mirk, used in the same sense, seems a corr. of this.
To lye without, *pit-mirk*, did shore him,
He coudna see his thumb before him.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 521.
Some times it is resolved.
As *mark as pick* night down upon me fell.
Ross's Helenore, p. 87.

PYK-MAW, PICK-MAW, *s.* A bird of the gull kind, Gl. Sibb. the *Larus ridibundus* of Linn.
Perfytelie thir *Pik mawis* as for priouris,
With thair partie habitis, present thame thair.
Houlate, i. 15. MS.

The description here given agrees better with the Wagel, Larus Naevius of Linn., le Goiland *varié*, Brisson.

PILCH, *s.* 1. A gown made of skin.
And sum war cled in *pilchis* and foune skynnis.
Doug. Virgil, 220. 42.

A.S. *pylece*, toga pellicea. Hence O.E. *pilch*, "a piece of flannel, or woollen cloth to be wrapt about a young child; also, a covering for a saddle," Phillips: E. *pilcher*, a gown lined with fur: and, as Rudd. has observed, L.B. *superpellicum*, E. *surplice*, q. *sur-pilch*. Su.G. *pels*, Alem. *pelez*, Germ. *pelz*, Fr. *pelisse*, Ital. *pellicia*, Hisp. *pellico*, are all synon.

2. A tough skinny piece of meat, S.

3. Any object that is thick or gross; also used as an *adj.*; as *a pilch carl*, a short and gross man, S.

PILE, PYLE, *s.* 1. In pl. "down, or the soft and tender hairs which first appear on the faces of young men," Rudd.
My grene youth that tyme, and *pylis* ying,
Fyrst cled my chyn or berd, begouth to spryng.
Doug. Virgil, 246. 11.

2. A tender blade of grass, one that is newly sprung, S. A. Bor. id.
For callour humours on the dewy nycht,
Rendryng sum place the gyrs *pylis* thare licht,
Als fer as catal the lang somerys day
Had in thare pasture ete and gnyp away.
Doug. Virgil, 400. 42.

3. A single grain; as *a pile of caff*, a grain of chaff, Shirr. Gl.

Teut. *pyl*, Fr. *poil*, Lat. *pil-us*, a hair.

PYLE, *s.* A small javelin; or perhaps a quarrel, an arrow with a square head, used in a cross-bow.

"And all others quha may haue armour: sall haue ane bow, and arrowes out with the forrest: and within the forrest, ane bow, ane *pyle*." Stat. Will. c. 23. s. 5.

Du Cange is at a loss as to the determinate meaning of this term, as well as of L.B. *pilatus*, which occurs in a mandate of Hen. III. of England, containing the same injunction with that of William. Teut. *pyl* signifies an arrow; Su.G. *pil*, any weapon that may be thrown with the hand; Lat. *pil-um*, a kind of small spear, a javelin.

PYLEFAT, *s.*
Off strang wesche sheill tak a jurdane
And settis in the *pylefat*.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 193.

This, as Sibb. has observed, is undoubtedly by mistake for *Gylefat*, q. v.

PILGET, PILGIE, *s.* A contention, a quarrel, a broil, S.B.
I need na' tell the *pilgets* a'
I've had wi' feirdy foes;
It cost baith wit and pith to see
The back-seams o' their hose.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

A.S. *abilg-ian*, exacerbare, *aebilgith*, indignation; Belg. *belgh-en*, to be enraged; to combat, to fight; Isl. *bilgia*, procella. A keen etymologist might view Heb. פלג, *peleg*, division, as the root.

PILGREN, PYLGRYNE, *s.* A pilgrim.
Bot I who wes ane pure *pilgren*,
And half ane Stronimeir,
Forschew thair, and knew thair,
Sick tempest suld betyde.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 22.

Fr. *pelegrin*.

To PILK, *v. a.* 1. To shell peas, to take out of the husk; also, to pick periwinkles out of the shell; S.B.

2. Metaph. to pilfer, to take away, either a part, or the whole; as, *She has pilkit his pouch*, she has picked his pocket, S.B.

This is apparently corrupted from E. *pluck*, or Teut. *plock-en*, id.

PILLAN, *s.* The name of a species of sea-crab, Fife.

"Cancer latipes Gesneri, the Shear Crab." Sibb. Fife, p. 132. "Our fishers call them *Pillans*;" N. ibid.

PILLOUR, *s.* Costly fur. V. PELURE.

PILLOW, *s.* A tumultuous noise, S.B. V. HILLIE-BILLOW.

PILTOCK, *s.* The same with the *Cuth* or *Cooth* of Orkney and Shetland.

"*Piltocks*, sillocks, haddocks, mackarels, and flounders, are got immediately upon the shore.—*Piltocks*—are used as bait [in fishing for ling, cod, and tusk]. P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc. v. 190. 191.

The *piltock* is the coal fish, when a year old. At Scarborough, they are called *Billets* at this age. Penn. Zool. iii. 153.

PIN, *s.* Pinnacle, summit.

Sa mony a gin, to haist thame to the *pin*,
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 44. st. 11.

"So many devices to forward their preferment." Lord Hailes.

Teut. *pinne*, Germ. *pfin*, *pinn*, summitas. Excelsarum rerum summitates dicimus *pinnen*, et singulari numero. Cluver. Germ. Antiq. Lib. i. c. 26. s. 15. He observes, that the high mountain, among the Alps, which the Fr. inhabitants called *Mont Jou*, and the Ital. *Monte Jove*, was anciently denominated Summum Penninum; concluding that Jupiter was by the ancient Germans called *Pen* or *Pin*, and that this name was given to him as being the supreme God. He adds, in confirmation, that the *dies Jovis* of the Romans is in Germ. still called *Pendag*, *Pindag*, and *Pfindag*. He seems, indeed, to view this name as originally given to the true God.

It appears to be allied to C.B. Arm. *penn*, head. According to Bullet, *pin* signifies the top or head of any thing.

PINCH, PUNCH, *s.* An iron crow or lever, S. Fland. *pinsse*, Fr. *pince*.

To PYNE, *v. a.* To subject to pain, to punish, S.

The lordis bad that thai suld nocht him sla,
To *pyne* him mar thai chargyt him to ga.
Wallace, ii. 138. MS.

Isl. *pyn-a*, A.S. *pin-an*, torquere, affligere, punire.

PYNE, *s.* 1. Pain, punishment, S.

Thire tyrandis tuk this haly man,
And held hym lang in-til hard *pyne*.
Wyntown, vi. 12. 132.

The king Latyne the spousage of Lauine,
And thy dowry, bocht with thy blude and *pyne*,
Denyis for to grant the.——
Doug. Virgil, 221. 47.

2. Labour, pains.

—— Quhilk that he sayis of Frensche he did translait—
Haue he na thank tharfore, bot lois his *pyne*.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 5. 38.

A.S. *pin*, Teut. *pyne*, Isl. *pyna*, passio, cruciatus; Gael. *pein*, Fr. *peine*, Lat. *poen-a*.

PYNE DOUBLET, a concealed coat of mail; also called a *secret*.

—— "Mr. Alexander [Ruthven] being almost on his knees, had his hand upon his Majesty's face and mouth; and his Majesty seeing the deponent, cry'd, Fy! strike him laigh, because he has a *pyne doublet* upon him." Cromerty's Gowrie's Conspiracy, p. 61.; *secret*, p. 47.

Perhaps from Su.G. *pin-a*, coarctare, because it was such a *doublet* as must have greatly confined the body. I scarcely think that it can be traced to Germ. *pantzer*, Belg. *pansser*, Su.G. *pansar*, Fr. *panze*, a coat of mail; from Germ. *panz*, the belly.

PINERIS, PYNORIS, *s. pl.* Pioneers.

"And so was sche lapped in a cope of leid, and keipt in the Castell, fra the nynte of Junii, unto the nynetein of October, quhen sche by *Pyneris* was caryed to a schip, and so caryed to France." Knox's Hist. p. 271. *Pynoris*, MS. i.

To PINGE. V. PEENGE.

To PINGIL, PINGLE, *v. n.* 1. To strive, to endeavour to the utmost, S. it generally signifies, to labour assiduously without making much progress. The term involves the idea of difficulty.

With al thare force than at the vterance,
Thay *pingil* airis vp to bend and hale,
With sa strang rouchis apoun athir wale;
The mychty caruel schudderit at euery straike.
Doug. Virgil, 134. 12.

2. To contend, to vie with.

To se the hewis on athir hand is wounder,
For hicht that semes *pingill* with heuin, and vnder
In ane braid sand, souir fra all wyndys blawis.
Doug. Virgil, 18. 11.

3. To procure a scanty sustenance, although at the expence of much toil.

Bettir thou gains to leid a dog to skomer,
Pynd pyck-purse pelour, than with thy Maister *pingle*;
Thou lay richt prydles in the peis this sommer,
And fain at euin for to bring hame a single.
Dunbar, *Evergreen*, ii. 53.

4. *v. a.* To reduce to difficulty.

Thare restis na ma bot Cloanthus than,
Quham finalie to persew he addrest,
And *pingillis* hir vnto the vttermest.
Doug. Virgil, 135. 4.

Rudd. derives it from "Belg. *pyn-en*, to take great pains, to toil extremely." It has more resemblance of Germ. *peinig-en*, to pain, to trouble, a frequentative from *pein-en*, id. However, Su.G. *pyng* denotes labour, care, anxiety.

PINGIL, PINGLE, *s.* 1. A strife, a contention, S.

Tho' Ben and Dryden of renown
Were yet alive in London town,
Like kings contending for a crown,
'Twad be a *pingle*,
Whilk o' you three wad gar words sound
And best to gingle.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 324.

2. Difficulty, S. "*With a pingle*, with a difficulty, with much ado," Rudd.

"Syne we laid our heads together, an' at it wi' virr; at last, wi' great pechin an' granin, we gat it up *wi' a pingle.*" Journal from London, p. 6.

3. Apparently used to denote hesitation, q. difficulty in the mind.

His bairnly smiles and looks gave joy,
He seem'd sae innocent a boy.
I led him ben but any *pingle*,
And beckt [beckt] him brawly at my ingle.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

PINGLING, *s.* Difficulty.

"They were all Borderers, and could ride and prick well, and held the Scottish men in *pingling* by their pricking and skirmishing, till the night came down on them." Pitscottie, p. 175.

I was na ca'd, says Lindy, but was knit,
And in that seet three langsome days did sit;
Till wi' my teeth I gnew the raips in twa,
And wi' sair *pingling* wan at last awa.
Ross's Helenore, p. 48.

PINYIONE, *s.* A handful of armed men. Acts Mar. c. 14. V. PUNYE, *s.*

To PINK, *v. n.* To contract the eye in looking at an object, to glimmer, S.

Teut. *pinck-ooghen*, oculos contrahere, et aliquo modo claudere. E. *pink* is used in a different sense; as properly signifying to wink, to shut the eyes entirely, or in a greater degree than is suggested by *pink* as used in S. Hence,

PINKIE, *adj.* A term applied to small eyes, or to one who is accustomed to contract his eyes, S.

Meg Wallet wi' her *pinky* een
Gart Lawrie's heart-strings dirle.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

To PINK, *v. n.* To trickle, to drop; applied to tears, S.B.

And a' the time the tears ran down her cheek,
And *pinked* o'er her chin upon her keek.
Ross's Helenore, p. 29.

This is perhaps merely a metaph. sense of the v. explained above; a tear being said to steal over a woman's cheek to the lower part of her cap, in allusion to the stolen glance which the eye often takes when it seems to be nearly shut.

PINKIE, *s.* The little finger; a term mostly used by children, or in talking to them, Loth.

Belg. *pink*, id. *pinck*, digitus minimus, Kilian.

PINKIE, *s.* The weakest kind of beer brewed for the table, S. perhaps from *pink*, as expressing the general idea of smallness.

PINKIE, *s.* The smallest candle that is made, S.

O.Teut. *pincke*, id. cubicularis lucerna simplex; also, a glow-worm.

PINNER, *s.* 1. A head-dress or cap formerly worn by women of rank, having lappets pinned to the temples reaching down to the breast, and fastened there. It is now almost entirely disused, S.

And I man hae *pinners*
With pearling set round,
A skirt of puddy,
And a wastcoat of broun.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 312.

2. *A fleeing pinner*, such a head-dress, having the ends of the lappets hanging loose, Ang.

It has been supposed that the name has originated from its being pinned. Johnson defines E. *pinner*, "the lappet of a head which flies loose;" deriving it from *pinna* or *pinion*. It is more probably a Fr. word. In the celebrated History of Prince Erastus, the term *pignoirs* occurs in such connexion, as to indicate that some kind of night-dress for the head is meant, such as might anciently be used even by males. "Outre cela elle y mit plusieurs autres besongnes de nuict, comme Coiffes, Couurchefs, *Pignoirs*, Oreilliers, et Mouchoirs fort subtilement ouurez." Histoire Pitoyable du Prince Erastus, Lyon, 1564, p. 12. 13. I have not met with this word in any Fr. Dict. L.B. *pinna* is used in the sense of ora, limbus, as denoting the border of a garment.

PINNER-PIG, *s.* V. PIRLIE-PIG.

PINNING, *s.* A small stone for filling up a crevice in a wall, S.

"They are found in various shapes and sizes, from that of the smallest *pinnings*, to the most solid binding masses employed in building." P. Falkland, Fifes. Statist. Acc. iv. 438.

Q. a stone employed as a *pin*.

PINSEL, *s.* A streamer. V. PENSEL.

PIN-THE-WIDDIE, *s.* A small dried haddock not split, Aberd. corruptly pron. *penny-widdie*, Loth.

PINTILL-FISH, *s.*

"In this ile (Eriskeray) ther is daylie gottin aboundance of verey grate *pintill-fishe* at ebbe seas, and als verey guid for uther fishing, perteining to M'Neill of Barray." Monroe's Isles, p. 34.

This seems either a species of the Pipe fish; or the Launce, or Sand-eel.

PYOT, *s.* A magpie. V. PYAT.

PIPES. *To tune* one's *pipes*, a metaph. phrase, signifying to cry, S.

To PYRL, *v. n.* To prick, to stimulate.

On athir side his eyne he gan to cast;—
Spyand full fast, quhar his awaill suld be,
And couth weyll luk and wynk with the ta e.—
Sum scornyt hym, sum gleid carll cald hym thar.—
Sum brak a pott, sum *pyrlit* at hys E.
Wallace fled out, and prewalé leit thaim be.
Wallace, vi. 470. MS.

In Edit. 1648,—Some *pricked* at his ee.

Dan. *pirr-er*, to prick, to irritate, to stimulate; Sax. *purr-en*, id.; Su.G. *purrig*, irascible. Or it may be allied to Su.G. *pryl*, a long needle, an awl, *pryl-a*, stylo pungere.

To PIRL, *v. n.* To whirl, S.A.

An' cauld December's *pirlin* drift
Maks Winter fierce an' snell come.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 25.

This seems originally the same with *Birle*. V. under BIRR.

PIRL-GRASS, *s.* Creeping wheat-grass, S. V. FELT, 1.

PIRLIE-PIG, PURLIE-PIG, *s.* A circular vessel of crockery, resembling what is called a Christ-

mas box, which has no opening save a slit at top, only so large as to receive a halfpenny; used by children for keeping their money, S.B. *Pinner-pig*, S.O.

The box receives this form, that the owner may be under less temptation to waste his hoard, as, without breaking it, he can get out none of the money.

The same kind of box is used in Sweden, and called *sparbossa;* Testacea pyxis, in quam nummi conjiciuntur per adeo angustum foramen, ut inde, nisi fracto vase, depromi nequeant; Ihre.

This learned writer is at a loss, whether the name may be from *spar-a*, to spare, to preserve with caution, or *sparr-a*, to shut, and *byssa*, a box. In Su.G. it is also denominated *girigbuk*, literally *greedy belly*, because it keeps all that it receives; a term also metaph. applied to a covetous person. The Fr. name is *Tirelire*.

Pirlie-pig may be allied to Su.G. *perla*, union, and *pig*, a piece of crockery; because the design is to preserve small portions of money till they form a considerable sum. Or shall we suppose, that it was originally *birlie-pig*, from A.S. *birl-ian*, to drink, as thus those who wished to carouse together, at some particular time, might form a common stock?

Pinner, as it is pron. in the West, may be allied to Teut. *penne-waere*, merx, or Dan. *penger*, pl. money, literally, pennies; q. a vessel for holding money.

PIRN, *s.* 1. A quill, or reed on which yarn is wound, S.

"In this manufacturing country, such as are able to go about and beg, are generally fit, unless they have infant children, to earn their bread at home, the women by spinning, and the men by filling *pirns*, (rolling up yarn upon lake reeds, cut in small pieces for the shuttle)." P. Kirkden, Forfars. Statist. Acc. ii. 510.

2. The name is transferred to the yarn itself, in the state of being thus rolled up, S. A certain quantity of yarn, ready for the shuttle, is said to consist of so many *pirns*.

"The women and weavers Scot. call a small parcel of yarn put on a *broach* (as they name it), or as much as is put into the shuttle at once, a *pyrn*." Rudd. vo. *Pyrnit*.

3. It is often used metaph. One, who threatens evil to another, says; *I'll wind you a pirn*, S.

Whisht, ladren, for gin ye say ought
Mair, I'se *wind ye a pirn*,
To recl some day.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 277.

To redd a ravell'd pirn, to clear up something that is difficult, or to get free of some entanglement, S.

Ance let a hissy get you in the girn,
Ere ye get loose, ye'll *redd a ravell'd pirn*.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 52.

As a *pirn* is sometimes called a *broach*, the yarn being as it were *spitted* on it, shall we view Su.G. *pren*, any thing sharp-pointed, as the radical word?

PIRN, *s.* The wheel of a fishing-rod, S.

"*A pirn* (for angling), a wheel." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 159.

This seems to be merely an oblique use of the preceding word; from the circumstance of a weaver's *pirn* being *turned round*, both when the yarn is put on it, and when taken off.

PIRNYT, PYRNIT, *part. pa.* "Striped, woven with different colours," Rudd.

Ane garment he me gaif, or knychtly wede,
Pirnyt and wouyn ful of fyne gold threde.
Doug. Virgil, 246. 30.

The term, however, respects the *woof* that is used, corresponding to *subtemine*, Virg., especially as the woof is immediately supplied from *pirns*.

PIRNIE, *adj.* Used to denote cloth that has very narrow stripes, S. "*Pirny cloth*, a web of unequal threads or colours, striped," Gl. Rams.

The famous fiddler of Kinghorn
— Gart the lieges gawff and girn ay,
Aft till the cock proclaim'd the morn;
Tho' both his weeds and mirth were *pirny*.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 232.

Those who were their chief commanders,
As such who bore the *pirnie* standarts,
Who led the van, and drove the rear,
Were right well mounted of their gear;
With brogues, and trews, and *pirnie* plaids,
With good blew bonnets on their heads.
Cleland's Poems, p. 12.

PIRR, *s.* A gentle breeze. It is commonly used in this connexion; *There's a fine pirr of wind*, S.

Isl. *byr*, *bir*, ventus secundus.

PYSAN, PYSSEN, *s.* A gorget. V. PESANE.

PISMIRE, *s.* A steelyard, Orkn.

"Their measure is not the same with ours, they not using peck and firlot, but instead thereof, weigh their corns on *Pismires* or Pundlers." Brand's Descr. Orkney, p. 28.

This is the same with BISMAR, q. v.

PISSANCE, *s.* Power.

Syne the *pissance* come of Ausonia,
And the pepil Sicany hait alsua.
Doug. Virgil, 253. 20.

Bellend. uniformly uses the same word. Fr. *puissance*, from *puis*, Lat. *poss-um*.

PISSANT, *adj.* Powerful; Fr. *puissant*.

Lord, our protectour to al traistis in the
But quham na thing is worthy nor *pissant*,
To vs thy grace and als grete mercy grant.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 126. 22.

PIT and GALLOWS, a privilege conferred on a baron, according to our old laws, of having on his ground a *pit* for drowning women, and *gallows* for hanging men, convicted of theft.

This is mentioned by Bellend. as one of the privileges granted to barons by Malcolm Canmore.

"It was ordanit als be the said counsal, that fre baronis sall mak *jebattis*, & *draw wellis*, for punition of criminabyl personis." Cron. B. xii. c. 9.

This, however, very imperfectly expresses the meaning of the original passage in Boeth.

"Constitutum quoque est eodem consilio a rege, uti Barones omnes *puteos* faciendi ad condemnatas plectendas *foeminas*, ac patibulum ad viros suspendendos noxios potestatem haberent." In this sense are we to understand *furca* et *fossa*, as privileges pertaining to barons. Reg. Maj. B. i. c. 4. s. 2. Quon. Attach. c. 77. In some old deeds, written in our language, these terms are rendered *furc* and *fos*.

This mode of punishment, by immersion, was also known in Englaud. Spelman gives an account of a remarkable instance of it, in the reign of Rich. I., A. 1200. Two women, accused of theft, were subjected to the ordeal by fire, or by burning ploughshares. The one escaped; but the other, having touched the shares, was drowned in the *Bike-pool*. V. Spelm. vo. *Furca*.

It was one of the ancient customs of Burgundy, that women found guilty of theft, were condemned to be cast into a river. V. Chess. Consuetud. Burgund. ap. Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Fossa*.

Mr. Pink. observes, that the punishment of drowning, now unknown, was formerly practised among the Gothic nations. The Swedes boasted of drowning five of their kings. He considers *the pit* as a relict of this practice; Enquiry, i. 30. This conjecture seems highly probable. Various writers have asserted, that the ancient Goths were wont to sacrifice men to their false deities, by precipitating them into a well, preserved for this purpose in the vicinity of their temples, or altars. V. Keysler. Antiq. Septentr. p. 47.

In the great solemnities of the heathen at Upsal in Sweden, the one whose lot it was to be immolated to the gods, was plunged headlong into a fountain adjoining to the place of sacrifice. If he died easily, it was viewed as a good omen, and his body was immediately taken out of the fountain, and hung up in a consecrated grove. For it was believed that he was translated to a place among the gods. Worm. Monum. p. 23. 24.

It was one of the attributes of Odin, the great god of the Scandian nations, and doubtless a singular one, that he presided over the *gallows*. Hence he was called *Hango;* as being the god of those who were hanged. For the same reason, he was also designed *Galgavalldr*, i. e. the Lord of the Gallows; q. he who rules over, or *wields*, it. Landnamabok, p. 176. 361. 412. 417.

This phrase is known in Germany. Teut. *Put ende Galghe; put*, a well or pit, *galghe*, the gallows. Kilian, however, does not translate this phrase literally. "The right or power of the sword," he says, "supreme right, absolute power."

It deserves observation, that in the account which Tacitus gives of the punishments used by the ancient Germans, we may distinctly trace the origin of *Pit* and *Gallows*. "Proditiores transfugas arboribus suspendunt; ignavos et imbelles, et corpore infames, coeno ac palude, injecta insuper crate, mergunt." De Mor. German.

PITALL, *s.* The rabble. V. PETTAIL.

PYTANE, *s.* A young child; generally used as a term of endearment, S.

It has been supposed that this is from Fr. *petit*, little, and *ane*, one. But it is more probably Fr. *peton*, properly, "a little foot; also, the slender stalk of a leaf, or of a fruit. *Mon peton*, my little springall, my gentle impe; any such flattering, or dandling phrase, bestowed by nurses on their suckling boyes," Cotgr.

To PITY, *v. n.* To regret.

"I *pitied* much to see men take the advantage of the time to cast their own conclusions in assembly-acts, though with the extreme disgrace or danger of many of their brethren." Baillie's Lett. i. 133.

PITIFUL, *adj.* Mournful, what may be regretted or lamented, S.

"God grant I may prove a false prognosticator. I look for the most *pitiful* schism that ever our poor church has felt." Baillie's Lett. i. 2.

PITILL, *s.*

The *Pitill* and the Pipe gled cryand pewé,
Befoir thir princes ay past, as pairt of purveyoris;
For thay culd cheires chikkynis, and purchase poultré,
To cleik fra the commonis, as Kingis katouris.
Houlate, iii. 1. MS.

These, from their employment, seem to be both birds of prey. The latter is evidently some kind of hawk, denominated from its cry, perhaps the kestrel, or Falco *tinnunculus*, Linn. The former in name resembles A.S. *bleripittel*, in Gl. Aelfr. translated storicarius, by Lye scoricarius. Qu. the henharrier, le Lanier *cendré* of Brisson?

To PITTER-PATTER, *v. n.* 1. To repeat prayers after the Romish manner.

—— The Cleck geese leave off to clatter,—
And priests, *Marias* to *pitter-patter*.——
Watson's Coll. i. 48. V. CLAIK, CLAKE.

2. To move up and down inconstantly, making a clattering noise with the feet, S.

"*Pitter patter* is an expression still used by the vulgar; it is in allusion to the custom of muttering *pater-nosters*." Bannatyne Poems, N. p. 247.

It is, I believe, also used as a *s.* V. PATTER.

PLACAD, PLACKET, *s.* A placard, S.

"Some explorators were sent to the town of Edinburgh, to spy the form and fashion of all their proceedings; who, at their masters commands, affixed *plackets* upon the kirk-doors, sealed with the Earl's own hand and signet." Pitscottie, p. 44.

Teut. *plackaet* decretum, Su.G. *placat*, Germ. *plakat;* from *plack-en*, figere, because a placard, as Wachter observes, is affixed to some place for general inspection.

PLACE, *s.* The mansion house on an estate is called *the Place*, S.

"In the month of December 1636, William earl of Errol departed this life in the *Place* of Errol." Spalding's Troubles in Scotland, i. 54.

"In the middle of the moor-land appears an old tower or castle.—It is called the *old Place of Mochrum*. P. Mochrum, Wigtons. Statist. Acc. xvii. 570.

It may appear that this is an E. sense of the word, as Johnson explains it "a seat, a residence, a mansion." In support of this sense he quotes 1 Sam. xv. 12. "Saul set him up a *place*, and is gone

down to Gilgal." But *place* here is to be understood of a monument or trophy of his victory over the Amalekites; according to the sense of the same term, in the Hebrew, 2 Sam. xviii. 18., where it is rendered a pillar.

The idiom is evidently Fr.; *place* being used for a castle or strong-hold. It was most probably restricted in the same manner, in its primary use in S., although now vulgarly applied to the seat of any one who is the proprietor of the estate on which it is built. Ihre views the Fr. term as allied to A.S. *plaece* a street, Su.G. *plats*, Teut. *plaetse*, an area.

PLACEBOE, *s.* A parasite, one who fawns on another.

"The Bischope of Brechine, having his *Placeboes* and Jackmen in the toun, buffetit the Freir, and callit him Heretyck." Knox's Hist. p. 14.; rendered *Parasites* and Jackmen," Lond. Edit. p. 14.

As denoting one who virtually takes for his motto the Lat. word *Placebo;* or as referring to the promise which he makes, that he *will please* his superior at all events. That this was viewed as the origin two centuries ago, appears from the following passage.

For no rewarde they work but wardlie gloir,
Playing *placebo* into princes faces;
With leyis and letteris doing thair devoir.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 306.

PLACK, Plak, *s.* 1. A billon coin, struck in the reign of James III.

"Our Souerane Lord—hes ordanit to ceis the cours and passage of all the new *plakis* last cuinyeit and gar put the samin to the fyre. And of the substance, *that may be fynit of the samin* to gar mak ane new penny of fyne *siluer*." Acts Ja. III. 1483. c. 114. Edit. 1566. c. 97, Murray.

This passage clearly proves that the placks referred to were of copper mixed with silver.

2. A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland, equal to four pennies Scots, or the third part of an English penny. Although the word is still occasionally used in reckoning, it is now only a nominal coin, S.

"Of these some are called—*placks*, which were worth four pennies." Morysone's Itin. ap. Rudd. Pref. to Diplom. p. 137.

"The *plack* is an ideal coin at this present time in Scotland." Cardonnel's Numism. Pref. p. 33. 34.

The word is often used to denote that the thing spoken of is of no value; *It's no worth a plack*, S. It has been early used in this sense.

Ye're *nae* a prophet *worth a plak*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 83.

When one adopts any plan supposed to be unprofitable, or pursues a course offensive to a superior, it is frequently said; *You'll no mak your plack a bawbee by that*, S.

Teut. *placke*, *plecke*, according to Kilian, a coin of various value in different countries; in Louvain, the third part of a stiver, or the same with a groat; in Flanders, a stiver; Ital. *piaccha*, Hisp. *placca*. L.B. *placa*, a coin mentioned in a statute of Henry VI. of England, made at Paris 20th November A. 1426, equal to four greater Blancs. The blanc is half a sol, or about a farthing English. Du Cange also mentions *plaque* as a Fr. denomination of money; and indeed it seems to have been from the Fr. that the unfortunate Henry borrowed it. He afterwards observes, that the *Placa* weighed 68 or 69 grains.

As, in Louvain, *placke* was equivalent to a groat; this denomination might be adopted in S., because our *plack* contained the same number of pennies Scots, as there were English pence in a groat.

Plackless, *adj.* Moneyless, having no money, S.

PLAGE, *s.* Quarter, point.

Ane dyn I hard approaching fast me by,
Quhilk mouit fra the *plage* septentrionall.
Palice of Honour, i. 8.

Lat. *plag-a*.

PLAID, *s.* Plea. V. Plede.

PLAID, *s.* "A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland," Johns.

"Their *brechan*, or *plaid*, consists of twelve or thirteen yards of a narrow stuff, wrapt round the middle, and reaches to the knees: is often fastened round the middle with a belt, and is then called *brechanfeill;* but in cold weather is large enough to wrap round the whole body from head to feet; and this often is their only cover, not only within doors, but on the open hills during the whole night. It is frequently fastened on the shoulders with a pin, often of silver, and before with a *brotche*, (like the *fibula* of the Romans) which is sometimes of silver, and both large and extensive; the old ones have very frequently mottos." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 209.

The women also wear a *plaid*, but it is so narrow as seldom to come below the waist.

"The *tonnag*, or *plaid*, hangs over their shoulders, and is fastened before with a brotche; but in bad weather is drawn over their heads." Ibid. p. 213.

The *plaid*, however, is not confined to the Highlands. It is generally worn, by herds and others, in the South and West of S. It is in some places called a *Rawchan*, in others a *Maud*. The female *plaid* is also worn in Ang. and many other counties in the Lowlands.

"The women still retain the *plaid*, but among the better sort it is now sometimes of silk, or lined with silk." P. Tealing, Forfars. Statist. Acc. iv. 103.

Gael. *plaide*, id. Shaw. It seems doubtful, if this be properly a Gael. word; as it does not occur in the other Celt. dialects; unless we view it as the same with C.B. *pleth*, plica, a fold. V. Ihre, vo. *Faall*. Teut. *plets* signifies a coarse kind of cloth, panni vilioris genus. The same word also denotes, a patch or piece of cloth, segmentum, commissura panni, Kilian. MoesG. *plat*, assumentum, Alem. *blezz*, id. *flezzi* vestimentum. The ingenious editor of *Popular Ballads* says, in Gl.; "The word in the Gaelic, and in every other language of which I have any knowledge, means any thing *broad* and *flat;* and when applied to a *plaid* or *blanket*, signifies simply a broad, plain, unformed piece of cloth." V. Plaik.

PLAIDEN, PLAIDING, *s.* A coarse woollen cloth, not the same with flannel, as Sibb. says, but differing from it in being *tweeled*, S.

"A good many weavers are constantly employed in making coarse cloth, commonly called *plaiden*, from the produce of their sheep, which, in the summer markets, is sold for from 9*d.* to 1*s.* the Scotch ell." P. Dallas, Elgin, Statist. Acc. iv. 109.

Either from *plaid*, as being cloth of the same quality with that worn in *plaids*; or Teut. *plets*, q. v. under PLAID.

PLAY-FEIR, PLAY-FERE, PLAYFAIR, *s.* 1. A playfellow.

But saw ye nocht the King cum heir?
I am ane sportour and *playfeir*
To that yung King.
Lyndsay, *S. P. R.* ii. 29.

"Play with your *playfairs*;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 27. *Play feres*; Ramsay, p. 58. *Play feers*, Kelly, p. 284. expl. "fellows."

From *play*, and *fere*, a companion, q. v.

2. Improperly used for a toy, a play-thing, S.

O think that eild, wi' wyly fit,
Is wearing nearer bit by bit!
Gin yence he claws you wi' his paw,
What's siller for?——
But gowden *playfair*, that may please
The second sharger till he dies.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 107.

PLAIK, *s.* A plaid, a loose covering for the body, Ang.

Su.G. Isl. *plagg* vestimentum, pannus; Belg. *plagghe*. V. Seren. vo. *Placket*, Note.

PLAYN, PLAYNE. *In playne.* 1. Plainly, clearly.

Neuo he was, as it was knawin in *playn*,
To the Butler befor that thai had slayn.
Wallace, iv. 585. MS.
Till Saynct Jhonstone this wryt he send agayn,
Befor the lordis was manifest *in playne*.
Ibid. viii. 34. MS.

i. e. by a pleonasm, plainly manifest. *In to playn*, ibid. iii. 335.

2. It seems to be sometimes used in the same sense with Fr. *de plain*, immediately, out of hand.

Comfort thai lost quhen thair Chyftayne was slayn,
And mony ane to fle began *in playne*.
Wallace, vii. 1203. MS.

To PLAINYIE, *v. n.* To complain. Fr. *plaindre*.

"Many seeing place given to men that would *plainyie*, began, day by day, more and more to complain upon his tyranny." Pitscottie, p. 34.

Pleyn, v. and *pleynt*, s. are used in O.E.

Erles & barons at ther first samnyng,
For many maner resons *pleyned* of the kyng.—
& yit thei mad *pleynt* of his tresorere.
R. Brunne, p. 312.

PLAINSTANES, *s. pl.* 1. The pavement, S.

—— The spacious street and *plainstanes*
Were never kend to crack but anes,
Whilk happen'd on the hinder night
Whan Fraser's uly tint its light.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 67.

2. In some places used to denominate the cross or exchange, as being paved with flat stones, S.

To PLAINT, PLENT, *v. n.* To complain of, S. but now nearly obsolete.

"Thare is one point that we *plaint* is not observed to us, quhilk is, that na soldiour suld remane in the toun efter your Graces departing." Knox's Hist. p. 143.

The pure men *plentis* that duellis besyde him,
How [he] creipis in a hoill to hyde him,
And barris them fast without the yettis,
When they come there to crave there debtis.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, *Poems* 16*th Cent.* p. 323.

The *s.* is used in S. as in E.

This is from the same origin with *Plainyie*.

PLAYOKIS, *s. pl.*

This Bischap Willame the Lawndalis
Owrnyd his kyrk wyth fayre jowalis,
Westymentis, bukis, and othir ma
Plesand *playokis*, he gave alsua.
Wyntown, ix. 6. 146.

Mr. MacPherson thinks this probably corrupted. In another MS. *pheralis* occurs. This word is commonly used in the West of S. for toys or playthings. We can scarcely suppose that Wyntown should so remarkably depreciate the Bishop's donations, as to give them so mean a designation. Such language would have been natural enough for Lyndsay or some of his contemporaries.

PLAITINGS. V. SOLESHOE.

PLANE, *adj.* Apparently as signifying, full, consisting of its different constituent branches.

"The haill thre Estatis of the Realme sittand in *plane* Parliament, that is to say, the Clergy, Barronis, and Commissionaris of Burrowis be ane assent, nane discreipand, weill auisit and deliuerit, hes reuokit all alienatiounis," &c. Acts Ja. II. 1437. c. 2. Edit. 1566.

Lat. *plen-us*, Fr. *plein*.

PLANE-TREE, *s.* The maple, S.

"Acer pseudo-platanus. The great Maple, or Bastard Sycomore, Anglis. The *Plane-Tree*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 639.

To PLASH, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise by dashing water, S. *Pleesk*, to dash and wade among water, S.B.

Thro' thick and thin they scour'd about,
Plashing thro' dubs and sykes.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

2. To bedaub with mire, to splash, S.

3. It is applied to clothes, or to any thing, which, in consequence of being thoroughly drenched, emits the noise occasioned by the agitation of water. *My claise are aw plashing*, S.

Germ. *platz-en* est ex incussione aut praecipiti lapsu resonare. V. Wachter. Su.G. *plask-a*, aquam inter abluendum cum sonitu movere; Ihre. Belg. *plass-en*, to dabble, to swash. Gael. *plat-seadh*, a squash, Shaw. V. PLISH-PLASH.

PLASH, *s.* PLASH *of rain*, a heavy fall of rain, S.

Germ. *platzregen*, densa pluvia, q. pluvia sonora ex lapsu. V. Wachter. Belg. *plasregen*, praeceps imber, pluvia lacunas faciens, Kilian. E. *plash*, "a small lake of water, or puddle," is evidently allied; and *flash*, expl. "a body of water driven by violence."

PLASMATOR, PLASMATOUR, *s.* The former, the maker; Gr. πλασματως.

"The supreme *plasmator* of hauyn and eird hes permittit them to be boreaus, to puneis vs for the mysknaulage of his magestie." Compl. S. p. 41.

Thir monarcheis, I understand,
Preordinat war be the command
Of God, the *Plasmatour* of all,
For to dounthring, and to mak thrall.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 106.

PLASTROUN, *s.*

A *plastroun* on her knee she laid,
And there on love justly she plaid.
There to her neighbours sweetly sang;
This lady sighed oft amang.
Sir Egeir, p. 11.

A musical instrument is certainly meant. The writer may have mistaken the name. Gr. πλαστρον, Lat. *plectrum*, denote the instrument with which the strings of an harp are struck. Hence, perhaps, the term is here applied to the harp itself.

To PLAT, PLET, *v. a.* To plait, to fold; used to denote the act of embracing.

Wyth blyth chere thare he hym *plet*,
In [his] armis so thankfully,
That held his ward so worthely.
Wyntown, ix. 27. 430.

PLAT, *adj.* 1. Flat, level.

The quiet closettys opnyt wyth ane reird,
And we lay *plat* grufelyngis on the erd.
Doug. Virgil, 70. 26.

2. Low, as opposed to what is high.

Thair litil bonet, or bred hat,
Sumtyme heiche, and sumtyme *plat*,
Waites not how on thair hede to stand.
Maitland Poems, p. 184.

3. Close, near.

The stede bekend held to his schoulder *plat*,
And he at eis apoun his bak doun sat.
Doug. Virgil, 351. 46.

Plat is often used by Chaucer and Gower in the sense of *flat*.

He leyth down his one eare all *plat*.
Conf. Am. Fol. 10.

Su.G. *platt*, Teut. *plat*, Arm. Fr. *plat*, Ital. *platto*, *piatto*, planus.

PLAT, *adv.* Flatly.

Plat he refuses, enherding to his entent,
The first sentence haldand euer in ane.
Doug. Virgil, 60. 40.

Teut. *plat*, planè et aperte; Su.G. *platt* penitus. Chaucer and Gower also use *plat* as an adv.

But notheles of one assent
They myghte not accorde *plat*.

i. e. they could not entirely agree. Gower, Conf. Am. Fol. 16. a.

PLAT, PLATT, *s.* A model, a plan.

And this Electra grete Atlas begat,
That on his schuldir beris the heuynnis *plat*.
Doug. Virgil, 245. 13.

"By an act of *Platt*, dated at Edinburgh the 22d of November [1615] the several Dignit[ar]ies and Ministers, both in the Bishoprick and Earldom, were provided to particular maintenances—payable by the King and Bishop to the Ministers in their several bounds *respectivé*." Wallace's Orkney, p. 90.

In the same sense must we understand the legal phrase, "Decrees of *plat*—and valuation of Teinds." V. Jurid. Stiles, Vol. iii. Stile of Summons of Adjudication.

Teut. *plat*, exemplar. Hence E. *plat*-form. *Plot*, as signifying a plan, seems radically the same. The parent-term is *plat* planus, aequalis; also, latus. Hence the word denoting a plan; q. something laid out *plainly*, or in all its *extent*; also Germ. *plat*, a table, a *plate* of metal, a *plate* for holding food; all from their being *plain* or level.

PLAT, PLATT, PLATE, *s.* 1. A dash, a stroke to the ground.

——Chorineus als fast
Ruschit on his fa,——
Syne with his kne him possit with sic an *plat*,
That on the erde he speldit hym al flet.
Doug. Virgil, 419. 26.

Wythin thare tempil haue thay brocht alsua
The bustuous swyne, and the twynteris snaw quhite,
That wyth thare clufis can the erde smyte,
Wyth mony *plat* scheddand thare purpoure blude. *Ibid.* 455. 49.

i. e. with many or repeated dashings of themselves on the ground, in consequence of the pain of the mortal blow they have received.

2. A blow with the fist.

Sapience, thow servis to beir a *platt*;
Me think thow schawis the not weill wittit.
Lyndsay, *S. P. R.* ii. 117.

Speid hame, or I sall paik thy cote.
And to begin, fals Cairle, tak thair ane *plate*.
Ibid. p. 9.

Rudd. views this as the same with *plat* flat, q. beating flat to the ground. But Teut. *plets-en* signifies, palma quatere; depsere, subigere; *plett-en*, conculcare, contundere; Germ. *pletz-en*, cum strepitu et impetu cadere. Perhaps it is still more nearly allied to A.S. *plaett-as*; "alapae, cuffs, blows, buffets," Somner. Su.G. *plaett*, ictus levis, (*plaett-a*, to tap, Wideg.) A.S. *plaet-an* ferire; whence Fr. *playe*, Bremens. *pliete*, a wound.

To PLAT UP, *v. a.* To erect; perhaps including the idea of expedition.

"Leith fortifications went on speedily; above 1000 hands, daily employed, *plat up* towards the sea sundry perfect and strong bastions, well garnished with a number of double cannon, that we feared not much any landing of ships on that quarter." Baillie's Lett. i. 160.

Can this signify, *plaited up*, from the ancient custom of wattling? Hence, perhaps, A.S. *plett*, *pletta*, a sheepfold.

PLATFUTE, *s.* A term anciently used in music.

This propir Bird he gave in gouerning
To me, quhilk was his simpill seruiture;
On quhome I did my diligence and cure,
To leirn hir language artificial,
To play *platfute*, and quhissil *fute befoir*.
Papingo, *Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592, p. 187.

Platfute seems to have been a term of reproach, originally applied to one who was *plain-soled*, and thence ludicrously to some dance. Teut. *plat-voet*, planipes; plancus. As corresponding to *plancus*, it was, therefore, also synon. with *splay-foot*.

PLEDE, Pleid, Pleyd, *s.* 1. Controversy, debate.

——Quhare thar is in *plede* twa men
Askand the crowne of a kynrike,——
But dowt, the nest male in the gre
Preferryd to the rewme suld be.
Wyntown, viii. 4. 40.

And he denyit, and so began the *pleid*.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 112.

Bot pleid, without opposition.

——Bot gif the fatis, *but pleid*,
At my plesure sufferit me life to leid,——
The cieté of Troy than first agane suld I
Restore.—— *Doug. Virgil*, 111. 34.

Plaide is used, Baron Lawes.

2. A quarrel, a broil.

He gart his feit defend his heid,——
Quhile he was past out of all *pleid*.
Chr. Kirk, st. 17.

3. Care, sorrow; metaph. used.

Sche fild ane stoip, and brought in cheis and breid:
Thay eit and drank; and levit all thair *pleyd*.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 68.

The transition is natural enough, as strife or debate generally produces sorrow.

Belg. Hisp. *pleyte*, lis, litigium; Fr. *plaid*. Kilian thinks that it is perhaps from *plaetse*, area, forum. It may be radically allied to *Plat*, a dash; a blow, *q. v.*; or rather to A.S. *pleo*. V. Pley.

To PLEDE, Pleid, *v. n.* To contend, to quarrel, Doug. Virgil. V. the *s.*

To PLEDGE, *v. a.* "To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another," Johns.

This term is not peculiar to S., but used by Shakspeare and other E. writers. I mention it, therefore, merely to take notice of the traditionary account given of its origin. It is said that in this country, in times of general distrust in consequence of family feuds, or the violence of factions, when a man was about to drink, it was customary for some friend in the company to say, *I pledge you*; at the same time drawing his dirk, and resting the pommel of it on the table at which they sat. The meaning was, that he *pledged* his life for that of his friend, while he was drinking, that no man in company should take advantage of his defenceless situation.

Shakspeare would seem to allude to this custom, when he says;

——The fellow, that
Parts bread with him, and *pledges*
The breath of him in a divided draught,
Is the readiest man to kill him.
Tim. of Athens.

The absurd and immoral custom of *pledging* one's self to drink the same quantity after another, must have been very ancient. "Alexander, the Macedonian, is reported to have drunk a cup containing two *Congii*, which contained more than one pottle, tho' less than our gallon, to Proteas, who commending the King's ability, *pledg'd* him, then called for another cup of the same dimensions, and drank it off to him. The King, *as the laws of good fellowship* required, *pledg'd* Proteas in the same cup, but being immediately overcome, fell back upon his pillow, letting the cup fall out of his hands, and by that means was brought into the disease whereof he shortly after died, as we are informed by Athenaeus." Potter's Antiq. Greece, ii. 396. Such was the end of Alexander *the Great!*

PLEY, Pleye, *s.* 1. A debate, a quarrel, a broil, S.

O worthy Greeks, thought ye like me,
This *pley* sud seen be deen;
The wearing o' Achilles graith
Wad be decided seen.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 14.

2. A complaint or action at law, whether of a criminal or civil nature; a juridical term, S. *plea*, E.

"The *pley* of Barons perteins to the Schiref of the countrie." Reg. Maj. 1. c. 3. s. 1.

"Criminall *pleyes*, touches life or lim, or capitall peines." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Mote*.

Placitum is the correspondent term, L.B.

Skene derives this word from Fr. *plaider* to plead, to sue at law. But its origin is certainly A.S. *pleo*, *pleoh*, danger, debate.

To Pley, *v. n.* To plead, to answer in a court of law.

"Gif ane Burges is persewed for any complaint, he sall not be compelled to *pley* without his awin burgh, bot in default of Court, not halden." Burrow Lawes, c. 7. s. 1. V. the *s.*

PLEINYEOUR, *s.* A complainer. Acts Ja. II.

To PLENYE, *v. n.* To complain, Barbour. V. Plainyie.

To PLENYS, Plenyss, Plenish, *v. a.* 1. To furnish; most generally to provide furniture for a house. V. the *s.* It also signifies to stock a farm, S.

2. To supply with inhabitants, to occupy.

Quhen Scottis hard thir fyne tythingis off new,
Out off all part to Wallace fast thai drew,
Plenyst the toun quhilk was thair heretage.
Wallace, vi. 264. MS.

Thai will nocht fecht thocht we all yher suld bid;
Ye may off pess *plenyss* thir landis wid.
Ibid. xi. 46. MS.

Plennissing, Plenising, *s.* Household furniture.

"His heire sall haue to his house this vtensell or insicht (*plennissing*)." Burrow Lawes, c. 125. s. 1.

—"Ye ar uncertaine in what moment ye wil be

warned, it becommeth vs to send our *plenising*, substance and riches befoir us." Bruce's Eleven Serm. H. 6. b.

"S. *plenishing*, houshold furniture, *supellex*;—to *plenish* a house, to provide such furniture;" Rudd.

To PLENT, *v. n.* To complain. V. PLAINT.

PLENTEOUS, *adj.* Complaining.

"Attachments ar to be called ane lawful binding, be the quhilk ane party is constrained against his wil to stand to the law, and to doe sic right and reason as he aught of law to anè other partie, that is *plenteous* to him." Baron Courts, c. 2. s. 3.

From Fr. *plaintif*, *plaintive*, complaining; or formed like those Fr. words ending in *eux*.

PLEP, *s.* Any thing weak or feeble, S.B. Hence,

PLEPPIT, *adj.* Feeble, not stiff; creased. *A pleppit dud*, a worn out rag; *weffil*, synon.

Perhaps q. *belappit*, a thing that has been creased and worn in consequence of being wrapped round something else.

PLESANCE, *s.* Pleasure, delight. Fr. *plaisance.*

Quhen other lyvit in joye and *plesance*,
Thaire lyfe was noucht bot care and repentance.
King's Quair, iii. 18.

To PLESK, *v. n.* V. PLASH.

To PLET, *v. a.* To quarrel, to reprehend.

First with sic bustuous wourdis he thame gret,
And but offence gan thame chiding thus *plet*.
Doug. Virgil, 177. 10.

Rudd. views this as corr. for the sake of the rhyme, from *plede* or *plead*. There is, however, no occasion for this supposition. The term exactly corresponds to Teut. *pleyt-en*, litigare.

PLEVAR, *s.* A plover.

Thair was Pyattis, and Pertrekis, and *Plevaris* anew. *Houlate*, 1. 14. MS.

PLEUCH, PLEUGH, *s.* 1. A plough.

In the meyn tyme Enéas with ane *pleuch*
The cieté circulit, and markit be ane seuch.
Doug. Virgil, 153. 10.

A.S. Su.G. *plog*, Alem. *pluog*, *phluog*, Germ. *pflug*, Belg. *ploeg*, Pol. *plug*, Bohem. *pluh*. Some derive this term from Syr. *pelak*, aravit.

2. That constellation called *Ursa Major*, denominated from its form, which resembles a plough, fully as much as it does a *wain*, S.

—The *Pleuch*, and the poles, and the planettis began,
The Son, the seuin sternes, and the Charle wane.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239. b. 1.

There is an evident impropriety here; as the good Bishop mentions the same constellation under two different names.

Our forefathers may have adopted this name from the Romans. For they not only called it *plaustrum*, from its resemblance to a waggon, but *Triones*, i. e. ploughing oxen, q. *teriones*, enim propriè sunt boves aratorii dicti eo quòd terram *terant;* Isidor. p. 910. This name was properly given to the stars composing this constellation, in number seven; therefore called *septem* triones, whence *septentrio*, as signifying the North, or quarter in which they appear. Another constellation, because of its vicinity to this, is called *Bootes*, i. e. the ox-driver. *Bootem* dixerunt eo quòd plaustro haeret. Isidor. ut sup.

PLEUCH-GANG, PLOUGH-GANG, *s.* As much land as can be properly tilled by one plough, S.

"The number of *plough-gangs*, in the hands of tenants, is about 141½,—reckoning 13 acres of arable land to each *plough-gang*." P. Moulin, Perths. Statist. Acc. v. 56.

This corresponds to *plogland*, a measure of land known among the most ancient Scythians, and all the inhabitants of Sweden and Germany. We also use the phrase a *pleuch* of land, S. in the same sense.

"*Hida terrae*, ane *pleuch* of land," Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Hilda*.

PLEUCH-GATE, PLOUGH-GATE, *s.* The same with *plough-gang*, S.

"There are 56 *plough-gates* and a half in the parish." P. Innerwick, Haddington, Statist. Acc. i. 121. 122.

Gate is evidently used in the same sense with *gang*, q. as much land as a plough can *go* over. *Gate* seems to be most naturally deduced from Su.G. *gaa* to go, as Lat. *iter* from *eo*.

PLEUCHGEIRE, *s.* The furniture belonging to a plough, as coulter, &c., S. *Pleuch-irnes*, synon.

Quhat-sum-ever persone—destroyis pleuch and *pleuchgeire*, in time of teeling,—sall be—punished therefore to the death, as thieves." A. 1579, Ja. VI. 1587, c. 82. Murray. V. GER.

PLEUCHGRAITH, *s.* The same with *pleuchgeire*.

"Destroyers of—*pleuchgraith*—suld be punished as thieues." Ind. Skene's Acts. V. SOWME, SOYME.

PLEUCH-IRNES, PLWYRNYS, *s. pl.* The iron instruments belonging to a plough, S.

He pleyhnyd to the Schyrrawe sare,
That stollyn his *plwyrnys* ware.
Wyntown, viii. 24. 48.

Isl. *plogiarn* signifies the ploughshare. Thus in the account given of the trial by ordeal, which Harold Gilli was to undergo, in proving his affinity to the royal family of Norway, it is said; *ix plog-iarn gloandi voro nidrlogd, oc geck Haralldr thar eptir, berom fotom:* Nine burning ploughshares were laid on the ground, through which Harold walked barefoot. Heimskringla, ap. Johnst. Antiq. C. Scand. p. 216.

PLY, *s.* Plight, condition, S.

Thy pure pynd throple peilt, and out of *ply*,—
Cars men dispyt thair flesch, thou spreit of Gy.
Dunbar, *Evergreen*, ii. 56.

Fr. *pli*, habit, state.

PLY, *s.* A fold, a plait, S.

This is given by Johns., on the authority of Arbuthnot, as an E. word. But it will be found, in various instances, that the words quoted from Arbuthnot as E. are in fact S.

PLYCHT, *s.*

For my trespass quhy suld my sone haif *plycht?*
Quha did the myss, lat thame susteine the paine.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 117. st 8.

Lord Hailes gives this among words not under-

stood. Mr. Pinkerton, when explaining some of these, says; "*Plycht* is *injury*; literally, sad case; a man is in a *sad plight*. See King Hart." But this word needs no adj. to express its meaning. This is to make it merely the common E. word. It may signify either obligation, or punishment, although the latter seems preferable.

Teut. *plicht*, obligatio; Holland. judicium. Su.G. *plickt*, *pligt*, denotes both obligation, and the punishment due in consequence of the neglect of it; *kirkoplickt*, poena ecclesiastica. The word in the first sense, is from A.S. *plihtan*, Su.G. *pligta*, spondere. But Ihre thinks that, as used in the second, it may be from Su.G. *plaaga* cruciatus.

To PLISH-PLASH, *v. n.* A term denoting the dashing of liquids in successive shocks, caused by the operation of the wind or of any other body, S.

Now tup-horn spoons, wi' muckle mou,
Plish-plash'd; nae chiel was hoolie.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 144.

This is a reduplicative word, formed, like many others in our language, from the v. PLASH, q. v.

PLISH-PLASH, *adv.* A thing is said to *play plish-plash*, S. in the sense given of the *v.*

PLISKIE, *s.* Properly, a mischievous trick; although sometimes used to denote an action, which is productive of bad consequences, although without any such intention, S.

Thoir hearts the same, they daur'd to risk aye
Their lugs in onie rackless *pliskie*;
For, now, inur'd to loupin dykes,
They nouther dreaded men nor tykes.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 90. V. SNACKIE.

This is perhaps formed from A.S. *plaega*, *plega*, play, sport, by means of the termination *isc*, Goth. *isk*, expressive of increment, q. *plegisc*, sport degenerating into mischief. V. Wachter, Proleg. Sect. 6. vo. *Isch*. It confirms this etymon, that it is commonly said, He has *play'd* me a bonny *pliskie*, S.

——She *play'd* a *pliskie*
To him that night. *Ibid.* i. 149.

PLODDERE, *s.* "Banger, mauler, fighter."

Of this assege in thare hethyng
The Inglis oysid to mak karpyng:
"I wowe to God, scho mais gret stere,
"The Scottis wenche *ploddere*.
"Come I are, come I late,
"I fand Annot at the yhate."
Wyntown, viii. 33. 142.

This refers to *Black Agnes* of Dunbar.

"O.Fr. *plaud-er*, bang, maul, &c." Gl. Perhaps from the same origin with *Plat*, *s.* q. v.

PLOY, *s.* 1. A harmless frolic, a piece of entertainment, S.

"*A ploy*, a little sport or merriment; a merry meeting." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 125.

It properly denotes that sort of amusement in which a party is engaged; and frequently includes the idea of a short excursion to the country.

2. It sometimes denotes a frolic, which, although begun in jest, has a serious issue, S.

——Ralph unto Colin says;
Yon hobbleshow is like some stour to raise.—
Says Colin, for he was a sicker boy,
Neiper, I fear, this is a kittle *ploy*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 89.

It is even used with respect to a state of warfare.

John was a clever and auldfarrand boy,
As you shall hear by the ensuing *ploy*.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 263.

Altho' his mither, in her weirds,
Fortald his death at Troy,
I soon prevail'd wi' her to send
The young man to the *ploy*.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 18.

I am inclined to view it as formed from A.S. *pleg-an* to play. V. PLISKIE.

To PLOT, *v. a.* 1. To scald, to burn by means of boiling water, S.

E'en while the tea's fill'd reeking round,
Rather than *plot* a tender tongue,
Treat a' the circling lugs wi' sound,
Syne safely sip when ye have sung.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 199.

2. To make any liquid scalding hot, S.

3. To burn, in a general sense; but improperly used.

I never sooner money got,
But all my poutches it would *plot*,
And scorch them sore, it was sae hot.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 26.

PLOTCOCK, *s.* A name given to the devil.

"In this mean time, when they were taking forth their artillery, and the King [James IV.] being in the Abbay for the time, there was a cry heard at the market-cross of Edinburgh, at the hour of midnight, proclaiming as it had been a summons, which was named and called by the proclaimer thereof, The Summons of *Plotcock*; which desired all men, to compear, both Earl and Lord, and Baron and Gentleman, and all honest Gentlemen within the town (every man specified by his own name) to compear, within the space of forty days, before his master, where it should happen him to appoint, and be for the time, under the pain of disobedience." Pitscottie, p. 112.

This is said to have taken place before the fatal battle of Flodden.

This name seems to have been retained in Ramsay's time.

At midnight hours o'er the kirkyard she raves,
And seven times does her prayers backward pray,
Till *Plotcock* comes with lumps of Lapland clay,
Mixt with the venom of black taids and snakes:
Of this unsonsy pictures aft she makes
Of ony ane she hates, and gars expire
With slow and racking pains afore a fire,
Stuck fou of prines; the devilish pictures melt;
The pain by fowk they represent is felt.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 95.

This has been supposed to be a corr. of *Pluto*, the name of that heathen deity who was believed to reign in the infernal regions. It does not appear that this name was commonly given to the devil. It may be observed, however, that the use of it in S. may have originated from some Northern fable; as our forefathers seem to have been well acquainted

with the magical operations of Sweden and Lapland; and according to the last passage, *Plotcock* brings Lapland clay, which, doubtless, would have some peculiar virtue. *B* may have been changed to *P;* for according to Rudbeck, the Sw. name of Pluto was *Blut-mader;* Atalant. i. 724. In Isl. he is denominated *Blotgod*, i. e. the god of sacrifices, from Su.G. *blot-a*, MoesG. *blot-an*, to sacrifice, and this from *bloth*, blood.

PLOUD, *s.* A green sod, Aberd.

"They are supplied with turf and heather from the muirs, and a sort of green sods, called *plouds*, which they cast in the exhausted mosses." P. Leochel, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vi. 218.

Fland. *plot-en*, membranam sive corium exuere. A piece of green sward is called S. *flag*, for the same reason, from *flag-a*, deglubere, because the ground is as it were *flayed.*

PLOUT, *s.* A heavy shower of rain, S.

Belg. *plots-en*, to fall down suddenly, to fall down plump, Sewel.

To PLOUTER, *v. n.* To make a noise among water, to work with the hands or feet in agitating any liquid, to be engaged in any wet and dirty work, S. nearly synon. with *paddle*, E.

Sibb. writes *plowster*, which he resolves into *poolstir*. But it may more naturally be traced to Germ. *plader-n*, humida et sordida tractare; *plader*, sordes; Wachter. This is evidently from the same root with Teut. *plots-en*, *plotsen int water*, in aquam irruere. *Plash*, q. v. is certainly from the same common stock. This observation applies perhaps to E. *splutter.*

PLOUTER, *s.* The act of floundering through water or mire, S.

He'd spent mair in brogues gaun about her,
Nor hardly was weel worth to waur;
For mony a foul weary *plouter*
She'd cost him through gutters and glaur.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 294.

A. Bor. *plowding*, wading through thick and thin, is evidently from the same fountain. V. Grose.

PLUCK, *s.* The Pogge, a fish; small and ugly, supposed by the fishers to be poisonous, S. Cottus cataphractus, Linn.

PLUCKUP, PLUKUP, *s.*

—Na expensis did he spair to spend,
Quhill pece was brocht vnto ane finall end.
Quhar as he fand vs at the *plukup* fair,
God knawis in Scotland quhat he had ado
With baith the sydis, or he could bring vs to.
Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 299.

This is left without expl. in Gl. But *at the plukup fair* certainly signifies, completely in a state of dissension, ready to pull each others ears.

Pluck, *v.* S.B. signifies to spar; *They pluckit ane anither like cocks.* The E. phrase, *to pluck a crow*, is allied; also, Belg. *plukhaair-en*, to fall together by the ears. The word in form, however, most nearly resembles the E. v. to *pluck up*, as signifying to pull up by the roots.

PLUFFY, *adj.* Applied to the face when very fleshy, chubby, S.

Su.G. *plufsig*, facies obesa, prae pinguedine inflata; Ihre.

PLUKE, PLOUK, pron. *plook*, *s.* A pimple, S. A. Bor.

"The kinde of the disease—was a pestilentious byle,—striking out in many heades or in many *plukes.*" Bruce's Serm. 1591. V. ATRIE.

To whisky *plooks* that burnt for wooks
On town-guard soldiers faces,
Their barber bauld his whittle crooks,
An' scrapes them for the races.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 50.

Not, as Sibb. says, "corr. from Sax. *pocca.*" For it is merely Gael. *plucan;* Shaw, vo. *Carbuncle.*

PLUKIE-FACED, *adj.* Having the face studded with pimples, S.

And there will be—
—*Plouckie-fac'd* Wat in the mill.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 210.

PLUMBE-DAMES, *s.* A prune, a *Damascene* plumb, S.

"It is—ordayned, that no person use anie maner of desert of wette and dry confections, at banquetting, marriages, baptismes, feastings, or any meales, except the fruites growing in Scotland: As also figs, reasins, *plumbe-damies*, almonds, and other unconfected fruites." Acts Ja. VI. 1621. c. 25.

"*Plumb dames* (i. e. prunes) per pound £0:0:4." Diet Book, King's Coll. Aberd. 1630. Arnot's Hist. Edin. p. 169.

PLUMP, *adj.* A plump shower, a heavy shower that falls straight down. This is also called a *plump;* as a *thunder plump*, the heavy shower that often succeeds a clap of thunder, S.

Teut. *plomp*, plumbeus; *plomp-en*, mergere cum impetu. Sw. *plump-a*, id.

PLWYRNYS, *s. pl.* V. PLEUCHIRNES.

To PLUNK, *v. n.* 1. To plunge with a dull sound, to plump, S.

Either a frequent. from *plunge*, or allied to C.B. *plwngk-io*, id.

2. It is also used, S.O. as a school-term, signifying to play the truant; q. to disappear, as a stone cast into water.

Teut. *plenck-en*, however, signifies, vagari, palari, to straggle; *plencker*, qui vagando tempus consumit; Kilian.

PLUNTED.

I may compair them to a *plunted* fyre,
But heit to warme you in the winteris cauld.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 304.

This has undoubtedly been written *painted*, or *peinted.*

POB, POB-TOW, *s.* The refuse of flax from the mill, consisting chiefly of the rind, used as fuel, S.B.

"One night I perceived the atmosphere illumined in quick succession of red flashes, like the *Aurora*, to an angle of 20° or 30° elevation, and found it was done by boys burning *pob-tow*, about a mile distant, and that the successive coruscations of the atmosphere were occasioned by the tossings of the tow." P. Bendochy, Perths. Statist. Acc. xix. 366. Also pron. *Pab*, q. v.

POCK-ARRS, *s. pl.* The marks left by the smallpox. V. ARR.

POCK-SHAKINGS, *s. pl.* A vulgar term, used to denote the youngest child of a family, S.

It often implies the idea of something puny in appearance. Hence it is usual to say of a puny child, that he *seems to be the pockshakings*. This probably alludes to the meal which adheres to a *pock* or bag, and is shaken out of it, which is always of a smaller grain than the rest.

It is remarkable that the very same unpolished idea occurs in Isl. *Belguskaka*, vocatur a vulgo ultimus parentum natus vel nata, from *belg-ur* a bag or *pock*, and *skak-a* to shake. V. G. Andr. p. 211.

POD, *s.*

With a willie wand thy skin was well scourged;
Syne feinyedly forge how thou left the land.
Now, Sirs, I demand how this *Pod* can be purged?

Montgomery, Watson's Coll. iii. 4.

This is probably a term denoting smallness of size; as the poem abounds with words of this description. A plump or lusty child is called a *pud*, often *a fat pud*, S. Or it may be the same with *pade* a toad, q. v. as implying the idea of pollution; Teut. *podde*, bufo. V. Poid.

PODLE, *s.* A tadpole, S. synon. *pow-head*, q. v. This seems a dimin. from Teut. *podde*, a frog.

PODLIE, Podley, *s.* A term used to denote fish of different kinds, in different counties of S.

1. The fry of the coal fish; Gadus carbonarius, Linn. This is most commonly known by the name of *podly*, Loth. It is the *silluk* or *cuth* of Orkn.

"Fish of every kind have become scarce, in so much that there is not a haddock in the bay. All that remain are a few small cod, *podlies*, and flounders." P. Largo, Fifes. Statist. Acc. iv. 537.

"The fish most generally caught, and the most useful, is a grey fish here called *cuths*, of the size of small haddocks, and is the same with what on the south coast is called *podley*, only the cuth is of a larger size." P. Cross, Orkney, Statist. Acc. vi. 453.

These seem to be the fish called *padles*, Ross-shire.

"Prawns, small rock and ware cod, gurnet, turbot, and *padles* are found; but for the last 3 years all the small fish have decreased very much, except flounders." Statist. Acc. iii. 309.

2. This name is frequently given to the Green-backed Pollack or Gadus Virens, Loth.

"Asellus virescens Schonfeldii; our fishers call it a *Podly*." Sibb. Fife, p. 123.

"*Podley*, a small fish, (*Gadus virens*, Linn.") Sibb. Gl.

3. This name is also sometimes given to the true Pollack, or Gadus Pollachius, S.

Can it be a corr. of *pollack*? Fland. *pudde*, mustela piscis?

PODEMAKRELL, *s.* A bawd.

"Douchter, for thy luf this man has grete discés,"
Quod the bismere with the slekit speche:
"Rew on him, it is merit his pane to meis."—
Sic *pode makrellis* for Lucifer bene leche.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 97. 3.

i. e. act as the Devil's physicians.

"From Fr. *putte* meretrix, and *maquerelle* lena," Sibb. V. Macrell.

POID, *s.* Pal. Hon. i. 57.

——Quhair is yone *poid* that plenyeit,
Quhilk deith deseruis comittand sic despite?

Mr. Pinkerton asks if this means *poet?* But the term seems the same with *Pod*, q. v.

To POIND, Poynd, *v. a.* 1. To distrain, S. a forensic term; pron. *pund*, as Gr. *υ*.

"All othir beistis that eittis mennis corne or gres salbe *poyndit* quhil the awnar thairof redres the skaithis be thaym done." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 12.

2. To seize in warfare, as implying that what is thus seized is retained till it be ransomed.

The qwhethir off ryot wald thai ma
To pryk and *poynd* bathe to and fra.

Wyntown, viii. 43. 134.

A.S. *pynd-an* to shut up; whence E. *pound*, a pinfold, or prison in which beasts are inclosed; and the v. *pound*, "to shut up, to imprison as in a pound," Johns. Mr. MacPherson mentions Belg. *poyntinge*, exaction, as allied. We may add Isl. *pynding*, carcer, a prison, Verel.

The original idea is still retained in S. He, who finds cattle trespassing on his ground, is said to *poind* them, when he shuts them up, till such time as he receives a sufficient compensation from the owner, for the damage done.

Germ. *pfand-en* also signifies to distrain. Sw. *ut-panta* is used in the same sense, as quoted by Verel. Ind. vo. *Afför*, p. 19.; and *pant-a*, to take in pledge. These are from Germ. *pfand*, Su.G. *pant*, a pledge.

This seems to lead us to the true origin of *poind*. For this in the L.B. of our law is called *Namare*, *namos capere*, which Skene expl. pignorare, sive pignus auferre, and derives from *Naman*, a Saxon word. *Name* is mentioned by Lye, as denoting what is now called *distress*, E. (*poinding*, S.) and deduced from A.S. *nim-an* capere. Su.G. *nam-a*, *naem-a*, signifies to seize any thing as a pledge. What is thus seized is called *nam*. *Namfæ* denotes cattle seized in pledge; *Akernam*, the *poinding* of cattle that have trespassed, till the damage be paid, from *aker* a field, and *nam*. What confirms this derivation is, that whereas Belg. *pand* is a pledge, a pawn, and *panden*, to pawn, *pander* signifies a distrainer. Thus, to *poind* properly signifies, to take something as a pledge of indemnification..

Poynd, Pownd, *s.* 1. That which is distrained, S.

"The sergents sall cause the *poynds* to be delivered to the creditour, vntill the debt be fullie payed to him." Sec. Stat. Rob. I. c. 20. s. 6.

2. The prey taken in an inroad.

——A cumpany gat he,
And rade in Ingland, for to ta
A *pownd*, and swne it hapnyd sa,
That he of catale gat a pray.

Wyntown, ix. 2. 12.

Poindable, *adj.* Liable to be distrained, S.

"This exemption from poinding was—extended by analogy to the bucket and wand of a salt-pan, which can at no time be poinded if the debtor has sufficiency of *poindable* good." Erskine's Instit. s. 23.

Poinding, *s.* The act of poinding, S.

"*Poinding* is that diligence by which the property of the debtor's moveable subjects is transferred directly to the creditor who uses the diligence." Erskine, ibid. B. iii. Tit. 6. s. 20.

POYNDER, PUNDARE, *s.* One who distrains the property of another, S.

"The poynds, and the distresses quhilkis are taken, salbe reteined, and remaine in the samine baronie quhere they are taken: or in sic ane place pertaining to the *poynder*, gif he any hes, quhere sic poynds—may remaine and be keeped." First Stat. Rob. I. c. 7. s. 5.

Holland writes *pundare*, q. v.

POYNIES, *s. pl.* Gloves.

"Twelue dowzane of glooues, or ledder *poynies*, makis ane grosse." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplaith.*

Probably from Fr. *poing*, the fist; as a glove in Germ. is *handschuh*, literally a shoe for the hand; Sw. *handske.*

POYNTAL, *s.* 1. Some instrument used in war, resembling a javelin, or a small sword.

With round stok swerdis faucht they in melle
With *poyntalis* or with stokkis Sabellyne.
Doug. Virgil, 231. 53.

Et tereti pugnant mucrone veruque Sabello.
Virg. vii. 665.

2. A pointed instrument, with which musicians play on the harp, a quill.

Thare was also the preist and menstrale sle
Orpheus of Trace——
Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis smyte,
And now with subtell euore *poyntalis* lyte.
Doug. Virgil, 187. 38.

Fr. *pointille*, a prick or point, from *poinct*, id. Lat. *pung-ere, punct-um.*

To POIST, PUIST, *v. a.* "To urge, to push; Fr. *pousser*," Sibb. V. Poss.

POKE, *s.* A disease of sheep, affecting their jaws, S.

"They smear, however, all those which are not housed. The latter are seldom subject to that disease called by sheep-farmers the *poke*, (a swelling under the jaw) or to the scab. The *poke*, particularly, often proves fatal." P. Dowally, Perths. Statist. Acc. xx. 469.

Apparently denominated from its assuming the appearance of a bag or *pock.*

POLDACH, *s.* Marshy ground lying on the side of a body of water; a term used in the higher parts of Ang.

Belg. *polder*, a marsh, a meadow on the shore; or, a low spot of ground inclosed with banks.

POLICY, POLLECE, *s.* The pleasure-ground, or improvements about a gentleman's seat, especially in planting, S.

"For *policie* to be had within the realme, in planting of woddis, making of hedgeis, orchardis, yairdis, and sawing of brome, it is statute—that euerie man, spirituall and temporall within this realme, hauand ane hundreth pund land of new extent be yeir, and may expend samekill, quhair thair is na woddis nor forestis, plant wod and forest, and mak hedgeis and haning for him self, extending to thre akers." Acts Ja. V. 1535, c. 10. Edit. 1566.

In the reign of Ja. VI. we find that an act was passed against "the destroyers of planting, haning, and *policie*." A. 1579. c. 84.

"The Pychtis spred fast in Athole, & maid syndry strenthis and *polecyis* in it." Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 6. Regionem et agros vicinia arcibus, munitionibus castellisque *plurimum ornantes*; Boeth.

"Scho knew the mynd of Kenneth geuyn to magnificent bygyng & *polesy*." Ibid. B. xi. c. 10. Magnifica aedium structura atque *ornatus* delectaret; Boeth.

——My Lord Temporalitie,
In gudly haist I will that yie
Lett into few your temporall landis,
To men that labouris with thair handis;
Bot nocht to Jenkyne Gentill man,
That nowdir will he work, nor can;
Quhairby that *pollece* may encress.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 165.

"On a considerable eminence—stands the present mansion-house of Greenock.—It is a large house. Its *policy* (as they call it) or pleasure ground, has been extensive, but has fallen into decay." P. Greenock, Renfrews. Statist. Acc. v. 568. N.

"His lordship's *policy* surrounds the house.—The word here signifies improvements or demesne: when used by a merchant, or tradesman, signifies their warehouses, shops, and the like." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 94.

I have not remarked the use of the term in the latter sense.

It has undoubtedly been formed from Fr. *police. Droict de police*, "power to make particular orders for the government of all the inhabitants of a town or territory, extending to—streets or highways." Hence, *policier, -ere*, "belonging to the government of a town or territory," Cotgr.

POLIST, *adj.* Artful, designing, generally as including the idea of fawning; as, *a polist loun*, a crafty knave, S.

It is evidently from the *v. polish*, Fr. *polir*, to sleek; and used in the same metaph. sense as S. *sleekit.*

POLKE, POCK, *s.* A kind of net.

—"Ordainis the saidis actes to—have effect—against the slayers of the saidis reid fish, in forbidden time, be blesis, casting of wandes or utherwise: or that destroyes the smoltes and frye of salmound in mil-dammes, or be *polkes*, creilles, trammel-nets, and herrie-waters." Acts Ja. VI. 1579. c. 89.

The same term is used for a pock or bag, Bannatyne Poems, p. 160.

—Ane pepper-*polk* maid of a padell.

As used in the Act, it evidently denotes a net made in form of a bag.

POLLAC, *s.* The name of a fish.

"In Lochlomond there are salmon-trout, eel, perch, flounder, pike, and a fish peculiar to itself, called *pollac*." P. Buchanan, Stirl. Statist. Acc. ix. 16.

This seems merely the Gael. name of the *Powan* or Gwiniad. V. POWAN.

POLLIE-COCK, POUNIE-COCK, *s.* A turkey, S.

Both names are used; and both have been borrowed from Fr., in which language the cock is denominated *Paon* d'Inde, and the hen *Poule* d'Inde.

POLLIS, *s. pl.* Paws.

The wod lyoun, on Wallace quhar he stud,
Rampand, he braid, for he desyryt blud;
With his rude *pollis* in the mantill rocht sa,
Awkwart the bak than Wallace can him ta.
Wallace, xi. 249. MS.

POLLOCK, *s.* The name given to the young of the coalfish, Shetland.

"*Pollocks*, or young seath, caught in summer,—sell for 1d. *per* dozen." P. Aithsting, Statist. Acc. vii. 589. V. SEATH.

POME, *s.* Perhaps the pome-citron; if not, as conjoined with ointments, what we now call *pomatum*.

—Scropys, sewane, succure, and synamome,
Pretius inuntment, saufe, or fragrant *pomé*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 401. 41.

POMELL, *s.* Properly, a globe; used for the breast.

Hir lips, and cheikis, pumice fret;
As rose maist redolent:
With yvoire nek, and *pomells* round.
Maitland Poems, p. 239.

Chaucer uses *pomel* for a ball, or any thing round. L.B. *pomell-us*, globulus; Fr. *pommel-er* to grow round as an apple, from *pomme*, Lat. *pom-um*.

POYNYE, POYNYHE, POYHNE, PONYHE, *s.* A skirmish.

Till Cragfergus thai come again;
In all that way wes nane bargain.
Bot giff that ony *poynye* wer,
That is noucht for to spek of her.
Barbour, xvi. 307. MS.

——Welle thre hundyr and fourty
Of Inglis at that *poynyhè* war tane.
Wyntown, ix. 3. 43. *Ponyhè*, viii. 36. 32.

O.Fr. *poignee*, id. Lat. *pugna*.

PONYEAND, *adj.* Piercing, pungent.

The Scottis on fute gret rowme about thaim maid,
With *ponyeand* speris throuch platis prest of steylle.
Wallace, iii. 141. MS.

Fr. *poignant*, id.

PONNYIS, *s.* "Weight, influence; Teut. *ponderigh*, ponderosus;" Gl. Sibb.

PONNYIS, Houlate, iii. 26. Leg. *pennyis*, as in Bann. MS.

Ye princis, prelottis of pryd for *pennyis* and prow,
That pullis the pure ay——

Perhaps it is this very word that Sibb. has expl. "weight, influence."

POO, *s.* A crab. This word is used in Dunbar, E. Loth. In Arbroath a young crab is called *pulloch*.

The words seem allied. But I cannot say whether they have any affinity to Fr. *poul*, the sea-louse, a fish not bigger than a bean; Cotgr.

POORTITH, *s.* Poverty. V. PURTYE.

POPE'S KNIGHTS, *s.* A designation formerly given to priests of the church of Rome, who were at the same time distinguished by the title of *Sir*.

"*Sir* Andrew Oliphant, one of the Archbishops Priests, commanded him to arise (for he was upon his knees) and answer to the articles, said [saying], *Sir* Walter Mill, *get up and answer, for you keep my Lord here too long;* he notthelesse continued in his devotion, and that done he arose, and said, *he ought to obey God more then men; I serve a mightier Lord than your Lord is. And where you call me* Sir Walter, *they call me* Walter, *and not* Sir Walter; *I have been too long one of the* Popes Knights: *now say what you have to say.*" Spotswood's Hist. p. 95.

Tyrwhitt says, that "the title of *Sire* was usually given by courtesy to Priests, both secular and regular;" Canterbury Tales, iii. 287, Note; and that "it was so usually given to Priests, that it has crept even into acts of Parliament." Of this he gives different examples, in the reigns of Edw. IV. and Henry VII. Gl. vo. *Sire*.

"An instance of the title *Sir* being applied to our clergy, occurs in Froissart; who, in speaking of some of the earl of Douglas's knights, that kept by him after he fell at Otterburn, mentions also one of his chaplains, that fought valiantly, *Sir* William of Norberrych [probably North-Berwick]. The clerical application of the title became common with us, whether derived from the custom of France, from some pontifical grant, or from the establishment which the eastern monastic knights, particularly those of St. John, had acquired in this country." Brydson's View of Heraldry, p. 174. 175.

It was used in the same manner by O.E. writers.

The preste hihte *sire* Cleophas,
And nempnede so the soudan of Damas,
After his owne name.
Kyng of Tars, E. M. Rom. ii. 191.

This is the same with *Sir*, which is generally written in this form through the Poem, as in v. 817. 875. In v. 909. the priest is called *Sir* Cleophas.

It occurs also in R. Brunne's Chronicle, p. 257. 258.

The ersbisshop of Deuelyn he was chosen his pere,—
Of Krawecombe *Sir* Jon, a clerke gode & wys.—
Sir Hugh was man of state, he said as I salle rede.—
This *Sir* Hugh was a simple friar.
Frere Hugh of Malmcestre was a Jacobyn.

Although it appears that in Scotland this title was more generally conferred on priests, it was occasionally given to the regular clergy. "The proprietor of Cross-Ragwell abbey, Sir Adam Fergusson, has a copy of a testamentary deed, dated M.D.XXX.; wherein a number of monks, to whom it relates, have each the title *sir* [dominus] prefixed to his name. Some more recent instances of this title being applied to the clergy, occur in Malone's notes on Shakspeare [character of Sir Hugh Evans,"]. Brydson, p. 176.

My ingenious friend, Mr. Brydson, referring to W. Mill's reply, when arraigned before the Archbishop, observes that "a title thus judicially employed, and disclaimed as characterising the pope's knights, appears to have had some other foundation than mere courtesy." Ibid. p. 175.

I have met with no evidence, however, that it had any other foundation. During the reign of James V. this title seems to have been commonly given to priests. The persons who apprehended W. Mill, are designed, "*Sir* George Strachen, and *Sir* Hugh Torry, two of the Archbishop of St. Andrews *Priests;*" Spotswood ubi sup. The priest, who interrogated him, is, as has been seen, designed *Sir* Andrew Oliphant. Spotswood elsewhere mentions *Sir* William Kirk Priest, *Sir* Duncane Simpson Priest, p. 66. "a priest called *Sir* John Weighton," p. 77. &c.

Sir David Lyndsay evidently views it as merely complimentary.

The sillie Nun will thinke greit schame,
Without scho callit be *Madame.*
The pure priest thinkis he gettis na richt,
Be he nocht stilit like ane knicht,
And callit *Schir,* befoir his name;
As Schir Thomas, and Schir Williame.
All Monkis, ye may heir and sie,
Ar callit *Denis,* for dignitie:
Howbeit his mother milk the kow,
He mon be callit Dene Androw,
Dene Peter, Dene Paull, and Dene Robart.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 133.

Dene is undoubtedly the same with *Dan,* used by Doug. O.Fr. *dam.* V. DAN.

In an early period, in England priests were denominated *God's knights.* Langland, having described temporal knights, gives the following account of the spiritual ones.

For made neuer king a knight, but he had catel to spend,
As befell for a knight, or founde him for his strenght.—
The bishop shal be blamed before God, as I leue,
That crowneth such *gods knightes* that can not *sapienter*
Synge ne psalme read, ne say a masse of the daye;
And neuer nether is blamles, the bishop or the chaplen,
For here ether is indited, & that is *ignorantia.*
P. Ploughman, Fol. 57, b.

This was most probably the designation that the clergy took to themselves, in allusion to the injunction given to Timothy, to "endure hardness, as a good *soldier* of Jesus Christ." I need scarcely observe that *miles,* the word which occurs in the Vulgate, is often used as equivalent to *eques,* a knight, Fr. *chevalier.* Hence the Knights Templars adopted this honourable designation; and had this inscription on the seal of their order, *Sigillum Militum Christi.* V. Monastic. Anglican. ii. 997. Du Cange, vo. *Miles.* Monks, in general, were also occasionally designed *Christ's Knights,* Equites Christi; Du Cange, vo. *Eques.* The phrase, *Pope's Knights,* seems to have been used only in contempt.

Some of the Prebendaries, in cathedral churches in France, especially in Vienne, were distinguished by the title of *Milites Ecclesiastici.* This distinction was conferred, however, by a royal charter, A. 1307. Du Cange, ubi sup. p. 749.

But, in general, the title referred to has been given merely in compliment. This custom has reached even to Iceland. G. Andr. informs us that Isl. *saera, sira,* is a praenomen expressive of dignity, as *Sira Canzeler,* Dominus Cancellarius. "In like manner," he says, "the Pastors of the church are denominated *Saera Jon, Saera Petur.*" This corresponds to *Sir John, Sir Peter,* &c. as the ancient mode of addressing a priest in S.

There is no term resembling *Sir* in Sw. But *herre,* dominus, the synon., is used in the same manner. "Among our ancestors," Ihre says, "none but Kings and Princes were called *Herre:* afterwards it was transferred to Knights;—then to Bishops, Abbots, and clergy of the first rank;—for even Rural Deans did not receive this title. But as titles are never permanent, this became at length so common, that it was given, by right, not only to Deans, but to ordinary Pastors. Thus in Sweden, and Alsace, when the peasants mention *der Herr,* they intend their Parish Minister." Vo. *Herre.*

This title, although claimed by the clergy, and at first conferred as honorary, towards the time of the Reformation came to bear a ludicrous sense. Thus it is used by the famous Henry Stephen, or his translator, who appropriates it to Priests.

"But how comes it to passe (may some say) that these poore Franciscans are more commonly flouted and played upon than the other fry of Friers? Verily it is not for want of examples as well of other Monks as of simple *Sir Johns.*—I will alleadge some rare examples of simple *Sir Johns,* that is, of such as are not Monks, but single soled Priests." World of Wonders, p. 179.

Even so early as Chaucer's time, this title had been used ludicrously; connected with the name *John,* which, as Tyrwhitt has observed, "in the principal modern languages,—is a name of contempt, or at least of slight;" Notes to Third Vol. p. 287.

Than spake our Hoste with rude speche and bold,
And sayd unto the Nonnes Preest anon,
Come nere thou preest, come hither thou *Sire John,*
Telle us swiche thing, as may our hertes glade.
Nonnes Preestes Prol. ver. 14816.

I shall only add, that James Tyrie, a Jesuit, entitles his work in reply to Knox, printed at Paris 1573, "The Refutation of ane Answer made be *Schir* Johne Knox, to ane letter send be James Tyrie, to his vmquhyle brother." He continues this title through the whole work.

This, indeed, has been viewed as done in derision. Thus Forbes of Corse says:

"If they were not blindlie miscarried, they might perceave, that what they speake and write of our men in derision and contumelie, (calling them *Sir*

John Knox, and *Frere* Johne Craig, &c.) it verifyeth their ordinarie vocation." Calling of Ministers of Reformed Churches, p. 5.

Whatever force this argument may have as to Craig, who had been a Friar, it certainly fails as to Knox, who never received any orders in the Church of Rome. V. SCHIR.

POPIL, *s.* A poplar.

"Sic lyik, throucht the operatione of the sternis, the oliue, the *popil*, & the oszer tree, changis the cullour, and ther leyuis, at ilk tyme quhen the sonne entris in the tropic of Cancer." Compl. S. p. 88.

Fr. *peuple*, Lat. *popul-us*, Teut. *pappel-boom*.

POPIL, *adj.*

"Within ane schort tyme eftir the confiderate kyngis with capitane Gyldo went to Forfair, in quhilk sumtyme was ane strang castel within ane loch, quhare sindry kingis of Scottis maid residence efter the proscription of the Pichtis, thocht it is now but ane *popil* town." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 14. In vicum redactum, Boeth.

Perhaps mean, plebeian; Teut. *popel*, plebs.

POPINGOE, *s.* A mark for shooting at. V. PAPEJAY, sense 2.

To POPLE, PAPLE, *v. n.* 1. To bubble or boil up, like water; implying an allusion to the noise of ebullition, S.

The veschel may no more the broith contene,
Bot furth it *poplis* in the fyre here and thare,
Quhil vp fleis the blak stew in the are.
Doug. Virgil, 223. 30.

Populand, part. pr., is used in the same sense in the description of Acheron.

—— Skaldand as it war wode,
Populand and boukand furth of athir hand,
Vnto Cocytus al his slike and sand.
Ibid. 173. 39.

2. To boil with indignation. *I was aw paplin*, S.B.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *bullio*. But he has not observed that Teut. *popel-en* conveys the same idea, that, at least, which seems the primary one, the noise made by a vessel in boiling; murmur edere, murmurare; whence *popelinghe*, murmur humilesque susurri, Kilian. Belg. *popel-en*, to quiver, to throb; which respects the motion, although not the sound; and, if I mistake not, the word as used S.B. expresses the tremulous and spasmodic motions of the body, when agitated with rage.

POPLESY, *s.* Apoplexy.

"Utheris of thaym ar sa swollyn, and growin full of humouris, that thay ar strikin haistely deid in the *poplesy*." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 16.

Teut. *popelcije*, id.

POPPILL, POPPLE, *s.* Corn campion or cockle; Agrostemma Githago, Linn. id. A. Bor. usually pron. *papple*, S.

All ipocritis hes left thair frawardness,
Thus weidit is the *poppill* fra the corne.
Bunnatyne Poems, p. 166. st. 6.

"Touching our Church and Bishops being in it before you were borne, if so be, so is *popple* among wheate before it be shorne, of great auncientnesse." D. Hume, ap. Bp. Galloway's Dikaiologie, p. 116.

Teut. *pappel* is used in a different sense, signifying the herb mallow. However, C.B. *popple* is given as synon. with our word.

POPULAND, *part. pr.* V. POPLE.

PORRIDGE, *s.* That which in E. is called *hasty-pudding*; oatmeal, sometimes barley-meal, mixed in boiling water, and stirred on the fire till it be considerably thickened; S.

"The diet of the labouring people here, and in general all through the Lowlands of the North of Scotland, is *porridge* made of oat meal, with milk or beer, to breakfast." P. Speymouth, Moray, Statist. Acc. xiv. 401.

PORT, *s.* A catch, S. expl., the "generic name for a lively tune, as *The horseman's port*, Gael." Sibb. Gl.

"What the English call a catch, the Scottish call a *Port*; as Carnegie's *Port*, *Port* Arlington, *Port* Athol, &c.": Kelly, p. 397.

Their warning blast the bugles blew,
The pipe's shrill *port* aroused each clan.
Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. v. 14.

"A martial piece of music, adapted to the bagpipes," N.

From Gael. *port*, a tune, a jig, adopted into S. Hence,

PORT-YOUL, PORT-YEULL. *To sing Port-youl*, to cry, S.

"I'll gar you sing *Port Youl*;" S. Prov. Kelly, ut sup.

I'll make them know they have no right to rule,
And cause them shortly all *sing* up *Port-yeull*.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 161.

Formed by the addition of *youl*, to cry, with *Port*.

PORTAGE, *s.* Cargo, goods to be put on board ship.

Ye mycht heue sene, the coistis and the strandis
Fillit with *portage* and pepil tharon standis.
Doug. Virgil, 69. 35.

Fr. *portage*, Ital. *portaggio*; from Lat. *portare*.

PORTATIBIS, Houlate, iii. 10.

Clarions loud knellis
Portatibis and bellis, &c.

The latter part of this word has been altered in MS., so that it is impossible to distinguish its form with any degree of certainty. It may be read *Portatives*.

PORTEOUS, PORTUOUS, PORTOWIS, or PORTUISROLL, *s.* A list of the persons indicted to appear before the Justiciary Aire, given by the Justice clerk to the Coroner that he might attach them in order to their appearance.

"It is ordanit, that all Crounaris sall arreist all tyme, als weill befoir the cry of the Air, as efter, all thame that sall be geuin to him in *portowis* be the Justice Clerk, & nane vthers." Acts Ja. I. 1436. c. 156. Edit. 1566. *Portuous*, c. 139. Murray.

"This method of taking up of dittay or indictments is substituted by 8. Ann. c. 16. § 3. 4. in place of the old one by the stress (*traistis*) and

portcous rolls in 1487. c. 99." Erskine's Instit. B. iv. Tit. 4. § 86.

Skene says that this word is a *portando*, which signifies to carry, or bear. In Fr. *Portes-vous*. Skinner observes, that Skene passes this word, as he does the most of those that are difficult, superficially; and conjectures that it is from Fr. *portez*, or *apportez*, as containing an order that those thus indicted present themselves personally; and that the form begins in words to this purpose.

Chaucer uses *Portos* for a Breviary or Mass-Book.

For on my *Portos* here I make an oth.
Shipmannes Tale, v. 13061.

Porthose, Speght's Edit.

Tyrwhitt observes that *Portuasses* are mentioned among other prohibited books. Stat. 3 and 4 Edw. IV. c. 10. And in the Parliament roll of 7th Edw. IV. n. 40, there is a petition that the robbing of *Porteous* should be made felony without clergy. The word was used in the same sense in S. For in the most ancient specimen of Scottish typography known, the collection printed at Edinburgh 1508, at the end of *The twelve virtues of ane nobleman*, it is said, " Heir ends the *Portèous* of Noblenes." The meaning of the title is explained by this line,

Nobles report your *matynis* in this buke.

As a Breviary might be viewed as a roll of prayers, it had at length come to signify a roll of indictments.

The form of the *Portuous* roll anciently was this. On one column was the Indictment, &c. and in the opposite column were the names of the Assisers, or Jurymen and the witnesses.—This was not used in the stationary Justiciary court, which sits at Edinburgh, but only in the circuits. The name *Porteous*, as originally applied to a breviary or portable book of prayers might easily be transferred to a portable roll of indictments.

It occurs also in a curious account, given by Spotswood, of the extent of the learning and piety of the Bishop of Dunkeld, A. 1538. Having cited Dean Forrest, Vicar of Dolour, to appear before him, for the heinous crime of " preaching every Sunday to his parishioners upon the Epistles and Gospels of the day," he desired him to forbear, " seeing his diligence that way brought him in suspicion of heresie." If he could find a *good Gospel*, or a *good Epistle*, that made for the liberty of the holy Church, the Bishop willed him to preach that to his people, and let the rest be. The honest man replying, *That he had read both the new Testament and the old, and that he had never found an ill Epistle or an ill Gospel in any of them;* the Bishop said, *I thank God I have lived well these many years, and never knew either the old or new. I content me with my* Portuise *and Pontificall, and if you dean* Thomas *leave not these fantasies, you will repent, when you cannot mend it.* Spotswood's Hist. 1655, p. 66–67.

It is written *Portas*, by Bale, and used in the same sense for a Breviary, " None ende is there of their babiling prayers, theyr *portases*, bedes, temples, aulters, songes," &c. Image of both Churches, Pref. B. 4.

It occurs so early as the time of Langland.

—— If mani prists beare for hir bastards & her brochis
A payre of bedes in their hands, & a book under their arme,
Sir John & Sir Jeffery hath a girdle of silver,
A baselard or a ballocke knife, with bottons ouergilt,
And a *Portus* that shuld be his plow, Placebo to synge.
P. Ploughman, F. 79. a.

In L.B. this was called *Portiforium*. We find this term used by Ingulphus, Abbot of Croyland, who flourished A. 1076.

" Restituit Monasterio nostro calicem quondam capellae suae, unum *Portiforium* de usu nostrae Ecclesiae et unum Missale." P. 907.

The Breviary for the use of Sarum, published at London A. 1555, has this title, *Portiforium* seu *Breviarium* ad insignes Ecclesiae Sarisbur. usum accuratissime castigatum, &c. Junius defines *Porthose* to be " a book of prayers which the priests carried with them in their journeys, that they might have it always at hand:" and imagines that it is probably from Fr. *port-er*, to carry, and *hose*, the stockings or rather trousers worn by our ancestors. In confirmation of this etymon, he refers to that passage in Chaucer.

A Shefield thwitel bare he in his *hose*.
Reves T. ver. 3931.

Du Cange in like manner thinks that the breviary received this name, ab eo quod *foras* facile *portari* possit, because it might be easily carried abroad. But it seems more probable that this was a Fr. or Alem. word, and that according to the customs of the dark ages, it had been latinized.

PORTIONER, *s.* One who possesses part of a property, which has been originally divided among co-heirs, S.

" There are sixteen greater, and a considerable number (about a hundred) smaller proprietors called here *Portioners*, from their having a small *portion* of land belonging to them." P. Jedburgh, Statist. Acc. i. 9.

For the reason of the designation, V. PARSENERE.

PORTURIT, *adj.* Pourtrayed.

He saw *porturit*, quhare in sic ane place
The Grekis fled, and Troianis followis the chace.
Doug. Virgil, 27. 35.

" Fr. *pourtraire*, Lat. *protrahere*, i. e. delineare, as we say, to draw;" Rudd.

PORTUS, *s.* A skeleton, Ang.

POSE, POIS, POISE, *s.* A secret hoard of money, S.

" Thir said princis gat, in the spulye of the France men, the kyng of Francis *pose*, quhilk vas al in engel noblis." Compl. S. p. 138.

" The King maid inventoris of his *pois*, of all his jewells and uther substance." Knox's Hist. p. 31.

" He came to the castle of Edinburgh, and furnished it in like manner, and put his whole *poise* of gold and silver in the said castle." Pitscottie, p. 87.

Thus, to *find a pose*, is to find a treasure that hath been hid.

Sibb. derives it from Fr. *pos-er* seponere. But in Gl. Compl. it is traced, undoubtedly with greater propriety, to A.S. *pusa*, *posa*, a pouch, a purse. Dan. *pose* corresponds to Lat. pera, denoting a bag; a pocket, a pouch; hence *pengepose* a purse; Su.G. *posse*, *puse*, Fenn. *pusa*, a purse.

POSNETT, *s.* A bag in which money is put.

"His heire sall haue—ane brander, ane *posenett*, (*ane bag to put money in*), ane enlcruik." Burrow Lawes, c. 125. s. 1.

It seems evident that the words inclosed as above, and in Italics, should have been printed in this manner, as is the custom observed by Skene elsewhere. For they undoubtedly contain his note for explaining *posnett;* to which *Fiscina* is the only correspondent term in the Lat. copy, q. a *net* used as a *purse;* or, a net for holding a *pose*. V. Pose.

To POSS, *v. a.* To push; S. *pouss*, as to *pouss* one *in the breast*, to *pouss* one's *fortune*, V. Rudd.

—To the erth ouerthrawin he has his fere,
And *possand* at him wyth his stalwart spere,
Apoun him set his fute.——
Doug. Virgil, 345. 49.

Syne with his kne him *possit* with sic ane plat,
That on the erde he speldit hym al flat.
Ibid. 419. 26. *Posse*, Chaucer, id.

Thus am I *possed* up and downe
With dole, thought and confusioune.
Rom. Rose, ver. 4479.

Fr. *pouss-er*, Lat. *puls-are*. V. Pouss.

POSSODY, *s.* Used as a ridiculous term of endearment.

—— My hinnysops, my sweet *possody*.
Evergreen, ii. 19.

V. Pow-sowdie.

To POSTULE, *v. a.* "To elect a person for bishop who is not in all points duly eligible," Gl. Wynt.

And eftyre that this Willame wes dede,
Thare *postulyd* [wes] in-til his sted
Of Dunkeldyn the Byschape
Joffray. Bot til hym the Pape
Be na way grant wald hys gud will.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 426.

"One is said to be *Postulate* Bishop, who could not be canonically elected, but may through favour, and a dispensation of his superior, be admitted." Rudd. Life of G. Doug. p. 5. N.

This was indeed the restricted sense of the term. But, in a more general sense, he was said to be *postulate*, who was elected to a Bishopric by the voice of the clergy. V. *Postulari*, Du Cange. Fr. *postul-er*, to sue, to demand; *postulé*, elected.

POSTROME, *s.* A postern gate.

—— "Syne stall away be a private *postrome*." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 2. *Posticum*, Boeth. Corr. from L.B. *posturium*, id.

To POT, *v. a.* To stew in a *pot; potted meat*, stewed meat, S.

POT, Pott, *s.* 1. A pit, a dungeon.

The paill saulis he cauchis out of helle,
And vthir sum thare with gan schete ful hot
Deip in the soroufull grislé hellis *pot*.
Doug. Virgil, 108. 16.

2. A pond full of water; a pool or deep place in a river, S. Rudd.

The deepest *pot* in a' the linn,
They fand Erl Richard in;
A grene turf tyed across his breast,
To keep that gude lord down.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 48.

"The deep holes scooped in the rock, by the eddies of a river, are called *pots;* the motion of the water having there some resemblance to a boiling cauldron." Ibid. N. p. 51.

3. A moss-hole from whence peats have been dug. V. Pete-pot.

POTARDS, *s. pl.* More's True Crucifixe, p. 96.

Whatever superstitious *potards* dreame,
Forbidden meanes he hates, and these by name.

In another copy, *dotards* is the word, which seems the true reading.

POTENT, *adj.* Rich, wealthy, q. powerful in money; a peculiar sense of the E. word, S.

And efter that sone saylit he the sey;
Than come he hame a verie *potent* man;
And spousit syne a michtie wife richt thau.
Priests of Peblis, *S. P. R.* i. 10.

POTENT, *s.* 1. A gibbet.

"He gart his flaschar lay ther craggis on ane stok, and gart heyde them, and syne he gart hyng ther quartars on *potentis* at diuerse comont passagis on the feildis." Compl. S. p. 254.

2. A crutch, "a walking staff with a hand in a cross form," Sibb. Gl.

Chaucer uses *potent* for a crutch.

So old she was that she ne went
A foot, but it were by *potent*.
Rom. Rose, Fol. 110, b. col. 2.

Fr. *potence*, a gibbet; also a crutch, i. e. a staff resembling a gibbet in its form. L.B. *potent-ia*, scipio, fulcrum subalare.

POTTINGAR, *s.* An apothecary.

For harms of body, hands or heid,
The *pottingars* will purge the pains.
Evergreen, i. 109. st. 2.

"All *Pottingareis* quhilk takis siluer for euil & rottin stufe and droggaris can nocht be excusit fra committing of thift." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 61. a.

Fr. *potagerie*, herbs or any other stuff whereof pottage is made, Cotgr. Apothecaries might anciently receive this name, because they dealt chiefly in simples. L.B. *Potagiar-ius*, coquus pulmentarius. It might, however, be traced to Ital. *botteghiére*, one who keeps shop; as the modern designation is from Gr. αποθηκη, repositorium. Hence,

Pottingry, *s.* The work of an apothecary.

In *pottingry* he wrocht grit pyne,
He murdreist mony in medecyne.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 19. st. 4.

POUDER, Powder, *s.* Dust; Fr. *poudre*.

—— Sic a stew raiss out off thaim then,
Off aneding bath off horss and men,

And off *powdyr;* that sic myrknes
In till the ayr abowyne thaim wes,
That it wes wondre for to se.
Barbour, xi. 616. MS.

"Suppose the bodies die & be resolued in *powder* be reasoun of sin: yit the soule liueth be reasoun of righteousnes." Bruce's Serm. 1591. Sign. O. 3. p. 2.

Johnson gives one example of E. *powder*, as signifying dust; but it differs from this. It is used, however, in the same sense by Wiclif.

"And whoever resseyve you not ne here you go ye out fro thennis and schake awey the *powdir* fro youre feet into witnessyng to hem." Mark vi.

POUERALL, Purell, *s.* The lowest class of people, the rabble.

Sa hewyly he tuk on hand,
That the King in to set bataill,
With a quhone, lik to *pouerall*,
Wencusyt him with a gret menye.
Barbour, viii. 368. MS.

It is used for the mixed rabble attending an army.

Behind thaim set thai thair *powerraill*,
And maid gud sembland for to fycht.
Barbour, ix. 249. MS.

It must be observed, however, that in the latter passage there is a blank in MS. where *powerraill* is in the copies.

This word was not unknown in O.E.

Bote yt were of *poveral*, al bar hii founde that londe.
R. Glouc. p. 254.

They found that land quite empty of inhabitants, except those of the lowest class.

He coyned fast peny, half peny and farthyng
For *poraill* to buye with their leuynge.
Hardyng's Chron. Fol. 157. a.

It is written *pouraille*, Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 15.

Skinner explains *poraile* base, beggarly, from O.Fr. *povrail*, *paurail*, paupertinus, vilis, sordidus. I have not met with the word elsewhere in either of these forms.

POUNCE, *s.* Long meadow-grasses, of which ropes are made; Orkn.

"Tethers and bridle-reins were wrought of long meadow grasses, such as Holcus lanatus, which grasses here receive the name of *pounce*, or *puns*." Neill's Tour, p. 17.

POUNE, Powne, *s.* A peacock; S. *pownie*.

The payntit *powne* paysand with plumys gym,
Kest vp his tele ane proud plesand quhile rym.
Doug. Virgil, 402. 1.

Pownie seems immediately from *paonneau*, a young peacock. V. Pawn and Powin.

To POUNSE, Punse, *v. a.* To cut, to carve, to engrave.

The thrid gift syne Eneas gaif in deid,—
Tua siluer coppis schapin like ane bote,
Punsit full weill, and with figuris engraif.
Doug. Virgil, 136. 36.

This seems properly to signify, embossed; *aspera* signis, Virg.

Rudd. derives it from Hisp. *pensar*, distincte secare, Ital. *ponzon-are*, Fr. *poinsonn-er*, to prick, or pierce, all from Lat. *pung-ere*. But he has overlooked Teut. *ponts-en*, *punts-en*, *ponss-en*, punctim effigiare; caelare, scalpere.

POURIN, *s.* A very small quantity of any liquid, S. q. something exceeding a few drops; as much as may be *poured*, but nothing more.

POURIT, *part. adj.* Impoverished, meagre; Fr. *appauvré*. V. Pure, *v.*

POURPOURE, *s.* Purple.

—— Young gallandis of Troy to meit set was,
Apoun riche bed sydis, *per* ordour,
Ouersprede with carpettis of the fyne *pourpoure*.
Doug. Virgil, 35. 28.

Fr. *pourpre*, Ital. *porpora*, Lat. *purpura*.

To POUSS, *v. n.* 1. To push, S.

"Now, herewithall, the earnest petition of Saintes *poussing* thereto;—nothing so much carried me to the publike reading thereof as a holy indignation at the dealings of Romanists in our quarters too carelessly exposed to their seduction." Forbes on the Revelation, Prof. C. 1. a.

2. Applied to the washing of clothes. It does not however denote washing in general, but that branch of it, in which the person employed drives the clothes hastily backwards and forwards in the water, S.

This may be merely a peculiar sense of the *v.* as signifying to *push*. But it may be observed, that the meaning of Sw. *puts-a* is, to rub, to scour; Wideg. For the active sense, V. Poss.

Pouss, *s.* A push, S. Fr. *pousse*.

POUST, *s.* Power, ability, bodily strength, S.

"S.B. corruptly pron. *pousture*. Thus they say that he has *lost the pousture of his side or arm*, when he has lost the use of" either. Rudd.

O.Fr. *poesté*, id. V. Rom. de Rose. This is evidently corrupted from Lat. *potest-as*, or *posse*, in barbarous Latinity often used for *potestas*.

Poustē, Powstē, *s.* Power, strength.

O ye (quod he) Goddis, quhilkis haldis in *poustē*
Woddir and stormes, the land eik and the see,
Grant our vayage ane easy and reddy wynd.
Doug. Virgil, 86. 9.

In to swilk thrillage thaim held he,
That he ourcome throw his *powstē*.
Barbour, i. 110. MS.

Hence the phrase, used in our Laws, *lege poustie*, full strength or perfect health.

"It is lesome to ilk man to giue ane reasonabill portion of his lands, to quhom he pleases, induring his lifetime, in his *liege poustie*." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 18. s. 7.

"The term properly opposed to death-bed is *liege poustie*, by which is understood a state of health; and it gets that name, because persons in health have the *legitima potestas*, or lawful power of disposing of their property at pleasure." Erskine's Inst. B. iii. Tit. 8. s. 95.

POUT, *s.* 1. A young partridge or moorfowl, S.

"Because ane of the greatest occasions of the scarstie of the saids Partridges and Moore-fowles, is by reason of the great slaughter of their *pouts* and yong anes:——Our Soveraigne Lord hes discharged all his Heighnes subjects whatsomever, in any wyse to slay or eat any of the saids *Moore-pouts*, or of any other kyndes, before the thrid day of Julie; or *Partridg-pout*, before the aught day of September." Acts Ja. VI. 1600. c. 23.

—— "Seven moor-fowls, fifty *pouts*." Household Book, Earl of Hadington, 1678. Arnot's Hist. Edin. p. 175.

'Twas a muir-hen, an' monie a *pout*
Was rinnin, hotterin round about.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 103.

2. In vulgar language applied to the chicken of any domesticated fowl, S.

3. Metaph. for a young girl, a sweetheart.

—— The Squire—returning, mist his *pout*,
And was in unco rage, ye needna doubt,
And for her was just like to burn the town.
Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

Fr. *poulet*, a chicken, a pullet; from Lat. *pullus*. Hence the phrase, *to go a pouting*, to go to shoot *pouts*.

To POUT, Pouter, *v. n.* To poke, to stir or search any thing with a long instrument, S. "*To powt*. To stir up, North." Gl. Grose. also written *pote*, to poke.

Su.G. *pott-a*, digito vel baculo explorare; Belg. *poter-en*, *peuter-en*, fodicare, Kilian.

Pout, *s.* A poker, S.A.

Pout-net, *s.* This seems to be a net fastened to poles, by means of which the fishers poke the banks of rivers, to force out the fish, S.

"Their Association—have in the present season, for protecting the fry, given particular instructions to their Water Bailiffs, to prevent, by every lawful means, their shameful destruction at Mill-dams and Mill-leads, with Pocks or *Pout Nets*." Edin. Even. Courant, April 16. 1804.

Poutstaff, *s.* A staff or pole used in fishing with a small net; employed for the purpose of poking under the banks, in order to drive the fish into the net.

Till Erewyn wattir fysche to tak he went.——
To leide his net a child furth with him yeid.—
Willyham was wa he had na wappynis thar,
Bot the *poutstaff*, the quhilk in hand he bar.
Wallace with it fast on the cheik him tuk,
With so gud will, quhill of his feit he schuk.
Wallace, i. 401. MS.

In Edit. 1648 improperly printed *pault-stafe*.

To POUZLE, *v. n.* To search about with uncertainty for any thing; to bewilder one's self, as on a strange road, S.B.

This seems to have the same origin with E. *puzzle*, which Skinner derives, q. *posle*, from *pose*, to confound by questions. But the origin of both is more probably Su.G. *puss*, a slight trick, Isl. *puss-a*, Su.G. *puts-a*, imponere, illudere; Germ. *possen*, ineptiae. Perhaps it may be allied to Isl. *pias-a*, aduitor, q. to make all possible exertion.

POW, *s.* The poll, the head, S. "the head or skull," A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

'Abiet my *pow* was bald and bare,
I wore nae frizzl'd limmer's hair,
Which taks of flour to keep it fair
Frae reesting free,
As meikle as wad dine, and mair,
The like of me.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 306.

The word was thus written at least as early as the time of Henrysone, who inscribes one of his poems, *The thré Deid Powis*.

As we ly thus, so sall ye ly ilk ane,
With peilit *powis*, and holkit thus your heid.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 140.

To POW, *v. a.* To pluck, to *pull*, S.

Quhen Sampsone *powed* to grond the gret piller,
Saturn was than in till the heast sper.
Wallace, vii. 189. MS.

But quha war yon three ye forbad
Your company richt now?
Quod *Will*, Three prechours to perswad
The poysond slae to *pow*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 45.

POW, *s.* A pool; *l* being changed to *w*, as commonly occurs in S.

Her hors a *pow* stap in,
The water her wat ay whare.——
Mine hors the water upbrought,
Of o *pow* in the way.
Sir Tristrem, p. 167. 168. V. next word.

POW, Pou, pron. *poo*, *s.* 1. A slow-moving rivulet, generally in *carse* lands, S.

"The country is intersected in different places by small tracts of water, called *pows*, which move slowly from the N. to the S. side of the carse, and which are collected mostly from the trenches opened for draining the ground." P. Errol, Perths. Statist. Acc. iv. 490.

2. It is sometimes used to denote a watery or marshy place, Stirlings.

"Powmilne and Polmaise appear to be derived from *pou*, a provincial word, signifying a watery place." P. St. Ninians, Statist. Acc. xviii. 386.

"This confluence takes place near the church, where a small river, called, in Gaelic, the *Poll*, i. e. the stagnating water, falls into the Forth at right angles." P. Aberfoyle, Perths. Statist. Acc. x. 113.

3. A small creek, that affords a landing-place for boats. The term bears this sense in the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan.

"The quay is built of rough hewn stone, in a substantial manner; and runs within the land, and forms a *pow*, or small creek, where the rivulet that runs through the N.E. end of the town falls into the river." P. Alloa, Clackmann. Statist. Acc. viii. 595.

4. The term seems hence transferred to the wharf or quay itself; as the *Pow of Alloa*,—*of Clackmannan*, &c.

Hence the males and females, employed in driving coals to the quay, are humorously called the *Pow-lords* and *Pow-ladies*.

This term seems radically the same with E. *pool*, Belg. Su.G. *poel*, Germ. *pful*, Isl. *paala*, stagnum; C.B. *pulh*, Arm. *pull*, lacuna; Ir. Gael. *poll*, a hole or pit. It may have been transferred to water moving with a very gentle fall, because to the eye it differs little from a *pool*, its motion being scarcely discernible. Hence, in common language, a very slow-running water is tautologically called *a dead pow*, Perths. This, it would appear, is a Gael. idiom.

Its application, in sense 2. is also from the Gael. Shaw mentions *poll-marcachd* as signifying a creek; and *poll-accairaidh*, a bay to anchor ships.

Were it not that the fourth seems merely an oblique sense, the term might be viewed as akin to Belg. *puy*, podium, suggestus, (Kilian,) used to denote scaffolding; especially as the most of the wharfs, thus denominated, are constructed with wood.

POWAN, Poan, *s.* The Gwiniad, a fish; Salmo Lavaretus, Linn.

"The Albula nobilis of Schonevelde is the Salmo Lavaretus of Linnè, the Gwyniad of Pennant, and the Vengis and Juvengis of the Lake of Lochmaben." Note, Sibb. Fife, p. 125.

"Besides the fish common to the Loch, are Guiniads, called here [at Lochlomond] *Poans*." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 245.

The people in the neighbourhood imagine that this fish is peculiar to that lake; and several writers have fallen into the same mistake. But it is the *Vangis* or *Juvangis* of Lochmaben. V. Vendace.

This name is probably of Celt. origin. For Pennant says, that "it is the same with—the *Pollen* of Lough Neagh." Zool. iii. 268. In Gael. it is called *Pollag*. P. Luss, Dunbartons. Statist. Acc. xvii. 253.

POWART, *s.* Apparently the same with *Pow-head*, q. v., unless it mean the very small brood of some kind of fish.

"When he strak her, she said that she should cause him rue it; and she hoped to see the *powarts* bigg in his hair; and within half a year, he was casten away, and his boat, and perished." Trial for Witchcraft, Statist. Acc. xviii. 655.

POW-EE, *s.* The name given to a small haddock, in the fresh state, Montrose.

POW-HEAD, *s.* A tadpole; generally pron. *powet*, S. *powie*, Perths. synon. A. Bor. *po-head*, Grose; synon. *podle*, q. v.

"In Scotland, tadpoles are called *pow-heads*, from their round shape, and their being found in *pools*." Gl. Tristrem, vo. *Pow*.

It seems rather from Mod. Sax. Sicambr. *pogghe*, a frog, q. *pogghe-hoofd*, the head of a frog.

POWIN, *s.* The peacock.

William his vow plicht to the *Powin*,
For favour or for feid.

Scott's Justing, *Evergreen*, ii. 179.

This refers to an ancient rite in chivalry, the reason of which is not understood. Lord Hailes, in reference to a vow made by Edward III., has the following remarks. "The circumstances attending this vow, as related by M. Westm. p. 454. are singular. 'Tunc allati sunt in pompatica gloria duo cygni vel olores ante Regem, phalerati retibus aureis vel fistulis deauratis, desiderabile spectaculum intuentibus. Quibus visis, Rex votum vovit Deo coeli et cygnis,' &c. This is a most extraordinary passage, for the interpretation of which I have consulted antiquaries, but all in vain. The same ceremony is mentioned in *Le livre des trois filz de Roys*, f. 91. 'Apres parolles on fist apporter *ung paon* par deux damoiselles, et *jura* le Roy premier de deffendre tout son dit royaume à son pouvoir,' &c.

"Sir Henry Spelman, *Aspilogia*, p. 132. observes, that the ancient heralds *gave* a swan as an *impresę* to musicians and singing men. He adds, 'sed gloriae studium ex eodem hoc symbolo indicari multi asserunt.' He then quotes the passage from M. Westm.; but he neither remarks its singularity, nor attempts to explain it.

"Ashmole, *History of the Garter*, c. v. sect. 2. p. 185. observes, that Edward III. had these words wrought upon his 'surcoat and shield, provided to be used at a tournament,

'Hay, Hay, the wythe swan,
'By ———, I am thy man.'

"This shews that a white swan was the *imprese* of Edward III. and perhaps it was also used by his grandfather, Edward I. How far this circumstance may serve to illustrate the passage in M. Westm. I will not pretend to determine." Annals, ii. 4.

In the Additions to his Annals, he gives the following account of it, as communicated by a learned friend. "One of the most solemn vows of knights was what is termed *the vow of the Peacock*. The bird was accounted noble. It was, in a particular manner, the food of the amorous and the valiant, if we can believe what is said in the old romances of France; St. Palaye, Memoirs sur L'ancienne Chevalerie, T. i. p. 185. and its plumage served as the proper ornaments of the crowns of the *Troubadours*, or *Provençal Poets*, who consecrated their compositions to the charms of gallantry, and the acts of valour.

"When the hour of making the vow was come, the peacock, roasted, and decked out in its most beautiful feathers, made its appearance. It was placed on a bason of gold, or silver, and supported by ladies, who, magnificently dressed, carried it about to the knights assembled for the ceremony. To each knight they presented it with formality; and the vow he had to make, which was some promise of gallantry, or prowess, was pronounced over it.

"Other birds besides the peacock were beheld with respect, and honoured as noble. Of this sort was the pheasant. *St. Palaye*, T. i. p. 186. Vows and engagements, accordingly, were made and addressed to the pheasant. A vow of this sort, of which the express purpose was to declare war against the infidels, was conceived in these words: '*Je voue à Dieu mon Createur* tout premierement, et à la glorieuse Vierge sa mere, et apres aux dames et *au faisan*,' &c. Ibid. T. i. p. 191.

"This serves to prove that vows were made to Peacocks and Pheasants, and that, by analogy, they might have been made to *swans* likewise. But the

origin of a custom seemingly so profane and ridiculous still remains unknown."

POWLINGS, *s. pl.* Some kind of disease.

—— The *Powlings*, the Palsey, &c.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 14.

V. FEYK.

This may denote a swelling of the body or limbs; Teut. *puyl-en*, to swell, *puyl*, a tumor. Or it may be the *poll-evil*, a disease of horses behind the ears, where a large abscess is formed.

POWSOWDIE, *s.* 1. "Sheephead broth, q. *poll-sodden*," Sibb. Gl.

There will be tartan, dragen, and brochan,—
Pow-sodie, and drammock, and crowdie,
And callour nout feet in a plate.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

"Ram-head soup," Gl.

2. Milk and meal boiled together, S.B.

Sw. *saad*, pron. *sod*, signifies broth; from *siud-a*, Isl. *siod-a*, A.S. *seod-an*, Germ. *sied-en*, (E. *seethe*) to boil.

PRAELOQUUTOUR, *s.* An advocate. V. PROLOCUTOR.

PRAY, *s.* A meadow.

The varyant vesture of the venust vale
Schrowdis the scherand fur, and euery fale
Ouerfrett wyth fulyeis, and fyguris ful dyuers,
The *pray* bysprent wyth spryngand sproutis dyspers. *Doug. Virgil*, 400. 40.

Rudd. renders this *shrubs*, viewing it as a mistake of the transcriber for *spray*. But Warton derives it from Fr. *pré*, which is corr. from Lat. *prat-um*, a meadow; Hist. Poet. ii. 284. In one MS. Libr. Univ. Edin., it is *pray*; in another, ibid., once the property of William Lord Ruthven, which Rudd. had not seen, it is *spray*. The latter is considered as the most ancient of the two.

PRAP, *s.* A mark, S. V. PROP.

To PRAP, *v. a.* 1. To set up any thing as a mark, S.

2. *To prap stanes* at any thing, to throw stones, by taking aim at some object, S.B.

PRAT, PRATT, *s.* 1. A trick, a piece of roguishness.

"Thus Scot. we say, *He played me a prat*, S.Bor. *prot*, i. e. tricked me, or served me an ill turn;" Rudd.

Prattis are repute policy and perellus pankis.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238. b. 37.

2. A wicked action, S.

The Kirk then pardons no such *prats*.
—— Your *prats*, she says, are now found out,
The Kirk and you maun hae a bout.
Dominie Depos'd, p. 31. 33.

Rudd. derives this word from Fr. *pratique*, which signifies the course of pleading in a civil court, and is also used for an intrigue or underhand dealing. But its origin is Goth.; for we find it in different forms in various Northern dialects. A.S. *praett*, craft, *praettig*, crafty, Isl. *prett-ur*, guile, *prett-vis*, guileful, *prett-a*, to deceive; Teut. *praette*, fallacia, argutia.

PRATTY, *adj.* Tricky, mischievous, S.; *pretty*, S.B. often *ill-pratty*, *ill-pretty*.

"Roguish or waggish boys are called *ill-pratty*;" Rudd. vo. *Prattis*.

PRATTIK, PRETTIK, PRACTIK, PRACTIQUE, *s.* 1. Practice, experience.

To speik to me thow suld haue feir;
For I haue sie *practik* in weir,
That I wald not effeirit be
To mak debait aganis sic thre.
Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, 1594. A. VI. a.

2. An exploit in war, but such a one as especially depends on stratagem; *protick*, S.B. In this sense Doug. always uses it.

Tharfor ane *prattik* of were deuyse wyl I,
And ly at wate in quyet enbuschment.
Virgil, 382. 7.

Orodes was of *prettik* mare al out,
Bot the tothir in dedis of armes mare stout.
Ibid. 345. 46. See also 389. 46.

My *prottiks* an' my doughty deeds,
O Greeks! I need na tell,
For there's nane here bat kens them well:.
Lat him tell his himsell.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

3. A form of proceeding in a court of law; a forensic term. Fr. *practique*.

"This Argyle and Wariston made clear by law and sundry palpable *practiques*, even since King James's going to England, where the estates have been called before the King was acquainted." Baillie's Lett. i. 361.

4. A stratagem, an artful mean.

Sum gevis in *prattik* for supplé,
Sum gevis for twyis als gud agane.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 48.

i. e. Some pretend to give, as an artful mean for receiving supply.

It sometimes denotes tricks of legerdemain, Sibb. Gl.

5. A necromantic exploit, S.

—— I have mony sundry *practiks* feyr,
Beyond the sey in Paris cuth I leyr.——
"Brother, my hart will neir be haill,
Bot gif ye preif that *practik*, or we part,
Be quhatkin science, nigromansy, or airt."
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 76. 77.

V. FREIT.

6. A trick, such as that played by a mischievous boy; or any wicked act, S. synon. with E. *prank*.

"It is eith learning ill *praticks*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 45.

———— For *proticks* past,
She blew me here before the wind.
Dominie Depos'd, p. 29.

As Su.G. *praktik* signifies craft. Ihre views it as immediately formed from Fr. *pratique*, science de Palais, because of the guile practised at court. The word, as used in sense 3, nearly corresponds to Mod. Sax. Sicambr. *practycke*, astrology.

To PRECELL, *v. n.* To excel.

That prudent Prince, as I heir tell,
Did in Astronomie *precell*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 78.

Lat. *praecell-ere*.

PRECLAIR, *adj.* Super-eminent, illustrious.

Considér weill thow bene bot officiair,
And vassal to that King incomparabill,
Preis thow to pleis that puissant prince *preclair*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 194.

Fr. preclare, *Lat. praeclar-us*, id.

To PREFFER, *v. a.* To exceed, to excel; Lat. *praefer-o*.

"Nor Orpheus that playit sa sueit quhen he socht his vyf in hel, his playing *prefferrit* nocht thir foir said scheiphirdis." Compl. S. p. 102.

To PREIF, PRIEVE, PREVE, PREE, *v. a.* 1. to prove, to try.

And quhen thay by war runnyng, thare horse thay stere,
And turnis agane incontinent at commandis,
To *preif* thare hors, with jauillingis in thare handis.
Doug. Virgil, 147. 7.

In this sense, it is also used as *v. n.*

Ye'll say, that I've ridden but into the wood,
To *prieve* gin my horse and hounds are good.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 221.

2. To taste; as, "*to preif meat*, is to taste it;" Rudd. corr. *prie*.

Temperance is cuik his meit to taist and *preif*.
Palice of Honour, iii. 58.

Dare she nane of her herrings sell or *prive*,
Afore she say, "Dear Matkie, wi' ye'r leave?"
Ramsay's Poems, i. 55.

Nae honey beik that I did ever *pree*,
Did taste so sweet and smervy unto me.
Ross's Helenore, p. 108.

Teut. *proev-en*, gustare, labris primoribus attingere, Kilian.

3. To discover, to find by examination.

Thai haiff him tane, put him in presone sor,
Quhat gestis he had, to tell thai mak raquest.
He said it was bot till a kyrkyn fest.
Yeit thai *preiff* sone the cumyng off Wallace,
Knawlage to get thai kest a sutell cace.
Wallace, xi. 353. MS.

O.E. *preve*, *preeve*.

What riot is, thow taastid haast and *preeved*.
Hoccleve's Poems, p. 53.

PREYNE, PRENE, PREIN, PRINE, PRIN, *s.* 1. A pin made of wire, used by women for fastening their clothes, S. *Prin*, A. Bor. id. Gl. Grose.

For spleen indulg'd will banish rest
Far frae the bosoms of the best;
Thousand's a year's no worth a *prin*,
Whene'er this fashious guest gets in.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 385.

"Begin with needles and *prines*, and leave off with horse and horn'd nout;" S. Prov.; "intimating that they who begin with pilfering and picking, will not stop there, but proceed to greater crimes." Kelly, p. 68.

2. This term is often used to denote a thing of no value, S.

Quhat gentill man had nocht with Ramsay beyne;
Off courtlynes thai cownt him nocht a *preyne*.
Wallace, vii. 910. MS.

Thocht I ane servand lang hes bene,
My purchess is nocht worth ane *prene*.
Lyndsay, *S. P. R.* ii. 29.

This word is not, as might be supposed, a corr. of E. *pin*, but immediately allied to Su.G. Dan. *pren*, the point of a graving-tool, or any sharp instrument; Isl. *prionn*, a needle, bodkin, or large pin; A.S. *preon*, fibula, spinther; Dan. *preen*, fibula, G. Andr. p. 192.; Gael. *prine*, a pin; Isl. *prion-a* connectere, consuere. Belg. *priem*, a bodkin, an awl, and Germ. *pfriem-en*, to prick, are evidently allied.

To PREIN, PRENE, PRIN, *v. a.* To pin.

I wald me *prein* plesandlie in precious wedis.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 58.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this *pin*. But although the *v.* is used in this sense, S. yet it seems questionable, if here it does not rather signify, deck, trim, as the same with *proyne*, q. v.

My collar of trew Nichtbour lufe it was,
Weill *prenit* on with Kyndnes and Solas.
Lament. L. Scotland, Sign. A. 2. b.

Prin up your aprons baith, and come away.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 178.

PREIN-COD, *s.* A pin-cushion, S. *Prin-cod*, id. A. Bor.

PREIS, PRES, *s.* Heat of battle.

The self stound amyd the *preis* fute hote
Lucagus enteris into his chariote.
Doug. Virgil, 338. 32.

He come rynnand in gret hast,
As owt of *pres* he had bene chast,
And fenyheyd hym a sympil knycht,
That eschapyd fra that fycht.
Wyntown, vi. 11. 26.

To PREK, PRYK, *v. n.* To gallop, to ride at full career.

Wyth that word at his fa ane darte lete fle,——
And syne ane vthir has he fixit fast,
About him *prekand* in ane cumpas large.
Doug. Virgil, 352. 31.

Makbeth turnyd hym agayne,
And sayd, "Lurdane, thow *prykys* in wayne,
For thow may nowcht be he, I trowe,
That to dede sall sla me nowe."
Wyntown, vi. 18. 390.

This is by a metonymy of the cause for the effect; from the *pricking* or spurring of a horse. It is also common in O.E.

His hakeney, which that was al pomelee gris,
So swatte, that it wonder was to see,
It semed as he had *priked* miles three.
Chauc. Chan. Yem. Prol. v. 16029.

"Scot. they say that cattle *prick*, when they run to and fro in hot weather, being sting'd with gadflees or such insects."—Also, "*in a prick haste*, i. e. as if he were spurred," Rudd.

A.S. *pricc-ian*, Belg. *prick-en*, pungere; Su.G. *prick*, punctum. Although this is not a Fr. word, it is a Fr. idiom, verbally accommodated to our own language; *Piquer au travers des champs*, to gallop across the fields.

To PRENE, *v. a.* To fix with a small pin. V. PREIN, *v.*

To PRENT, *v. a.* 1. Used as *print* and *imprint*, E.

"That na prentar presume, attempt or tak vpone hand, to *prent* ony bukis, ballattis, sangis, blasphematiounis, rymes or Tragedeis, outher in Latine or Inglis toung in ony tymes tocum, vnto the tyme the samin be sene, vewit and examit be sum wyse and discreit persounis depute thairto." Acts Marie, 1551, c. 35. Edit. 1566.

Isl. *prent-a* typis excudo.

2. To coin, i. e. to impress a piece of metal with a figure or image.

Sum pynis furth ane pan boddum to *prent* fals plakkis.

Doug. Virgil, 238. b. 50.

"It is declared—that our Soveraine Lorde, with advise of his Regent, may cause *prent* and cuinyie golde and silver of sik fynesse as uthers countreis does, to passe within this realme to the lieges of the samin." Acts Ja. VI. 1567. c. 17.

Su.G. *prent-a* imprimere, from *pren* a graving-tool; as properly denoting the cutting of figures on plates of brass.

PRENT, *s.* 1 Print, impression made by types, S.

"All vthir faultis, other committit be negligens, —or be imperfection of the *prent*,—ane gentil reidor may esely persaif, and thairfor suld reid thame as weil as he can in the best maner." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Errata.

2. Impression of a die.

—"The said penny of golde to haue sic *prent* and circumscriptioun as salbe auysit be the Kingis Hienesse," Acts Ja. III. 1483. c. 108. Edit. 1566.

3. Metaph. to a deep impression made on the mind, as with a sharp instrument.

Wallace hyr saw, as he his eyne can cast,
The *prent* off luff him *punyeit* at the last,
So asprely, throuch bewté off that brycht,
With gret wnoss in presence bid he mycht.

Wallace, v. 606. MS.

"The judgementes of God make sik a *prent* in the soule, it is lang or sin can blot it out." Bruce's Eleven Serm. L. 5. a.

4. Likeness.

Troyanis resauis thaim, and rycht gladlie
Thare uisage gan behald, and did espy
The *prent* of faderis facis in childer ying.

Doug. Virgil, 146. 51.

PRENTAR, *s.* A printer. V. the *v.*

PRES, *s.* Throng, heat of battle. V. PREIS.

PRESERVES, *s. pl.* Spectacles, which magnify little or nothing; used for *preserving* the sight. S.

PRESOWNE, *s.* A prisoner, Fr. *prisonnier*.

And wyth hym than all his men
As *presowneis* war takyn then.

Wyntown, viii. 28. 59.

PRESSYT, *part. pa.* Praised. Read *prissyt*.

Thir war the worthie poyntis thre,
That I trow euirmar sall be
Prissyt, quhile men may on thaim mene.

Barbour, xvi. 525. MS.

Praised, Ed. 1620, p. 307.

PREST, PRETE, *part. pa.* Ready. Fr Chaucer, id. Lat. *praest-o.*

As the diuyne furie gan fyrst ceissing,
And eik hir rageand mouth begouth to rest;
Deuote Eneas beginnis als *prest*.

Doug. Virgil, 166. 25.

The term is used in O.E.

Roberd mad him all *preste*, the wynde gan him drive.

R. Brunne, p. 96.

Thow art our *prete* to spill the process of our play.

Lyndsay, *S.P.R.* ii. 63.

PRESTABLE, *adj.* Payable, or what may be made good.

"After discussing of the first suspensioun for liquid soumes or deeds presentlie *prestable*, the Lords ordaines no suspensioun to be past againis the samyne decreittis *respective*, but upon consignation." Act Sederunt 29. Jan. 1650.

Fr. *prest-er*, Lat. *praest-are*.

PRETTY, *adj.* 1. Small in size; pron. *e* as *ai* in *fair*, *a pretty man*, a little man; S.B.

This seems to be merely an oblique sense of the E. word, or of A.S. *praete* ornatus; especially as *pretty*, S.B. often includes the idea of neatness conjoined with smallness of size.

2. Mean, in a moral sense; contemptible, insignificant.

Freynd ferly not, na cause is to compleyne,
Albeit thy wit *grete* God may not atteyne:
For mycht thou comprehend be thine engyne
The maist excellent maiesté dyuine,
He mycht be repute ane *pretty* God and meyne.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 310. 2.

i. e. so *mean*, as to be unworthy of the character of deity. I am surprised that Rudd. should conjecture that it should perhaps be read *petty*; as *pretty* is commonly used in Ang. in this very sense. *A pretty affair!* a paltry business, what is unworthy of attention.

3. "*A pretty man*; a polite, sensible man.—In Scotland, it is often used in the sense of *graceful, beautiful with dignity*, or well accomplished." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 52. 53.

PRETTY-DANCERS, *s. pl.* A name given by the vulgar to the Aurora Borealis; S.B. also, *Merry-dancers*, q. v.

To PREVADE, *v. n.* To neglect.

"My man, James Lawrie, gave him letters with him to the General, Major Baillie, to Meldrum and Durie; *prevade* not to obtain his pay." Baillie's Lett. i. 298.

Perhaps from Lat. *pervad-o*, to go through, to escape; q. let it not escape from your recollection.

To PREVENE, PREVEEN, *v. a.* To prevent, to preoccupy; immediately from Lat. *praevenio*.

Bot he remembring on his moderis commaund,
The mind of Sichyus her first husband,
Furth of hir thocht pece and pece begouth drife,
And with scharp amouris of the man alife

Gan hir dolf sprete for to *preuene* and stere.
Doug. Virgil, 36. 14.

PREVENTATIVE, *s.* Preventive, S.

To PREVERT, *v. a.* To anticipate; Lat. *praevert-o.*

To suffare bargane doure, and hard debate,
Bot yit this maide was wele accustumate
And throw the spede of fute in hir rynnyng
The swift wyndis *preuert* and bakwart dyng.
Doug. Virgil, 237. b, 23.

PREVES, *pl.* Literally, proofs; used in a personal sense, as synon. with witnesses.

"That the disobedient, obstinat, and relapse persones,—sall not be admitted as *preves*, witnesses, or assisoures, against ony professing the trew religion." Acts Ja. VI. 1572. c. 45. Murray.

PRYCE, PRICE, PRYS, PREIS, *s.* 1. Praise.

Quhat *pryce* or lowding, quhen the battle ends,
Is sayd of him that overcomes a man;
Him to deffend that nowther dow nor can?
Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 192.

It bears the same sense in O.E.

Pris than has the sonne, the fadere maistrie.
R. Brunne, p. 222.

Su.G. *prisa*, Isl. *prysa*, Dan. *prise*, Belg. *prijs*, id. Belg. *prys-en*, Fr. *pris-er*, to praise.

Chaucer uses *prys* in the same sense, and Gower;

Or it be *prys*, or it be blame.
Conf. Am. Fol. 165.

2. Prize.

The thre formest sall ber the *price* and gre
Thare hedis crounit with grene olyue tre.
Doug. Virgil, 138. 4.

Rudd has observed that *price* and *prize* are originally the same, as Fr. *prix*, from which they come, signifies both. Junius views *praise* as derived from Teut. *prijs*, pretium, because we praise those things only on which we set a *value*.

PRICK, *s.* A wooden skewer, used for securing the end of a gut containing a pudding, S.

"If ever you make a good pudding, I'll eat the *prick*;" S. Prov. i. e. "I am much mistaken if ever you do good;" Kelly, p. 198. Hence,

To PRICK, *v. a.* To fasten by a wooden skewer.

"Better fill'd than *prick'd*;" S. Prov. "taken from blood puddings, apply'd jocoselie to them who have often evacuations;" Kelly, p. 67.

PRICKSWORTH, *s.* A term used to denote any thing of the lowest imaginable value. *He did na leave me a pricksworth*; he left me nothing at all, S.

PRICKED HAT, a part of the dress required of those who bore arms in this country.

"That ilk man, that his guds extendis to twentie markes, be bodin at the least with a jack, with sleeves to the hand, or splents, and ane *pricked hat*, a sword and a buckler," &c. Acts Ja. II. 1456. c. 56. Murray. *Prikit*, c. 62. Ed. 1566.

The meaning of this term is uncertain; perhaps q. a *dress-hat*, Teut. *prijck-en* ornare. Or, the *morion* may be meant, which, as Grose observes, somewhat resembled a hat. Military Ant. ii. 244. It might be called *pricked*, as being pointed at the top.

PRICKER, *s.* A name given to the Basking shark, S.B. the *Cairban* of the Western islands.

"When before Peterhead, we saw the fins of a great fish, about a yard above the water, which they call a *Pricker*." Brand's Descr. Orkney, p. 4.

PRICKERS, *s. pl.* Light-horsemen.

"Johnston, not equalling his forces, kept aloof, and after the Border fashion, sent forth some *prickers* to ride, and make provocation." Spotswood, p. 401. V. PREK.

PRICKMEDAINTY, *s.* One who dresses in a finical manner, or is ridiculously exact in dress or carriage, S. q. I *prick* myself nicely; Teut. *pryck-en* ornare, E. *prick*, id.

PRICKSANG, *s.* Pricksong, E. song set to music.

In modulation hard I play and sing
Faburdoun, *pricksang*, discant, countering.
Palice of Honour, i. 42.

PRIDEFOW, *adj.* Proud, S. q. *full* of *pride*.

PRIDYEAND, *part. pr.*

And for to lende by that lak thocht me levare,
Becauss that thir hertis in herdis coud hove;
Pransand and *pridyeand*, be pair and be pare.
Houlate, i. 2. MS.

Q. setting themselves off; Su.G. *pryd-a*, id.

PRIEST. *To be one's priest*, to kill him; probably from the idea of a priest being sent for, in the time of Popery, *in articulo mortis*, to administer extreme unction, as the patient's passport to the other world, S.B.

To PRIEVE, *v. a.* To prove, &c. V. PREIF.

To PRIG, *v. n.* 1. To haggle about the price of any commodity, S.

Sum treitcheoure crynis the cunye, and kepis corne stakkis;
Sum *prig* penny, sum pyke thank with preuy promit.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238. b, 55.

In comes a customer, looks big,
Looks generous, and scorns to *prig*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 439.

2. To importune, to entreat.

Fat gars you then, mischievous tyke!
For this propine to *prig*?
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

But they're mair modest in their minds
Than *prig* o' sic a pley;
Yet gin they did, I'm sure they wad
Be sure to won the day.
Ibid. p. 17.

According to Shaw, Gael. *prigin-am* is used in the same sense. But this word, not being mentioned by Lhuyd or Obrien, is probably of S. origin.

Sibb. derives it from Teut. *prek-en*, orationem habere; q. d. to preach over the bargain. But it has more resemblance to *prach-en*, parcere sumptui; Belg. *prachg-en*, to beg, to go begging. Probably Su.G. *prut-a*, to haggle, is radically allied, q. *prygt-a*.

PRIGGING, *s.* 1. The act of haggling, S.

"The frank buyer—cometh near to what the seller seeketh, useth at last to refer the difference to his will, and so cutteth off the course of mutual *prigging*." Rutherford's Lett. P. 11. ep. 11.

2. Intreaty, S. V. the *v.*

To PRYK, *v. n.* To gallop. V. PREK.

To PRYME, *v. a.* To stuff, to fill.

Our caruellis howis ladnis and *prymys* he,
Wyth huge charge of siluer in quantitè.
Doug. Virgil, 83. 46.

"Isl. *prym* signifies *sub onere duro*, which very much alludes to the word;" Rudd. But this term does not occur in any Isl. Lexicon I have seen.

PRIMSIE, *s.* Demure, precise, S., from E. *prim*.

Poor Willie, wi' his bow-kail runt,
Was brunt wi' *primsie* Mallie.
Burns, iii. 129.

To PRIMP, *v. a.* To deck one's self in a stiff and affected manner. *Primpit*, striffly dressed; also ridiculously stiff in demeanour, S.

Probably allied to to Su.G. *pramper-a*, to be proud, to walk loftily.

To PRIN, *v. a.* To fasten by a pin. V. PREIN, *v.*

PRYNES, *s. pl.* V. COWPES.

To PRINK. To deck, to prick, S. "*Prinked.* Well-dressed, fine, neat, Exmore," Gl. Grose.

The term occurs in a poem undoubtedly written by Ramsay.

Quhais rufe-treis wer of rainbows all,
And paist with starrie gleims,
Quhilk *prinked* and twinkled
Brichtly beyont compair.
Vision, *Evergreen*, i. 122.

If this be the true reading, it may be the same with E. *prink*, *prank*, as respecting the adorning of the sky; Teut. *pronck-en*, ornare; Sw. *prunk-a*, to cut a figure, Wideg. But I suspect that it is an error of the press for *prinkled*, which the rhyme requires, as perhaps synon. with *twinkle*.

To PRINKLE, *v. n.* The flesh is said to *prinkle*, when one feels that thrilling or tingling which is the consequence of a temporary suspension of circulation, S.

This word occurs in the explanation given by Kelly of the term *dirle*; "*Prinkle*, smart;" p. 396.

Belg. *prekel-en*, *prickel-en*, to prick or stimulate. The same analogy may be observed in Sw. For *stick-a*, to prick, signifies also to tingle, Seren.

PRINTS, *s. pl.* The vulgar name for Newspapers, S. The term had been used in this sense in E. so late as the age of Addison. V. Johns.

PRYS, *s.* Praise. V. PRYCE.

PRIVY SAUGH, Common Privet, a plant, S. Ligustrum vulgare, Linn. V. Lightfoot, p. 1131.

To PRIZE UP, *v. a.* To force open, to press up a lock or door, S.

Perhaps obliquely from Fr. *prise*, "a laying hold on, a lock or hold in wrastling; *Estre aux prises*, to be closed, locked or grapled together;" Cotgr. Or, from *press-er*, to force.

PROBATIONER, *s.* A person, who, after he has gone through his theological studies, and been tried by a Presbytery, is *licensed* to preach in public, as preparatory to his being called by any congregation, to whom he may be acceptable, and ordained to the office of the ministry, S.

"The Assembly appoints, that when such persons are first licensed to be *Probationers*, they shall oblige themselves to preach only within the bounds, or by the direction of that Presbytery which did license them.——'Tis provided and declared, that the foresaid *Probationers* are not to be esteemed, by themselves or others, to preach by virtue of any pastoral office, but only to make way for their being called to a pastoral charge." Act 10. Assembly 1694.

The reason of the designation is obvious. For the same reason they were formerly called *Expectants*, q. v.

To PROCESS, *v. a.* To proceed against one in a legal manner, S.

"The next week he [Strafford] may be *processed*.—There is a committee for *processing* the judges, and my Lord Keeper Finch, for their unjust decreet." Baillie's Lett. i. 226, 227.

To PROCH, *v. a.* To approach.

The day was downe, and *prochand* wes the nycht.
Wallace, v. 987. MS.

Fr. *proche* near, nigh. This Menage derives from Lat. *prope*. But it is certainly corr. from *proximus*, id. *Prochain* is still more evidently so.

PROCHANE, PROCHENE, *adj.* Neighbouring.

"Your foir grandscheir Godefroid of Billon kyng of Jherusalem, hes——kepit ande deffendit his pepil ande subiectis of Loràn, fra his *prochane* enemeis that lyis contigue about his cuntre."—Compl. S. p. 5.

Fr. *prochain*. V. PROCH.

PROCURATOR, *s.* Properly, an advocate in a court of law; corr. *Procutor*, S. commonly used to denote a solicitor, or one who is allowed to speak before an inferior court, although not an advocate.

"That all and quhat-sum-ever lieges,—accused of treason, or for quhat-sum-ever crime, sall have their Advocates and *Procuratoures*, to use all the lauchfull defenses." Acts Ja. VI. 1587. c. 90. Murray.

I have not observed, that this word occurs in our Acts before this reign.

The *Procutars* bad him be stout,
Care not for Conscience a leek;
Faint not, my friend, nor flee for doubt,
Ye shall get men enough to speak.—
Poor *Procutors* then cry'd Alace!—
Truth's Travels, *Penneeuik's Poems*, 1715. p. 106. 108.

L.B. *procurator*. For he, who is commonly called *Procutor Fiscal*, S. is designed *Procurator Fiscalis*; Du Cange. It literally denotes one who acts instead of another, from *pro* and *curo*, *-are*; as taking *charge* of his business. V. PROLOCUTOR.

PROD, *s.* A pin of wood, a wooden skewer, Ang. "Prod. An awl. Also a goad for driving oxen. North." Gl. Grose.

Su.G. *brodd*, Dan. *brod*, cuspis, aculeus.

PROD, CRAW-PROD, *s.* A pin fixed in the top of a gable, to which the ropes, fastening the roof of a cottage, were tied, S.B.

It was also used as a prognostic of the weather. If, on Candlemas day, this pin was so covered with drift, that it could not be seen, it was believed that the ensuing spring would be good; if not, the reverse.

The last syllable is undoubtedly from the same origin with *Prod*, mentioned above. The first may be from Su.G. and Isl. *krake*, contus, stipes hamatus, q. a pointed piece of wood, hooked at the top, for keeping hold of the ropes. It is probable, however, that the word is properly *crap-prod*, or the pin at the *top* of the roof; *the crap of the wa*, being a phrase commonly used for the highest part of it.

PROG, PROGUE, *s.* 1. A sharp point, S.

2. An arrow.

And sin the Fates hae orders gi'en
To bring the *progues* to Troy,
Send me no for them, better far
Is Ajax for the ploy.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 31.

V. BROG, *s.*

PROG-STAFF, *s.* A staff with a sharp iron point in its extremity, S.B. V. BROG, *v.*

To PROYNE, PRUNYIE, *v. a.* 1. To deck, to trim; used with respect to birds trimming their feathers.

And, efter this, the birdis everichone
Take up ane other sang full loud and clere;
We *proyne* and play without dout and dangere,
All clothit in a soyte full fresch and newe.
King's Quair, ii. 45.

And in the calm or loune weddir is sene,
Aboue the fludis hie, ane fare plane grene,
Ane standyng place, quhar skartis with thare bekkis
Forgane the son gladly thaym *prunyeis* and bekis.
Doug Virgil, 131. 46.

2. Used to denote the effeminate care of a silly man to deck his person.

And now that secund Paris, of ane accord
With his vnworthy sort, skant half men bene,
Aboue his hede and halffettis wele besene
Set like ane myter the foly Troyane hatt,
His hare anoyntit wel *prunyet* vnder that.
Doug. Virgil, 107. 23.

Chaucer uses *proin* in both senses. Rudd. derives *prunyie* from Fr. *brunir*, to polish; which Lye inclines to approve; Add. Jun. Et. Tyrwhitt, vo. *Proine*, refers to Fr. *provign-er*, to take cuttings from vines, in order to plant them out. But perhaps it may be rather traced to Germ. *prang-en*, to make a shew or parade, from which Belg. *pronk-en*, id. seems to be a frequentative: or, to Su.G. *pryd-a*, ornare, whence *prydn-ad*, and *prydn-ing*, trimming, ornament.

PROKET, *s.* *Proket of wax*, apparently a small taper.

"The Prince was carried by the French Ambassadour, walking betwixt two ranks of Barons and Gentlemen that stood in the way from the chamber to the chappel, holding every one a *proket* of wax in their hands." Spotswood, p. 197.

Fr. *brochette*, a prick or peg; as, *brochette de bois*, a prick or peg of wood, *brochette d'argent*, a little wedge of silver; Cotgr. Skinner, however, gives *priket* as expl. a small wax candle, perhaps from Belg. *pricke* orbis.

PROLOCUTOR, *s.* A barrister, an advocate; a term formerly used in our Courts of Law.

"It sall be neidfull to all the personis warnit, and their *prolocutors*, to propone all the defences peremptors with that allegiance that ony evidence producit, for pursuit of the action, is fals, and fainzeit:—and the said Lords declarit the sam to all the *prolocutors* at the bar." Act Sed. 15. June 1564. This is corruptly pronounced *procutor*, V. Quon. Att. c. 35. s. 1.

The term is used by Matth. Par. An. 1254. "*Prolocutor* domini Regis, qui nostris Advocatus Regius."

From *pro* and *loqui*, to speak for, or in behalf of another, although some view it as the same with *praelocutor*, one who speaks before another; Fr. *avant parlier*.

Praeloquutour occurs in the same sense.

"That na Advocate, nor *Praeloquutour*, be nawaies stopped, to compeir, defend, and reason for onie person, accused in Parliament for treason, or utherwaies." Acts Ja. VI. 1581. c. 38. Murray.

As this is synon. with *Prolocutor*, it might be supposed that the common term *Procutor* were a contraction of the latter. But *Procuratour*, from which *Procutor* is formed, although used as synon. with *Praeloquutour*, is given as a distinct term. For the title of the act above-quoted is; "*Procuratours* may compeir for all persons accused." This therefore confirms the derivation given of *Procutor*, vo. PROCURATOUR, q. v.

PROLONG, *s.* Delay, procrastination.

But mar *prolong* throuch Lammer-mur thai raid.
Wallace, viii. 179. MS.

Fr. *prolong-er*, to protract.

To PROMIT, *v. a.* To promise; Lat. *promitt-o*.

"King Edward *promittit* be general edict syndry landis with gret sowmes of money to thame that wald delyuer the said Wallace in his handis." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 8.

PROMIT, *s.* A promise.

In thair *promittis* thay stude euer firme and plane.
Palice of Honour, iii. 76.

To PROMOVE, *v. a.* To promote, Acts Parl. pass.; immediately from Lat. *promov-eo*.

PRON, *s.* The name given to flummery in some parts of the N. of S.

PRON'D, PRAN'D, *part. pa.* Bruised, wounded, Buchan.

PRONEVW, PRONEPUOY, *s.* A great grandson; Lat. *pronepos*.

Bot fra the stok down ewynlykly
Discendand persownys lynealy
In the tothir, or the thryd gre,
Newu, or *Pronevw* suld be.
Wyntown, viii. 3. 116.

"The son in the first degree, excludis the nepuoy in the second, & the nepuoy excludis the *pronepuoy* in the thrid degree." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Eneya.*

PROP, *s.* A mark, an object at which aim is taken, S. *prap.*

The only instance I have met with of this word being used in this sense is by Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 53. He uses it, however, metaph.

A mark, or butt, seems to receive this name, as being something raised up, or supported, above the level of the ground, that persons may take aim at it.

PROPYNE, PROPINE, *s.* 1. A gift, a present, S.

—Bot my *propyne* come fra the pres fute hate,—
Unforlatit, not jawyn fra tun to tun.
In fresche sapoure new from the bery tun.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 126. 7. V. JAW, *v.*

Here the word is used in a very close allusion to its original sense, as denoting the act of handing drink to another, especially in the way of previously drinking to him and expressing a wish for his health. This custom prevailed among the Greeks, from whom the term has been transmitted to us.

"It was customary for the Master of the Feast to drink to his guests in order, according to their quality, as we learn from Plutarch. The manner of doing this was, by drinking part of the cup, and sending the remainder to the person whom they nam'd, which they term'd προπινειν: but this was only the modern way, for anciently they drank μιγον τον σκυφον, the whole cup, and not a part of it, as was usual in Athenaeus's time." Potter's Antiq. ii. 393.

Propines like this I'll get nae mair again,
Frae my dear Lindy; mony a time hast thou
Of these to me thy pouches feshen fu.'
Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

2. Drink-money.

"But certainly, I could wish such spiritual wisdom, as to love the Bridegroom better than his gifts, his *propine* or drink-money." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 120.

3. The power of giving.

"And if I were thine, and in thy *propine*,
O what wad ye do to me?"
"'Tis I wad clead thee in silk and gowd,
And nourice thee on my knee."
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 262.

"Usually gift, but here the power of giving or bestowing." N.

From the Gr. *v.* comes Lat. *propin-o*, id. Hence Fr. *propine*, drink-money.

It is most probable that this formerly signified the beverage itself, as we learn from Du Cange that O.Fr. *propine* denotes a feast.

To PROPINE, *v. a.* 1. To present a cup to another, the prep. *with* being sometimes added; used metaph. with respect to adversity.

"The Father hath *propined* vnto mee a bitter cuppe of affliction.—If the Lord *propine* thee *with* a cup of affliction, if thou drinke it not willingly (heere is the danger) thou shalt be compelled to drinke the dregs thereof."—Rollock on the Passion, p. 21. 22. O.E. *id.*

2. To present, to give; in a general sense.

——Garlands made of summer flowers,
Propin'd him by his paramours.
Muse's Threnodie, p. 4.

To PROPONE, *v. a.* To propose; Lat. *propon-o.*

The Poete first *proponying* his entent,
Declaris Junois wrath, and matelent.
Doug. Virgil, Rubr. 13. 3.

"Man *propones*, but God dispones;" Fergusson's S. Prov. p. 25.

To PROPORTE, *v. n.* To mean, to shew, E. *purport.*

Virgill is full of sentence ouer al quhare,
Bot here intil, as Seruius can *proporte*,
His hie knawlege he schawes, that euery sorte
Of his clausis comprehend sic sentence.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 158. 37.

L.B. *proport-are.*

PROSPECT, *s.* The vulgar name for a perspective glass, S.

"The King himself beholding us through a *prospect*, conjectured us to be about 16, or 18,000 men." Baillie's Lett. i. 174.

From Fr. *prospective*, synon. with *perspective*, the optic art, or Lat. *prospicio.*

PROT, *s.* A trick, S.B. V. PRATT.

PROTEIR. In the description of the Lion, *Thistle and Rose*, st. 17. Bannatyne Poems, it is said;

Quhois noble yre is *Proteir Prostratis.*

Proteir is certainly a blunder of some transcriber for *protegere*, i. e. to protect the fallen.

PROTY, PROTTY, *adj.* 1. Handsome, elegant, S.B.

Tho' she had clad him like a lass,
Amo' bra' ladies fair;
I shortly kend the *proty* lad,
As I was selling ware.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 17.

Perhaps here it signifies small, like *Pretty*, q. v.

There's mony a *protty* lad amon's
As guid's you, i' their kind.
Ibid. p. 36.

2. Honourable, possessing mettle or spirit, S.B.

[I] never heard that e'er they steal'd a cow;
Sic dirty things they wad hae scorn'd to do.
But tooming faulds or scouring of a glen,
Was ever deem'd the deed of *protty* men.
Ross's Helenore, p. 122.

This is nearly allied to E. *pretty*; Su.G. *prud* magnificus, Isl. *prud-r*, decorus, modestus, Goth. *prydis*, A.S. *pruete* ornatus.

PROTICK, *s.* An achievement. V. PRATTICK.

PROTTY, *adj.* Mischievous. V. PRATTY.

PROVENTIS, *s. pl.* Profits, emoluments.

"The saids Deputtes offered thair labours to mak meditatiouns to the King and Quene, for menteining pensiouns and expenses of the saids Counsaillours, and ordinary officiars of the said counsaill, to be provyded of the rents and *proventis* of the Crown." Knox's Hist. p. 231.

"That her Majestie is likewise infeft in life-rent, in—all *proventes*, rentes and emolumentes of the

same propertie, perteining to his Hienesse." Acts Ja. VI. 1593. c. 191.

Lat. *provent-us*, increase, profit.

PROVOST, *s.* The mayor of a royal burgh, S.

Prouest seems to have been used in the same sense in E. in R. Brunne's time.

The *prouest* of the toun, a wik traytour & cherle,
He thouht to do tresoun vnto his lord the erle.
Chron. p. 294.

PROW, *s.* Profit, advantage.

Scho luikis doun oft, lyk ane sow,
And will nocht speik quhen I cum in:
I spak ane wourde, nocht for my *prow*,
To ding her weill it war na syn.
Maitland Poems, p. 201.

This word, in the silly *Envoy*, Bannatyne Poems, p. 201, is rendered by Lord Hailes, *honour*. But it seems rather to mean profit.

This now, for *prow*, that yow, sweit dow, may brace.

Chaucer uses it in the same sense. We find it as early as the time of R. Glouc.

Ac notheles, ys conseil hym gan ther to rede,
And saide, that it was to hym gret *prow* and honour
To be in such mariage alied to the Emperour.
Cron. p. 65.

Sibb. derives it from Fr. *preux* faithful. But it is merely *prou*, profit. V. Cotgr.

PROWAN, *s.* Provender; Fr. *provende*.

"He's a proud horse that will not bear his own *prowan*;" S. Prov. "An excuse for doing our own business ourselves." Kelly, p. 131.

PROWDE, *adj.* "Powerful," Gl. Wynt.

Downald-Brec, Sonn [of] Hecgedbwd,
Kyng wes fourtene wynter *prowde*.
Wyntown, iv. 8. 49.

Mr. MacPherson adopts the sense given by Innes, in his Crit. Essay, p. 825. Perhaps we may rather understand it in the original sense, to be found in Su.G. *prud* magnificent.

PROWDE, *s.*

Ane fair sweit may of mony one
Scho went on feild to gather flouris:
By come ane gymp man, thay calt him Johne,
He luifit that *prowde* in paramouris.
Maitland Poems, p. 190.

Mr. Pinkerton inquires, if this may be *prude*? Certainly, it is not. For it corresponds to a fair *sweit* may. *Prowde* seems therefore to signify a beautiful or elegant woman.

Su.G. *prud* ornatus, *pryd-a* ornare, Isl. *fryd-a*; from *frid* pulcher, *pryd-a* and *frid-a* being originally the same.

To PRUNYIE, *v. a.* To trim, to deck. V. PROYNE.

PTARMIGAN, *s.* The white game, S. Tetrao Lagopus, Linn.

"Lagopus Avis, *Aldrov.* Perdix alba, *Sabaudis*, Francolinus *Italis*, nostratibus *the Ptarmigan*." Sibb. Scot. p. 16.

"*Ptarmigans* are found in these kingdoms only on the summits of the highest hills of the highlands of Scotland and of the Hebrides; and a few still inhabit the lofty hills near Keswick in Cumberland.—Erroneously called the white partridge." Penn. Zool. p. 271. 273.

Shaw renders Gael. *tarmochan*, "the bird termagant."

PUBLIC-HOUSE, *s.* "An inn, a tavern, or hotel," S. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 170.

PUCK HARY, *s.* The designation anciently given to some sprite or hobgoblin, S.

He doth so punctually tell
The whole oeconomy of hell,
That some affirm he is *Puck Hary*,
Some, he hath walked with the Fairy.
Colvil's Mock Poem, i. 61.

Johns. defines *Puck*, "some spirit among the fairies, common in romances," observing that it is "perhaps the same with *pug*."

But in O.E. the term has been used rather with respect to a spirit supposed to possess more malignity than that ascribed to the Fairies. *Helle-powke* occurs in P. Ploughman, in the sense of demon, in a passage misquoted by Skinner. Elsewhere the devil is called *the pouke*.

He should take the acquitaunce as quycke,
And to the queed shew it, *Pateat*, &c. *per passionem Domini*,
And put of so *the pouke*, and preuen vs vnder borow.
Fol. 74, b. Sign. T. ii.

The queed seems synon. V. QUAID. Skinner gives the same account as Johns., q. "*pug* of hell." Lye has justly observed that it is purely Isl. *puke*, daemon; Add. Jun. Et. Su.G. *puke*, satanas, spectrum. *Ser han at puki kemr;* Videt diabolum venire; Ihre.

PUD. *Inkpud*, *s.* An inkholder, Loth.; perhaps corr. from *pot;* Teut. *enck pot*, atramentarium.

PUD, *s.* A fondling designation for a child. V. POD.

PUDDIE, PUDDY, *s.* "Expl. a kind of cloth.

And I maun hae pinners,
With pearling set round,
A skirt of *puddy*,
And a wastecoat of broun.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 172.

Perhaps originally denominated from Teut. *poote*, *pooten-vel*, pellis cervaria, hart's skin; also, the skin (or wool) of sheep drawn off by their feet. V. Kilian.

PUDDILL, *s.* "A pedlar's pack; or rather perhaps a bag or wallet for containing his ware;" Gl. Sibb. V. PEDDIR.

Teut. *buydel*, sacculus, loculus, crumena; with a change of one labial letter into another; as in Fris. *puyl* is used in the same sense. V. Kilian.

PUDDINGFILLAR, *s.* A reproachful term, apparently equivalent to glutton.

Sic *pudding-fillaris*, descending doun from millaris,
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 44. st. 14.

q. one who crams his guts.

To PUDDLE, PUDLE, *v. n.* 1. To work in a laborious way, on a low scale, S.

"Jean Adamson deponed, that she heard Alison Dick say to her husband William Coke; 'Thief! Thief! what is this that I have been doing? keeping thee thretty years from meikle evil doing? Many pretty men has thou putten down both in ships and boats.—Let honest men *puddle* and work as they like, if they please not thee well, they shall not have meikle to the fore when they die." Trial for Witchcraft, Statist. Acc. xviii. 654.

2. It is applied, in contempt, to laborious and frivolous engagement in the Popish ceremonies.

"For as to the multitude, ye see that they haue alreadie preferred the leauen of the Pharises, and gone to mum-chances, mumries, and vnknawin language, wherein they *pudled* of befoir." Bruce's Eleven Serm. M. 8, a.

The allusion is to toiling in the *mire*. The E. *s. puddle* has been generally derived from Teut. *poel*, a pool. Certainly, a more natural origin is *put*, given by Kilian as synon. with *poel*, lacuna, palus; Germ. *putte*, properly a pit, or place dug, from which water is drawn; Lat. *put-eus*, whence *puteal-is*.

PUDGE, *s.* Any very small house, a hut, Perths. synon. *crue*.

This, by a common interchange of letters, seems derived from Isl. *bud* taberna, Teut. *boede*, *bode*, domuncula, casa. V. the letter P.

To PUG, *v. a.* To pull, Perths.

PUIR, *adj.* Poor. V. PURE.

To PUIR, *v. a.* To impoverish. V. PURE, *v.*

PULAILE, POULAILE, *s.* Poultry.

Off cartis als thar yeid thaim by—
VIII scor, chargyt with *pulaile*.
Barbour, xi. 120, MS.

In edit. corr. to *fewal*.

Chaucer, *pullaile*. L.B. *poyllayllia*, id. Du Cange; from Fr. *poule*, a hen. Hence *poulailler*, a henhouse; also, a poulterer.

To PULCE, *v. a.* To impel; Lat. *puls-o*.

—"Your ignorance, inconstance, and inciuilite, *pulcis* you to perpetrat intollerabil exactions." Compl. S. p. 217.

PULDER, *s.* Powder, dust; Fr. *pouldre*.

"Quhar is the toune of Cartage that dantit the elephantis, ande vas grytumly doutit & dred be the Romans? Vas it nocht brynt in *puldir* ande asse?" Compl. S. p. 31.

PULDERIT, *part. pa.* Mixed, sprinkled.

——The schene lyllies in ony stede
War *pulderit* with the vermel rosis rede.
Doug. Virgil, 408. 26.

Tanquam pulvere inspersus; Rudd.

PULLAINE GREIS, *s.* Greaves worn in war.

"Iliss chenand schoys, that burnyst was full beyn,
His leg harnes he clappyt on so clene,
Pullane greis he braissit on full fast,
A closs byrny with mony sekyr clasp,
Breyst plait, brasaris, that worthi was in wer."
Wallace, viii. 1200. MS.

L.B. *polena;* which is defined by Du Cange, pars vestis militaris, qua genua muniuntur. Lobinell. Hist. Brit. Tom. 2. p. 566. Fecit sibi per Oliverium auferri a genibus *Polenas*, et antebrachia a brachiis.

But Du Cange restricts the meaning of the term too much, misled by the use of *genibus*, in his authority. Although they might reach to the knees, they were certainly meant especially for the defence of the legs. The name seems to have been borrowed from Fr. *poulaine;* L.B. *poulainia*, the beaks or crooked points of shoes. Hence *souliers de poulaine*, which Cotgr. describes as "old fashioned shooes, held on the feet by single latchets running overthwart th' instup, which otherwise were all open; also, those that had a fashion of long hookes, sticking out at th' end of their toes." The part of military dress here meant might be called *pullane greaves* as being laced, or fastened somewhat like the shoes of the description given above.

PULL LING, *s.* A moss plant. V. LING.

PULLISEE, *s.* A pulley, S. *pullishee*.

Lang mayst thou teach,——
How wedges rive the aik; how *pullisees*
Can lift on highest roofs the greatest trees.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 393.

PULOCHS, *s. pl.* Clouts, patches, S.B.

Teut. *pulallen*, Su.G. *paltor*, Mod. Sax. *pulten*, id.

PULTRING, *part. adj.* Rutting. *A pultring fallow*, a lascivious fellow, Perths.; allied perhaps to Fr. *poultre*, a horse-colt.

To PUMP, *v. n.* To break wind softly behind; also used as a *s.* in the same sense, S.

Isl. *prump-a* crepitare; Teut. *poep-en*, submissè sive submissim pedere.

To PUNCH, *v. a.* To jog with the elbow, to push slightly, S *dunch* synon.

Johns. does not acknowledge this *v.*, although it is mentioned by Bailey; who derives it from Fr. *poinconner*. Seren. refers to Sw. *bung-a*, *bunk-a*, cum sonitu ferire.

PUNCH, *s.* A jog, a slight push, S.

PUNDELAYN, *s.*

And to the Lord off Lorne said he;
Sekyrly now may ye se
Betane the starkest *pundelan*,
That ewyr your lyff tyme ye saw tane.
For yone knycht, throw his douchti deid,
And throw hys owtrageous manheid,
Has fellyt intill litill tyd
Thre men of mekill [mycht and] prid.
Barbour, iii. 159. MS.

Podlane, Ed. 1620.; *Pondlyane*, Ed. 1670.; *Pundelayn*, Edit. Pink.

This word might perhaps be viewed as a corr. of Fr. *Pantalon*, a stage-dancer; used improperly, in allusion to the quick motions and violent exertions of people of this description; as the speaker refers to the King's great activity, in so often turning his steed. But I am rather inclined to think that it is from Fr. *Pantaleon*, the proper name of a man, by corruption, as it is said, from *Pantaléémon*, as expressed by the Greeks. A saint, called *Pantaléémon*, being worshipped, not only in the East, but in the countries of Europe, his name was changed to *Pantaleon;* according to the account given in the Dict. de Trevoux. *Pantaléémon* signifying *entirely merciful*, the other term means *entirely cruel*, or cruel as a lion. It is probable, however, that as

cruelty is not the characteristic of the lion, this name might be formed intentionally, as expressive of intrepidity resembling that of this noble animal.

PUNDIE, *s.* A small white iron mug, used for heating liquids on the fire, Perths.

Denominated, perhaps, as originally containing a *pound* weight of water. I find this conjecture confirmed by what Somner says concerning A.S. *pynt*, *pinta*. "A pint or measure so called of a pound; for that a pint contained twelve ounces, even as a pound weighed twelve."

PUNDLAR, PUNDLER, *s.* An instrument for weighing, resembling a steelyard, Orkn.

"The instruments they have for the purpose of weighing, are a kind of staterae or steelyards; they are two in number, and the one of them is called a *pundlar*, and the other a bismar." P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc. vii. 563.

The *pundlar* is used for weighing malt, bear, &c. "The bismar is a smaller weight,—used for weighing butter, and other things of less bulk." P. Cross, ibid. p. 477.

"The *pundler* is a beam about seven feet long, and between three and four inches in diameter, somewhat of a cylindrical form, or rather approaching to that of a square, with the corners taken off; and is so exactly similar to the *statera Romana*, or steelyard, as to supersede the necessity of any further description." Barry's Orkney, p. 212.

Su.G. *pyndare*, *pundare*, statera, mensura ponderis publica; from *pund* libra, a pound. V. Ihre.

PUNDLER, *s.* 1. A distrainer.

I hard ane *pundler* blaw ane elrich horne;
—This *pundler* was fast faynand for to find
Thir quhailis thre upoun his gers to *pind*.
Lichtoun's Dreme, Baun. MS.

V. Gl. Compl. p. 363.

Even of late, a person employed to watch the fields, in order to prevent the grain from being stolen or injured, was called a *pundler*, Ang.

Pinder is used in a similar sense in some parts of E. It frequently occurs in O.E.

There is neither knight nor squire, said the *pinder*,
Nor baron that is so bold,—
Dare make a trespàss to the town of Wakefield,
But his pledge goes to the *pinfold*.
Ritson's Robin Hood, ii. 17.

Tories Turk, your captain's dead and gone,
The trusty *Punler* of the Newland pease.
Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 52.

V. POINDER.

2. A stalk of peas bearing two pods, Ang.

To PUNGE, *v. a.* To sting. V. PUNYE, *v.*

PUNGER, *s.* A species of crab.

Pagurus, the *Punger*. Sibb. Scot. p. 26. In the Hist. Fife, N. the Black-clawed crab is called Cancer Pagurus; p. 132.

PUNYE, *s.* A small body or company of men.

For in *punye* is oft happyne
Quhile for to wyn, and quhill to tyne,
And that in to the gret bataill,
That apon na maner may faill.
Barbour, xii. 373. MS.

Fr. *poignée de gens*, a handful of people, from *poignée*, a handful; *poing*, the fist, Lat. *pugn-us*. Rudd.

Pinyione seems to be used in the same sense, Acts Mar. 1551. c. 14.

—"Men assurit or vnassurit, raid in particular *pinyiounis*, and small companyis of Inglismen, the Scottismen, being the greitest number, and inuadit the Scottismen," &c.

It may, however, be the same with *Punyoun*, q. v. as signifying *party*.

To PUNYE, PUNGE, *v. a.* 1. To pierce.

The Sotheron men maid gret defens that tid,
With artailye, that felloune was to bid;—
Punyeid with speris men off armys scheyn.
Wallace, vii. 996. MS.

2. *Punge*, which is evidently the same, is used as signifying, to sting.

Wyth prik youkand eeris as the awsk gleg;
Mare wily than a fox, *pungis* as the cleg.
Fordun. Scotichr. ii. 376. V. LAIT, *v.*

3. To prick, to sting; applied to the mind.

The preut off luff him *punyeit* at the last
So asprely throuch bewte off that brycht,
With gret wness in presence bid he mycht.
Wallace, v. 606. MS.

The print of love him *prunyied* at the last.
Edit. 1648.; *punced*, Ed. 1758.

Fr. *poind-re*, Lat. *pung-ere*.

PUNYOUN, *s.* Side, party.

Than to the wod, for thaim that left the feild,
A rang set, thus thai may get na beild.
Yeid nayn away was contrar our *punyoun*.
Wallace, ix. 1110. MS.

In Edit. 1648 *opinion*; and indeed it is merely a corr. of this word. V. OPINION.

PUNSIS, PUNCIS, *s. pl.* Pulses.

My veines with brangling lyk to brek,
My *punsis* lap with pith.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 20.

Thy *puncis* renouneis
All kynd of quiet rest.
Ibid. st. 70.

This seems corr. from *pulse*, as Fr. *punesie* from *pleurisie*. V. Cotgr.

PURCHES, *s.* A term used in relation to bastardy.

And first has slane the big Antiphates,—
Son to the bustuous nobyl Sarpedoun,
In *purches* get ane Thebane wensche apoun.
Doug. Virgil, 303. 4.

i. e. begotten in bastardy.

"Thus we say Scot. *He lives upon his* purchase, *as well as others on their set rent*, Prov. applied commonly to the same purpose," Rudd.

This Prov., in its literal sense at least, has been borrowed from Fr. Ses pourchas lui valent mieux que ses rentes. We still say, *He lives on his purchase*, of one who has no visible or fixed means of sustenance, S. The idea is evidently borrowed from one living in the woods by the chace, Fr. *pourchasse*; hence applied to any thing that is acquired by industry or eager pursuit.

PURE, PUIR, *adj.* Poor, S.

The tothir is of all prowes sa *pure*,
That euer he standis in fere and felloun drede.
Doug. Virgil, 354. 55.

The *adv.* is used as signifying, humbly.

Richt thair King Hart he hes in handis tane,
And *puirlie* wes he present to the Quene.
King Hart, i. 30.

Have pitee now, O brycht blissful goddesse,
Off your *pure man*, and rew on his distresse!
King's Quair, iii. 28.

This, as Mr. Tytler observes, is the common S. phrase for *beggar*. But here it signifies wretched vassal. It bore the sense of beggar, at least as early as the reign of James V., to whom *the Jollie Beggar* is ascribed.

They'll rive a my meal pocks, and do me mickle wrang.
—O dool for the doing o't! Are ye the *poor man?*
Pink. Scl. S. Ball. ii. 34.

O.Fr. *paovre*, *poure*, id.

To PURE, PUIR, *v. a.* To impoverish.

Your tennants, and your leill husbands, ar *puird:*
And, quhan that thay ar *puird*, than ar ye pure.
The quhilk to yow is baith charge and cure.
Priests of Peblis, *S.P.R.* i. p. 14.

This land is *purd* off fud that suld us beild.
Wallace, xi. 43. MS.

PURED, *part. adj.* Furred.

Mon in the mantel, that sittis at thi mete,
In pal *pured* to pay, prodly pight.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 2.

Puryd, id. Rits. Gl. E. M. Rom. V. PURRY.

PURELLIS, *s. pl.* The lowest class. V. POUERALL.

PURFLED, PURFILLIT, *part. adj.* Short-winded, especially in consequence of being too lusty, S.

According to Sibb. q. *pursillit*, from *pursy*, q. v. But as E. *purfle* is used S. for drawing cloth together so as to form cavities in it; this may be merely an oblique sense, as denoting that one is as it were drawn together, so as to prevent freedom in breathing.

PURLE, *s.* A pearl.

——A belt embost with gold and *purle*.
Watson's Coll. i. 29. V. GOUPHERD.

PURLES, *s. pl.* The dung of sheep, S. perhaps from Su.G. *porl-a* scaturire, because they are scattered through the pastures.

PURLICUE, PARLICUE, *s.* 1. A dash or flourish at the end of a word in writing; a school-term, Aberd.

This seems the primary sense; perhaps from Fr. *parler* to speak, or *parole* a word, and *queue* the tail, q. the termination of a word; or, from *pour le queue*, q. for the tail, by way of termination. A phrase of this kind may have been introduced by some French writing-master, or by one who had been taught in France.

2. In pl. whims, particularities of conduct, trifling oddities, Ang.

PURLIE-PIG, *s.* V. PIRLIE-PIG.

PURPOSE-LIKE, *adj.*

"*A purpose-like person*,—a person seemingly well qualified for any particular business or employment;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 16.

PURPRESTRE, *s.* A violation of the property of a superior.

"*Purprestre* is, quhen ane man occupies vnjustlie anie thing against the King, as in the King's domain (and propertie), or in stoppin the King's publick wayis, or passages, as in waters turned fra the richt course;—be bigging vpon the Kings streit or calsay." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 74. s. 1. 2.

This might also be committed against an overlord. Ibid. s. 8. V. Erskine's Instit. B. ii. Tit. 5. s. 52. In the E. law *pourpresture*, from Fr. *pourprendre*; L.B. *porprendere*, invadere, aliquid sua auctoritate capere; Du Cange.

PURRAY, PURRY, *s.* Some kind of furr.

"Na man sall weir claithis of silk na furringis of Mertrickis, Funyeis, *Purray*, na greit na rychear furring, bot allanerly knychtis and lordis of twa hundreth merkis at the leist of yeirly rent, and thair eldest sonis and thair airis, but speciall leif of the King, askit and obteinit." Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 133. Ed. 1566. *Purry*, Murray, c. 118.

This seems to be merely Fr. *fourrée*, varied in the initial letter; *f* and *p* being frequently interchanged.

PURRY, *s.* A kind of porridge, Aberd.

Come in your wa's, Pate, and sit down,
And tell us your news in a hurry—
And, Meggie, gang you in the while,
And put on the pat wi' the *purry*.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 312.

V. TARTAN-PURRY.

PURRING-IRNE, *s.* A poker, an iron for stirring the fire, Ang. This word is now nearly obsolete; synon. *pout*.

Purr is used in the same sense, Norfolk; Gl. Grose.

Teut. *poyer-en* fodicare; *porr-en*, urgere; Mod. Sax. *purr-eu* irritare.

PURSY, *s.* Short-breathed and fat.

Sibb. has given this as a S. word, although indeed E. I mention it merely to refer to the proper etymon. Both Johns. and Sibb. derive it from Fr. *poussif*, suspiriosus. But its origin undoubtedly is Teut. *borstigh* asthmaticus; either from *borste* the breast, the seat of the lungs, or *borst-en* rumpi, q. *broken-winded*, a term used with respect to a horse, S.

PURSILL, *s.* As much money as fills a purse; *a pursill of siluer*, S.B.

A number of words have the same termination; as a *cappil*, *cogill*, *cartill*, *sackill*, the fill of a cap, cog, cart, and sack. The same peculiarity is "observable on the banks of Dee and Don, and the interjacent district,—*Cartful*, *cartill*, *potfull*, *pottle*, &c." P. Peterculter, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvi. 385.

The only difficulty as to this etymon is, that it is a deviation from the usual pron., as *l* final is scarcely ever sounded.

PURS-PYK, *s.* A pickpocket.

Be I ane lord, and not lord-lyk,
Than every pelour and *purs-pyk*
Sayis, Land war bettir warit on me.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 62. st. 3.

PURTYE, POORTITH, *s.* Poverty. The last is still used, S.

Thay passit by with handis plett,
With *purtye* fra I wes ourtane;
Than auld kindnes was quyt foryett.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 185. st. 6.

"*Poortith* parts good company;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 58. Kelly writes *poortha*, p. 278.

But *poortith*, Peggy, is the warst of a',
Gif o'er your heads ill chance should begg'ry draw.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 81.

O.Fr. *poureté*.

To PUT, *v. n.* "To throw a heavy stone above-hand; formerly a common amusement among country people. Fr. *bout-er*." Sibb.

When thou ran, or wrestled, or *putted* the stane,
And came off the victor, my heart was ay fain.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 106.

This manly, but severe, exercise is still used in some places.

"The dance and the song, with shinty and *putting* the stone, are their chief amusements." Islay, Argyles. Statist. Acc. xi. 287. V. PUTTING-STONE.

To PUT, *v. n.* To push with the head or horns, S. Yorks. id.

The beist sall be full tydy, trig and wicht,
With hede equale tyll his moder on hicht,
Can all reddy with hornes kruynand *put*,
And scraip and skattir the soft sand wyth his fut. *Doug. Virgil*, 300. 14.

"*He looks like a putting stott*, i. e. frowns or threatens by his looks," S. Prov. Rudd.

He derives it from Fr. *bout-er*, to thrust or push forward. E. *butt* is used in the same sense; Teut. *bott-en*, id. Kilian gives it as synon. with *stoot-en*, Germ. *stoss-en*, arietare. C.B. *pwt-iaw*, however, signifies, to butt.

To PUT *at*, *v. a.* To push, to exert power against.

"The fourth Artickle puttis me in remembrance how dangerous it is gif the authoritie wald *put at* me and my hous, according to the Civill and Canone Lawis, and our awin Municipall Lawis of this realme, and how it appearethe to the decay of our hous." Knox's Hist. p. 105.

"So the seconde assault shall come, and in his greate rage, hee [the king of Spain] shal *put at* that same stane, as he and his forbears hath done of before." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. T. 8. b.

Putte was anciently used in E. in the same sense. It occurs in the legendary account of the removal of Stonehenge.

Merlyn said, "Now makes assay,
"To *putte* this stones *doun* if ye may.
"& with force fond tham to bere,
"Ther force is mykille the lesse wille dere."
The oste at ons to the hille went,
And ilk man toke that he mot hent,
Ropes to drawe, trees to *put*,
Thei schoued, thei thrist, thei stode o strut,
One ilka side behynd beforn,
& alle for nouht ther trauaile lorn.
Whan alle the had put & thrist,
& ilk man don that him list,
& left ther *puttyng* manyon,
Yit stired thei not the lest ston.
R. Brunne, App. to Pref. cxciv.

This has probably the same origin with the preceding *v.*

To PUT *out*, *v. a.* To discover, to make a person known who wishes to conceal himself, S.

"The two Earles fleeing into Scotland, Northumberland was not long after *put out* by some borderers to the Regent, and sent to be kept in Lochlevin." Spotswood's Hist. p. 232.

To PUT *to*, or *till*, *v. a.* To interrogate, to pose with questions, S. Shirr. Gl.

Hence *put till*, straitened, at a loss, S.

PUT, PUTT, *s.* 1. A thrust, a push, S.

"They desyre bot that ye begin the bargan at us; and quhen it beginnis at us, God knawis the end thairof, and quha sall byde the nixt *put*." Knox's Hist. p. 108.

"If ever I get his cart whemling, I'll give it a *putt*;" S. Prov. "If I get him at a disadvantage, I'll take my revenge on him." Kelly, p. 197.

Teut. *bot*, *botte*, impulsus, ictus. V. the *v.*

2. Metaph. an attempt, or a piece of business.

You must with all speed reconcile
Two jangling sons of the same mother,
Elliot and Hay, with one another;
Pardon us, Sir, for all your wit,
We fear that prove a kittle *putt*.
Pennecuik's Poems, 175, p. 2.

PUT *and* ROW, with difficulty, S. Gl. Shirr.

A hail hauf mile she had at least to gang,
Thro' birns and pikes and scrabs, and heather lang:
Yet, *put and row*, wi' mony a weary twine,
She wins at last to where the pools did shine.
Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

The phrase may contain an allusion to the exercise of *putting*, in which the *rolling* of the stone is as it were necessary to make up for the deficiency of the *put*. Or, perhaps to sailing without wind in shallow water, when it is necessary both to push forward the boat with the boom, and to use the oars.

PUTTING-STONE, *s.* A heavy stone used in the amusement of putting, S.

"Most of the antient sports of the Highlanders, such as archery, hunting, fowling and fishing, are now disused: those retained are, throwing the *putting-stone*, or stone of strength *(Cloch neart)*, as they call it, which occasions an emulation who can throw a weighty one the farthest." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 214. V. PUT, *v.* 1.

Q.

QUAICH, Queych, Quegh, Queff, *s.* A small and shallow cup or drinking vessel, with two ears for handles; generally of wood, but sometimes of silver, S.

——Did I sae aften shine
Wi' gowden glister thro' the crystal fine,
To thole your taunts, that seenil has been seen
Awa frae luggie, *quegh*, or truncher treein?
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 73.

——Brawly did a pease-scon toast
Biz i' the *queff*, and flie the frost.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 218.

Sibb. derives it from Germ. *kelch*, Dan. *kalk*, Franc. *kelih*, Lat. *calix*. A.S. *calic*, *cealc*, and Alem. *cholih*, have also a considerable resemblance. But perhaps the true etymon is Ir. Gael. *cuach*, a cup or bowl. I observe that this is the very term, occurring in the Poems of Ossian, rendered *shells*. Whether this be used in that phrase, *the feast of shells*, I cannot say. But Fingal is designed from this term.

Thachair Mac Cumhail nan *cuach*—
There met the son of Comhal *of shells*—
Report Committ. Highl. Soc. Append. p. 84. 85.

QUAID, *adj.* Evil, bad.

Yit first agane the Judge quhilk heer I se,
This inordinat court, and proces *quaid*,
I will object for causes twa or three.
Palice of Honour, i. 62.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves this word unexplained. But there can be no doubt as to its signification. Chaucer and Gower use *quad*, *quade*, in the same sense; and R. Glouc. *qued*.

Wyllam the rede kyng, of wan we abbeth y sed,
Bylcuede here in Engelond luther euere & *qued*.
Cron. p. 414.

Alem. *quad*, *quat*, *quot*, Belg. *quaad*, malus; Teut. *quaed*, malum, res mala, infortunium, Kilian. C.B. *gwaeth*, worse. Wachter views Germ. *at* malum, from Gr. ατ-α, noceo, as the root. He mentions a curious observation of Grotius relating to this word, and to the two ancient nations called *Gothi* and *Quadi*. "The *Goths*, that is, the *good*, received this name from their neighbours, because of their hospitality; as the *Quadi* were thus denominated, because of their manners being the reverse.

Hearne renders *qued*, "Devil, evil," Gl. R. Glouc.; and it is evident that *the queed* is used for the Devil in P. Ploughman, as synon. with *Pouke*. V. Puck Hary. This is analogous to Gr. ὁ πονηρος, the evil one; or, as sometimes expressed by the vulgar S., *the ill man*. Isl. *kwid-a*, invidere, also expl., malum metuere, is perhaps allied.

QUAIFF, Queif, *s.* A coif, a cap for a woman's head.

Than may ye have baith *quaiffis* and kellis,
Hich candie rufles and barlet bellis,
All for your weiring and not ellis.
Philotus, *S.P.R.* iii. 12.

Hir bricht tressis inuoluit war aud wound
Intil ane *queif* of fyne golde wyren threde.
Doug. Virgil, 104. 35.

Teut. *koyffe*, capillare, reticulum, Kilian. Isl. *hufa*, caputium; Fr. *coeffe*. It is radically the same word which is now pron. *Quich*, q. v.

QUAIK, *s.* The wheezing, or inarticulate sound emitted by one engaged in any hard labour, in consequence of great exertion; as in cleaving wood, beating iron, &c.

——Bissy with wedgeis he
Stude schidand ane fouresquare akyn tre,
With mony pant, with felloun hauchis and *quaikis*,
Als oft the ax reboundis of the straikis.
Doug. Virgil, 225. 28.

The word seems still retained in the v. *quhawch* (pron. gutt.) *Ax quhawchin*, breathing very hard, Ang. *Hauchis* and *quaikis* are nearly allied. But the first signifies the act of panting; the second seems rather to denote a wheezing sound. *Quhawch* and *wheeze* are most probably from one root.

Teut. *quack-en*, *queken*, Lat. *coax-are*, L.B. *quax-are*, mentioned by Rudd., all express the same idea with *quaik* and *quhawch*.

QUAILYIE, Qualyie, *s.* A quail, a bird.

"Item, the snype and *qualyie*, price of the peice, twa d." Acts Mar. 1551, c. 11. Ed. 1566. *Quaillyie*, Murray, c. 12.

QUAIR, Quere, *s.* A book.

Thou litill *quair*, of mater miserabill,
Weil aucht thow couerit for to be with sabil.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, Epist. Nuncup.

To cutte the wintir nycht and mak it shorte,
I toke a *quere*, and left al othir sporte,
Wrytin by worthy Chaucer glorious
Of faire Creseide and lusty Troilus.
Henrysone's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P. i. 158.

"*Perqueir*, that is, by book," says Mr. Pinkerton, "*with formal exactness*. *Quair* is *book*, whence our *quire* of paper. 'Go thou litil *quayer*,' Caxton, Proverbs of Christine, 1478. He also often uses *quaires* for *books* in his prose.

Go, litil *quaire*, unto my livis quene.
Chaucer, *Complaint of Black Knight*.

The blak bybill pronounce I sall *per queir*.
Lyndsay.

The word *Quair*, in this acceptation, is rendered immortal by *the King's Quair* of James I." Maitland Poems, Note, p. 423.

Warton, speaking of the MS. from which *the King's Quair* was published, says, "It is entitled *The King's* Complaint." Hist. Poet.

This might seem to suggest that it received its name from Lat. *quer-i*, to *complain*. Tanner, in his Biblioth. Britan-Hibern., referring to the same MS. in the Bodleian Library, mentions it under the following description; *Lamentatio* facta dum in Anglia fuit Rex. Tytler's Poetical Remains, p. 46. We are informed, however, by Mr. Tytler, ib. p. 45. that "the title which this manuscript bears is, *The* QUAIR, *maid be King* JAMES *of Scotland the First, eallit* THE KING'S QUAIR. *Maid q^n his Ma. was in England.*"

Tanner probably misunderstanding the term, meant to translate it; and one might suppose that Warton had again translated his language.

Isl. *kwer* has the same meaning. "Libellus, codicillus, unico pergamento conscriptus; a *ku* et *ver;* G. Andr. p. 156. But he does not say, in what sense he understands these terms. In O.Fr. *quayer* signifies a book; or, as mod. *cahier*, a few leaves slightly stitched together, that may be transposed at pleasure. V. Dict. Trev.

QUAKING ASH, *s.* The asp or aspen, the trembling poplar, S. Populus tremula, Linn.

QUALIM, *s.* Ruin, destruction.

Of battall cum sal detfull tyme bedene,
Hereftir quhen the feirs burgh of Cartage
To Romes boundis, in thare fereful rage,
And huge myscheif and grete *qualim* send sall,
And thryll the hie montanis lyke ane wall.
Doug. Virgil, 312. 47.

A.S. *cwealm*, mors. *Qualm* was used to signify death, so late as the reign of Edw. I.

So gret *qualm* com ek among men, that hii, that were alyue,
Ne mygte not al burye that folc, that deyde so ryue [rife]. *R. Glouc.* p. 252.

Alem. *qualm*, excidium. Schilter deduces it from *quell-en* tormentare, *qual-en* supplicio ultimo afficere; and these from O.Flandr. *quale*, *quaele*, malitia, nequitia. Rudd. strangely refers to *qualming*, as if radically the same; whereas there is no connexion, except in meaning.

QUARREL, *s.* An old term for a stone quarry, S. V. QUERRELL.

QUARTER-ILL, *s.* A disease among cattle, affecting them only in one limb or *quarter*, S.

Sic benison will fair ye still,—
Frae cantrip, elf, and *quarter-ill;*
Sae let the drappie go, hawkie.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 363.

"A very gross superstition is observed by some people in Angus, as an antidote against this *ill*. A piece is cut out of the thigh of one of the cattle that has died of it. This they hang up within the chimney, in order to preserve the rest of the cattle from being infected. It is believed that as long as it hangs there, it will prevent the disease from approaching the place. It is therefore carefully preserved; and in case of the family removing, transported to the new farm, as one of their valuable effects. It is handed down from one generation to another.

To QUAT, *v. a.* To set free, to let go, to quit, S.

QUAT, *adj.* Free, released from, S.

"Ye're well away if ye bide, and we're well *quat;*" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 85.

QUAUIR, *s.* A quiver.

Ane curtly *quauir*, ful curiously wrocht,
Wyth arrowis made in Lycia, wantit nocht,
Ane garment he me gaif.——
Doug. Virgil, 246. 27.

QUEET, *s.* The ancle, Aberd.

His *queets* were dozen'd, and the fettle tint.
Ross's Helenore, p. 44. V. CUTE.

QUEY, QUY, QUOY, QUYACH, QUOYACH, QUEOCK, QUYOK, *s.* A young cow or heifer, a cow of two years old, S. *whye*, A. Bor.

"At and above 4 years old, the bullocks and—*queys* are driven to the English market, and fetch great prices." P. Kirkmichael, Ayrs. Statist. Acc. vi. 105.

"They ordeined to the Crowners, for their fie, for ilke man vnlawed, or that compons, ane *colpindach (ane quyach, or ane young kow)* or threttie pennies." Acts Malc. ii. c. 3. s. 3. *Quoyach*, De Verb. Sign. vo. *Colpindach.*

Betwix the hornes tua furth yet it syne,
Of ane vntamyt young *quy*, quhite as snaw.
Doug. Virgil, 101. 40.

Quo Colin, I hae yet upon the town
A *quoy*, just gaing three, a berry brown;
A tydy beast, and glittering like the slae,
That by gueed hap escap'd the greedy fae.
Well will I think it wair'd, at sic a tyde,
Now when my lassie is your honour's bride.
Ross's Helenore, p. 113.

Quoy is the pron. Ang.

——In the caue as that ane *quyok* lowis,
Wyth loud voce squeland in that gousty hald,
Al Cacus craft reuelit scho and tald.
Doug. Virgil, 248. 35.

"Scot. Bor. a *queock*, id." Rudd.

"The *quiokis* war neuir slane, quhill thay wer with calfe, for than thay ar fattest and maist delicius to the mouth." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 16.

A quey cawf, a female calf, S.

Ten lambs at spaining time as lang's I live,
And twa *quey cawfs* I'll yearly to them give.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 116.

"*Quey caffs* are dear veal;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 59. This is said probably, because it is more profitable to rear them.

"*Whee*, *whi*, or *whey*. An heifer; the only word used in the East Riding of Yorkshire in this sense." Gl. Grose.

Rudd. (vo. *Ky*) derives the term from Teut. *koeye*, vacca. But it is more immediately allied to Dan. *quie*, Su.G. *quiga*, id. juvenca quae nondum peperit; Ihre. This learned writer indeed derives it from *ko* a cow, as *brigga* a bridge, from *bro*, id. *sugga* a sow, from *so*, id.

QUEYN, QUEAN, *s.* A young woman, S.

Sibb. has justly observed that this word is "not always" used, "as Junius would have it, with an implication of vice," Gl.

It is never a respectful designation; but it is often used, in familiar language, without any intentional disrespect; as, *a sturdy queyne*, *a thriving queyne*. It is generally accompanied by some epithet, determining its application; as, when it bears a bad sense, *a loun queyne*, *a worthless queyne;* and as denoting a loose woman, S.B. a *hure-queyne*, pron. q. *koyn.*

When applied to a girl, the dimin. *queynie* is frequently used.

It occurs in almost all the Goth. dialects; MoesG. *queins*, *quens*, (the most natural origin of E. *wench*,) *quin-o*, Alem. *quen-a*, A.S. *cwen*, Su.G. *qwinna*, *kona*, Isl. *kwinna*, mulier, uxor. This is nearly allied to Gr. γυν-η, id. Those who wish to see the various conjectures with respect to the root, may consult Jun. Et. vo. *Quean*, Goth. Gl. vo. *Queins*, *Quino*, and Ihre, vo. *Kona*, *Quinna*.

QUEINT, QUENT, *adj.* 1. Curious, elegant, E. *quaint*.

For so the Poetis, be thare craftye curys,
In similitudis, and vthir *quent* figuris,
The soithfast mater to hide and to constrene.
Doug. Virgil, 6. 35.

2. Strange, wonderful.

The byisning beist the serpent Lerna,
Horribill quhissilland, and *queynt* Chimera
With fire enarmyt on hir toppis hie.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 16.

3. Cunning, crafty.

Or gif ye traist ony Grekis giftis be
Without dissait, falset or subtelite,
Knaw ye not bettir the *quent* Ulixes slycht?
Doug. Virgil, 40. 6.

It is used by Chaucer in the two last senses, and in one nearly connected with the first, trim, neat.

Fr. *coint*, elegant, from Lat. *compt-us*; or, as some think, from Arm. *coam*, beau et joli, Dict. Trev. *Par cointise*, d'une façon propre et adjustée; Gl. Rom. Rose.

QUENTISS, *s.* Neatness, elegant device.

Baneris rycht fayrly flawmand,
And penselys to the wynd wawand,
Swa fele thar war off ser *quentiss*,
That it war gret slycht to diuise.
Barbour, xi. 194. MS.

Quayntise, O.E. signifies skill, slight.

Than said Merlyn to the kyng,
"*Quayntise* ouercomes alle thing.
"Strength is gode vnto trauaile,
"Ther no strength may sleght wille vaile."
R. Brunne, *App. to Pref.* cxci.

Chaucer, *queyntise*, id.

QUEINT, QUEYNT, *s.* A wile, a device, O.Fr. *cointe*. "*Wheint*, cunning, subtle. Var. Dial." Gl. Grose.

And part he assoylyd thare,
That til hym mast plesand ware
Be giftis, or be othir thyngis,
As *qucyntis*, slychtis, or flechyngis.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 222.

Chaucer, *queyntise*, cunning.

To QUEINTH, *v. a.* "To compose, to pacify," according to Rudd.

Quharfor Ence begouth again renew
His faderis hie saul *queinth*: for he not knew
Quhidder this was *Genius*, the god of that stede,
Or than the seruand of his fader dede.
Doug. Virgil, 130. 31.

Na licence grantit was, nor tyme, ne space,—
As for to tak my leif for euer and ay,
The last regrait and *quenthing* wordis to say.
Ibid. 294. 11.

"Our author uses it for the solemn *valediction* given to the dead, when they were a burying, which was essentially necessary (according to their superstition) in order to compose them, and give them rest in their graves, and to procure them passage over the *Stygian Lake* into the *Elysian Fields*. The word originally is the same with *Quench*, and is used for it by *Chaucer*." Thus he expl. *queinthing words*, composing, pacifying. Chaucer indeed uses *queinte* as the pret. and part. of *quench*; but in a sense strictly literal. It would be more natural to understand this term as signifying to bewail, from Isl. *kuein-a*, to complain, MoesG. *quain-on*, to mourn. Matt. xi. 17. *Ni quaino-deduth*, ye have not lamented. Alem. *Uuein-on*, id. This signification corresponds to the language used by Virg. "Coelum *questibus* implet;" and, "Adfari extremum miserae matri."

Jun. thinks that it ought to be *quething*, notwithstanding the authority of the MS. to the contrary; in opposition to which Rudd. acknowledges that he rashly wrote *quething*, according to the printed copy A. 1553, in the following passage.

So, so, hald on, leif this dede body allane,
Say the last *quething* word, adew, to me.
I sall my deith purches thus, quod he.
Virg. 60. 21.

Jun. renders it, valedictory; Lye derives it from Isl. *kwedia* salutatio, valedictio. V. Jun. Etym.

The Su.G. Isl. v. *qwaed-ia*, to salute, was used by ancient writers, to denote a solemn address to God.

Since this article was sent to press, I find that, in the MS. which Rudd. used, the word (p. 130.) is *quheith*; in the other, (Univ. Libr.) *queith*. That, in passage second, is *quenthing*, MS. I. *quething*, MS. II. which corresponds to the conjecture of Junius. In the third passage, *quenthing* occurs in both MSS.

QUELLES, *s. pl.* "Yells," Pinkerton.

With gret questes and *quelles*,
Both in frith, and felles,
Al the deeren in the delles
Thei durken, and dare.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 4.

Alem. *qual-en sih*, lamentari, Schilter. Su.G. Isl. *qwill-a* ejulare, which Ihre derives from *qwid-a*, id. Here we have the origin of E. *squeal* and *squawl*, as well as of Su.G. *sqwael*.

Quelles, however, might denote the disturbance made by the huntsmen, in their *questing*, in order to rouse the game; Belg. *quell-en*, to vex, to trouble, to tease, to pester.

QUEME, *adv.* Exactly, fitly, closely. "*Wheam*, close, so that no wind can enter it. Also, very handsome and convenient for one. Chesh." Gl. Grose.

Ane hundreth brasin hespys tham claspyt *queme*.
Doug. Virgil, 229. 25.

Ilc thristis to the leuis of the yet,
And closit *queme* the entre.— *Ibid.* 304. 10.

Teut. *quaem*, in *be-quaem* aptus, commodus; Franc. *biquam* congruit, convenit, Schilter. Su.G. *quaemelig*, conveniens.

Ihre derives the Su.G. word from MoesG. *quim-an*, to come, as Lat. *conveniens* a *veniendo*. Schilter, in like manner, gives *biquam* under Teut. *quhem-an* venire.

QUEMIT, *part. pa.* Exactly fitted.

Yit round about full mony ane beriall stone,
And thame conjunctlie jonit fast and *quemit*.
Palice of Honour, iii. 67.

Gower uses *queme* in the sense of *fit*, or *become*.

And loke how well it shuld hem *queme*,
To hyndre a man that loueth sore.
Conf. Am. Fol. 51. a.

This use of the term confirms the derivation given under *Queme*. E. *become* is formed indeed in the same manner with Lat. *convenire*, and the Teut. terms.

QUENRY, *s.* Illicit amours; from *queyn*, as used in a bad sense.

Quhair hurdome ay unhappis
With *quenry*, cannis and coppis,
Ye pryd yow at thair proppis,
Till hair and berd grow dapill.
Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 148.

QUENT, *adj.* QUENTISS, *s.* V. QUEINT.

QUENT, *adj.* Familiar, acquainted.

"As new seruandis ar in derisioun amang the *quent* seruitouris, sa we as vyle & last pepyll of the warld in thair sycht ar dayly inuadit to the deith." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 49. a.

Fr. *accoint*, id. Lat. *cognit-us*.

QUERRELL, QUAREL, *s.* A quarry.

"Aboue thir cruelteis infinite nowmer of thame wer condampnyt to the Galionis, wynnyng of *querrellis* & mynis." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 9. Lapidibus excidendis, Boeth.

This might indeed be rendered *square stones*, from Fr. *quarrel-er*, to pave with flat stones. It is used, however, for *quarries* by Doug.

This campioun——————
Eftir al kynd of wappinnis can do cry,
With branchis rent of treis, and *quarel* stanys
Of huge weicht doun warpand all atanys.
Virgil, 249. 53.

In this sense *quarrel* is still used, S.B.; from the Fr. *v.*, which is formed from *quarré*, square; because the proper work of quarriers is to raise stones of such a shape, that they may be hewn for pavement or for building.

QUERT, *s.* *In quert*, in good spirits, in a state of hilarity.

And ever quhill scho wes *in quert*
That wass hir a lessoun.
So weill the lady luvit the Knycht,
That no man wald scho tak.
Bludy Serk, *S. P. R.* iii. 193.

Sibb. renders *quert* "prison, any place of confinement; perhaps also, *sanctuary*; abbrev. from Sax. *cwertar*, carcer."

He has been misled, either by its resemblance to the A.S. word, or from mention being made of a *deip dungeoun* in the preceding line; and has not observed that the Lady had been delivered from this at the expence of her lover's life. He had bequeathed to her his bloody shirt, and desired her to hang it up in her sight, as an antidote to any future attachment.

'First think on it, and syne on me,
'Quhen men cumis yow to wow.'
The Lady said, "Be Mary fre,
Thairto I *mak a wow*."

Thus she kept the *bludy serk* still in her view; and it was a memorial of his love, and of her vow, when at any time she felt an inclination, from the liveliness of her spirits, to listen to any other lover.

In this sense it occurs in Gawan and Gol. ii. 22.

Quhill this querrell be quyt I cover never *in quert*.

i. e. "Till this quarrel be settled, I can never recover my spirits." V. COWER.

This agrees with the sense given of it by Ritson, Gl. E. M. Rom., as it occurs in a variety of instances in these remains of antiquity. All the examples, indeed, except one, are from what is undoubtedly a Scottish poem. This is *Ywaine and Gawin*. Here it has evidently the signification given above.

Madame, and he war now *in quert*,
And al hale of will and hert,
Ogayns yowr fa he wald yow wer. Vol. i. 73.
Swilk joy tharof sho had in hert,
Hir thoght that sho was al *in quert*.
Ibid. p. 141.

It occurs in Sir Eglamore, an O.E. Romance, printed with the S. poems, Edin. 1508.

All bot the Erll thai war full feyn,
In quert that he was cumyn hame,
Hym welcumyt les and mare.

The knight here referred to returned victorious, and was entitled to marry the Earl's daughter.

I have met with it once in R. Brunne, p. 123.

He turned his bridelle with *querte*, he wend
away haf gone,
The dede him smote to the herte, word spak he
neuer none.

Hearne thinks that it is for *thuerte*, as if it signified, athwart, obliquely. But it undoubtedly means, briskly, in a lively manner.

This sense is much confirmed by the use of the adj. *quierty*. This is still retained, as signifying, lively, possessing a flow of animal spirits, S.

In one passage, the sense seems more obscure. It contains the advice given to Waynour, Arthur's Queen, by the ghost of her mother.

"Als thou art Quene *in thi quert*,
Hold thes wordes in hert.
Thou shal leve but a stert:
Hethen shal thou fare."
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 20.

It seems, however, to denote her present state of health, prosperity, and joy, as contrasted with its brevity, and the certainty of death.

Ritson thinks that it is "possibly from *quert*, *cuer*, or *coeur*, Fr." But there seems to be no evidence that *coeur* was ever written *quert*. The only word that seems to have any connexion in sense, is Gael. *cuairt*, a visit; whence *cuairtachas*, a visiting, gossiping; unless we should suppose it to be corr. from Fr. *guer-ir*, to heal; to recover; also, to assuage; as originally denoting a state of convalescence.

QUESTES, *s. pl.* Noise of hounds, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 4. V. QUELLES.

Fr. *quest-er*, "to open as a dog that seeth or findeth his game."

QUETHING, Doug. Virgil, 60. 21. V. QUEINTH.

QUH, a combination of letters, expressing a strong guttural sound, S.

"The use of *Quh*," Sibb. has observed, "instead

of *Wh*, or *Hw*, is a curious circumstance in Scottish orthography, and seems to be borrowed immediately, or at first hand, from the Gothic, as written by Ulphilas in the fourth century. In his Gothic Gospels, commonly called *The Silver Book*, we find about thirty words beginning with a character (O with a point in the centre) the power of which has never been exactly ascertained. Junius, in his Glossary to these Gospels, assigned to it the power and place of *Qu;* Stiernhielm and others have considered it as equivalent to the German, Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon *Hw;* and lastly, the learned Ihre, in his Suio-Gothic Glossary, conjectures that this character did not agree in sound with either of these, but "sonum inter *hu* et *qu* medium habuisse videtur." Unluckily he pursues the subject no farther, otherwise he could scarcely have failed to suggest the Scottish *Quh;* particularly as a great proportion of these thirty Gothic words can be translated into Scottish by no other words but such as begin with these three letters." Gl.

This writer has discovered considerable ingenuity in his reflexions on this singularity in our language. But he could not mean, that *Quh*, in our *orthography*, could be borrowed *immediately* from the Gothic, as *written* by Ulphilas. For it had been in use in S. for several centuries before the *Codex Argenteus* was known to exist, or at least known in this country. It was probably invented by some very early writer, in order to express the strong guttural sound of which it is the sign. This perhaps seemed necessary; for as the E. pronounce their *wh* much softer than we do *quh*, they probably gave a similar sound to A.S. *hw*, ever after the intermixture of Norman.

Sibb. has partly mistaken Junius, who, after observing that the Goths, by the letter referred to, expressed *Q*, in the place of which the A.S. used *cw*, adds; "But whether the Goth. letter in every respect corresponds to *Q*, does not sufficiently appear to me, because there are not a few words in the *Codex Argenteus*, which do not seem so much to have the hard sound which belongs to *Q*, as that softer aspiration which is found in A.S. *hw*, or E. *wh*."

Notwithstanding the idea at first thrown out by Sibb., that our *quh* has been "immediately borrowed from the Gothic," he afterwards, although not very consistently, "to avoid any charge of hypothetical partiality," assumes "a different element or combination of letters,—viz. *Gw*,—a sound—which," he says, "occurs not unfrequently in the antient language of Germany; ex. gr. *gwaire*, verus, *gwallichi*, potentia, gloria.—When this harsh sound," he adds, "gave way almost every where to the *hw*,—the character, which Ulphilas had invented to express it, fell of course to be laid aside. In Scotland alone the sound was preserved, and appears to this day under the form of *Quh*."

This assumption, which he retains in his Gl., is totally groundless. In what way soever we received our *quh*, there seems no reason to doubt that it expresses the sound of the letter employed by Ulphilas. This appears incontestable from the very examples brought by Sibb.

This letter could not be meant to express the sound of A.S. *cw*, because the words in which this occurs in A.S. are denoted by another Goth. character, resembling our vowel *u;* as *quairn* mola, A.S. *cwearn; quens* uxor, A.S. *cwen*, *quithan* dicere, A.S. *cwethan*, &c. To the latter the learned Verel. gives the sound of *qu;* but to the former, of *hw* or *qhw;* Runograph. Scandic. p. 69.

It has been observed, that "this Goth. character appears to be the antient Aeolic *Digamma* asperated in pronunciation." This supposition is founded on the probability, that "the Gothic tongue was from the same stem as the antient Pelasgic, the root of the Greek." I am not, however, disposed to venture so far into the regions of conjecture; especially as some learned writers have contended that, as Ulphilas used several Roman characters, as *F*, *G*, *H*, *R*, he also borrowed the form of this from their *Q*. V. Michaelis' Introd. Lect. N. T. sect. 70.

As little can be said with respect to its resemblance to the Hebrew *Ain;* it being generally admitted that the sound of this letter is lost. It is, however, a pretty common opinion among the learned, that it denoted a very strong guttural sound.

I shall only add, that where there is no difference between the E. and S. words, except what arises from this peculiar orthography, it is unnecessary to give examples. There is no occasion for this in most cases, even where there is a change of the vowel.

Mr. Macpherson has so distinctly marked the relation of the different dialects to each other, and also to the Lat., as to the pron. *who*, that I shall make no apology for inserting his short table.

S.	MoesG.	A.S.	O.Sw.	Lat.	
Quha,	*quhas,*	*hwa;*	*huo,*	*quis,*	who:
Quhay,	*quho,*		*hua,*	*qui,*	
			hue,	*quae,*	
Quhays,	*quhis,*	*hwaes;*	*huars,*	*cujus;*	whose:
Quham,	*quhamma,*	*hwam;*	*huem,*	*quem;*	whom.
				quam;	

I have not observed, however, that *quhay* occurs in a different sense from *quha*. They are used in common for E. *who*.

"*Quhay* sall haue the curage or spreit to punis thaym for feir of this insolent prince?" Bellend. Cron. Fol. 11. a.

Anone Eneas induce gan to the play
With arrowis for to schute *quhay* wald assay.
Doug. Virgil, 144. 8.

The use of *quhay* is now become provincial, being almost peculiar to Loth.

QUHAYE, *s.* Whey. *Flot quhaye*, whey, after being pressed from the cheese curds, boiled with a little meal and milk, in consequence of which a delicate sort of curd floats at top, S.

"Thai maid grit cheir of euyrie sort of mylk bayght of ky mylk & youe mylk, sueit mylk and sour mylk, curdis and *quhaye*, sourkittis,—*flot quhaye*." Compl. S. p. 66.

A.S. *hweg*, Belg. *weye*, *huy*.

QUHAYNG, WHANG, *s.* 1. A thong, a strap of leather, S.

"Sum auctouris writtis, quhen Hengist had gottin the grant of sa mekill land (as he mycht circle about with ane bull hyde) he schure it in maist crafty and subtell *quhaynygis*. In witnes heirof they say *Tow-*

quhan in the language of Saxonis is callit ane *quhayng*." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 12. *Twhan*, Boeth.

This seems to have been borrowed by Bocce, from Geoffrey of Monmouth, lib. 6. c. 11. who says, that this in British was called *Caer correi*, and in Saxon, *Thwang-castre*, which in Lat. signifies the Castle of the Thong, from A.S. *thwang*, id. Bocce says this castle was in Yorkshire. But according to Verstegan, c. 5. it was "situated near unto Sydingborn in Kent." Junius approves of this derivation of the name of the castle.

The hardy brogue, a' sew'd wi' *whang*,
With Loudon shoes can bide the bang,
O'er moss and muir with them to gang.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 27.

"Whangs. Leather thongs. North." Gl. Grose. Sw. *tweng*, id. *sko-tweng*, corrigia calceamentorum. Seren. deduces it from *twing-a*, arctare.

2. A thick slice of any thing eatable; as, *a whang of cheese*, S. in allusion to the act of cutting leather into thongs. For it properly denotes what is sliced from a larger body.

The lasses, skelpin barefit, thrang,
In silks and scarlets glitter;
Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in monie a *whang*.——
Burns, iii. 31.

An' kebbocks auld, in monie a *whang*,
By jock-ta-legs are skliced.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 26.

"*Quhank* (of cheese). A great slice of cheese. North." Gl. Grose. Hence,

To QUHANG, WHANG, *v. a.* 1. To flog, to beat with a thong, S.

2. Metaph. to lash in discourse.

——— Heresy is in her pow'r,
And gloriously she'll *whang* her.
Burns, iii. 62.

3. To cut in large slices, S.

QUHAIP, QUHAUP, WHAAP, *s.* A curlew, S. Scolopax arquata, Linn.

"That the wylde-meit, and tame meit vnderwrittin, be sald in all tymes cumming of the prices following;—the *Quhaip*, vi. d." Acts Marie 1551. c. 11. Edit. 1566.

"The wild land fowls are plovers, pigeons, curliews, (commonly called *whaap*)." P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc. v. 188. The name is the same in Orkn. V. Barry's Orkney, p. 307.

"A country gentleman, from the west of Scotland,—being occasionally in England for a few weeks, was, one delightful summer evening, asked out to hear the nightingale: his friend informing him, at the same time, that this bird was a native of England, and never to be heard in his own country. After he had listened with attention, for some time, upon being asked, if he was not much delighted with the nightingale: "It's a' very gude," replied the other in the dialect of his own country; "but I wad na gie the *wheeple of a whaup* for a' the nightingales that ever sang." P. Muirkirk, Ayrs. Statist. Acc. vii. 601. N.

Sibb. thinks that it is named *ex sono*. Perhaps it is from the same origin with the *v. Wheep*, q. v. Its name, however, resembles that of the Lapwing in Sw. and Dan. V. PEEWEIP. In Dan. the curlew is called *Regn-spaer*, apparently as being supposed to *spae* or predict *rain*.

QUHAIP, QUHAUP, *s.* A goblin or evil spirit, supposed to go about under the eaves of houses after the fall of night, having a long beak resembling a pair of tongs for the purpose of carrying off evil doers, Ayrs.

This goblin appears to have borrowed its name from the curlew.

QUHAM, *s.* A dale among hills, S.

Isl. *hwamm-r*, convallicula seu semivallis; a *hwome* vorago, gula, G. Andr. It is elsewhere defined; Vallicula, locus depressior inter duos colliculos.

QUHARE, *adv.* Where. *All our quhare*, every where.

And suth it is and sene, in *all our quhare*,
No erdly thing bot for a tyme may lest.
Ballad, Edin. 1508. *S.P.R.* iii. 127.

This is perhaps the passage referred to by Mr. Pinkerton, when he renders *quhare*, "place," in Gl. But although it is probable that the term was used in this sense, here it is certainly adverbial. It is merely an inversion of the more common phraseology *our al quhare*, q. over every place. V. ALQUHARE.

QUHAIRINTIL, *adv.* In which, wherein.

"I giue you twa points; *quhairintil* euery ane of you aught to try and examine your consciences." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. P. 1. b.

QUHATKYN, QUHATEN. What kind of; S. *whattin*.

The King Robert wyst he wes thar,
And *quhat kyn* chyftanys with him war.
Barbour, ii. 226. MS.

Quhat will ye say me now for *quhaten* plycht?
For that I wait I did you nevir offence.
King Hart, i. 31. V. KIN.

QUHATSUMEUIR, *adj.* Whatsoever.

"In the chyir of Moyses sittis Scribes, and Phariseis, *quhatsumeuir* thing they bid yow do, do it, bot do nocht as thay do; because they bid do, and dois nocht." Kennedy, of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 60.

To QUHAUK, *v. a.* To beat, S. *thwack*, E.

Our word is probably the corr. The E. word has been traced to Teut. *zwack-en* urgere, percutere; A.S. *tacc-ian* ferire, Isl. *thick-a* affligere.

QUHAUP, *s.* A curlew. V. QUHAIP.

QUHAUP, WHAAP. *There's a whaap in the raip*, S. Prov. There is something wrong; properly, as denoting some kind of fraud or deception. V. Kelly, p. 305.

I have observed no other example of the use of the term, except in a silly performance, which exhibits Presbyterians in so ridiculous a light, that he must be credulous indeed, who can believe that many of the ludicrous sayings, there ascribed to them, were ever really uttered.

"I'll hazard twa and a plack,——there is a *whap in the rape*, Ede, has thou been at barn-breaking, Ede? Come out of thy holes, and thy bores here, Ede," &c. Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 139.

The inhabitants of the county of Mearns ascribe

the origin of the proverb to a circumstance respecting the fowl that bears this name. Their traditionary account of it, indeed, has much the air of fable. It is customary to suspend a man by a rope round his middle from a rock called *Fowls-heugh* near Dunnottar, for the purpose of catching kittiewaks and other sea-fowls, by means of a gin at the end of a pole. V. Statist. Acc. xi. 216. On one occasion, he, who was suspended in this manner, called out to one of his fellows who were holding the rope above; "There's a *faut* [fault] in the raip." It being supposed that he said, "There's a *whaup* in the raip," one of those above cried, "Grup till her, man, she's better than twa *gow-maus*." In consequence of this mistake, it is said, no exertion was made to pull up the rope, and the poor man fell to the bottom, and was dashed to pieces.

The word may originally have denoted some entanglement in a rope; as when it is said to be *fankit*. It may thus be allied to Isl. *hapt* vinculum; or rather to Su.G. *wefw-a* implicare, MoesG. *waib-an*, id.

QUHAUP, *s.* A pod in the earliest state, S. synon. *shaup*. Hence peas are said to *whaup* or be *whauped*, when they assume the form of pods.

Whaup is used S.B. *Shaup*, S.O. V. SHAUP.

To QUHAUP, *v. a.* To shell peas, S.B.

To QUHAWCH, *v. n.* V. QUAIK.

QUHAWE, *s.* A marsh, a quag-mire.

Wyth-in myris in-ti a *quhawe*,
That wes lyand nere that schawe,
The knychtis, that sawe his wyth-drawyng,
Thai folowyd fast on in a lyng.
Wyntown, viii. 39. 41.

Su.G. *ques-a*, a marshy whirlpool.

QUHEYNE, QUHENE, QUHOYNE, QUHONE, *adj.* Few.

Thoucht thai war *qwheyn*, thai war worthy,
And full of gret chewalry.
Barbour, ii. 244. MS.

—— We ar *quhoyne*, agayne sa fele.
Ibid. xi. 49. MS.

And thai war *quhone* and stad war sua
That thai had na thing for till eyt.
Ibid. ix. 163. MS.

To quhone, too few.

He had *to quhone* in his cumpany.
Ibid. xiii. 549. MS.

Ane few wourdis on sic wyse Jupiter said:
But not in *quheyn* wordis him ansuere maid
The fresche goldin Venus.——
Doug. Virgil, 312. 54. Paucus, Virg.

It is sometimes contrasted with *mony*.

Of mony wourdis schortlie ane *quhene* sall I
Declare———
Doug. Virgil, 80. 43.

"In mod. S.," as Mr. Macpherson observes, "it is used exactly as the Eng. *few*, prefixing the sing. article *a*, and sometimes also *wee* (little) e. g. *a wee quhene*, a very few; also, *a gay quhene*, a tolerable number or quantity."

A.S. *hwaene*, *hwene*, aliquantum, paulo, *hwon*, paululum, pusillum; Belg. *weynigh*, Germ. *wenig*, parvus; paucus.

To QUHEMLE, WHOMMEL, *v. a.* To turn upside down, S. *whummil*.

And schyll Triton with his wyndy horne,
Ovir *quhemlit* all the flowand ocean.
Bellend. Prohœme to Cron. st. 2.

On *whomelt* tubs lay twa lang dails,
On them stood many a goan.——
Ramsay's Poems, i. 267. V. LOAN.

"*Whemmle*. To turn any vessel upside down. North." Gl. Grose.

Sibb. (vo. *Whommel*) thinks this a corr. of E. *whelm*, from Isl. *hilm-a* obtegere. But it is evidently the same with Su.G. *hwiml-a*. *Thet hwimlar i hufwudet*, caput vertigine laborat, ubi omnia intus volvi videntur, perinde ac si cerebrum rotaretur; Ihre. Sw. *hummel om tummel*, topsy-turvy; Seren. Teut. *wemel-en* circumversari.

QUHETHIR, THE QUHETHYR, *conj.* However, notwithstanding, although.

Thai durst nocht fecht with thaim, for thi
Thai withdrew thaim all halily;
The quhethyr thai war v hundre ner.
Barbour, xvi. 571. MS.

Early editors, either not understanding the term, or supposing that it would not be understood by the reader, have always substituted another; sometimes *yet*, as in the passage quoted; elsewhere, *but*, *then*, *howbeit*, &c. as in Edit. 1620.

The Erle of Murreff, and his men
Sa stoutly thaim contenyt then,
That thai wan place, ay mar and mar,
On thair fayis; *quhethir* thai war
Ay ten for ane, or may, perfay.
Barbour, xii. 564. MS.; *although*, Ed. 1620.

Mr. Macpherson gives also the sense of *wherefore*. But if used in this sense, I have not observed it.

A.S. *hwaethere*, id. tamen, attamen, verum. This adverbial and adversative sense seems merely a secondary use of the term, properly signifying *whether*, as still relating to two things opposed, or viewed in relation, to each other. MoesG. *quhadar*, id. *Whether or no*, is still frequently in the mouths of the vulgar, as signifying, however.

To QUHETHIR, *v. n.* V. QUIDDIR.

QUHEW, LE QUHEW, *s.* A disease of the febrile kind, which proved extremely fatal in Scotland, A. 1420. It appears to have been a sort of *influenza*, occasioned by the unnatural temperature of the weather.

Infirmitas ista, quâ non solum magnates, sed et innumerabiles de plebe extincti sunt, *Le Quhew* à vulgaribus dicebatur, quae, ut physici ferunt, causabatur ex inaequalitate vel intemperantia hiemis, veris et aestatis precedentium: quia hiems fuit multum sicca et borealis, ver pluviosum, et similiter autumnus; et tunc necesse est in aestate fieri febres acutas, et opthalmias, et dysenterias, maximè in humidis. Fordun. Lib. xv. c. 32.

The origin is uncertain. From *le* being prefixed, one would think that it must have had a Fr. origin. But in the Scotichronicon, *le* is often prefixed to names where there is no connexion with Fr. A tower, in the Castle of Edinburgh, is called *le Turni*,

pyk, Lib. xiii. c. 47. The county of Kincardine is designed *le Mernis*, ibid. c. 39. Besides, the word both in form and signification is pretty nearly allied to Su.G. *qucisa*, Isl. *kweisa*, also *hweisa*, a fever, morbi in Hyperboreis frequentis species; G. Andr. Ihre has mentioned A.S. *hweos* as having the sense of, febricitare. But he has not attended to the passage quoted by Somner, in which it means, *expectorated; He hrithod and egeslic hweos;* febricitavit et terribiliter exspumavit.

To QUHEW, *v. n.* To whiz, to whistle.

——Eurus with loud schouts and schill
His braith begud to fynd;
With *quhewing*, renewing
His bitter blasts againe.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 31.

One might suppose this word to be the root of Su.G. *hwis-a*, id.

QUHEW, *s.* The sound produced by the motion of any body through the air with velocity.

Than from the heuyn down quhirland with ane *quhew*
Come Quene Juno, and with her awin handis
Dang vp the yettis——
Doug. Virgil, 229. 50.

"S. Bor. *a few*, vox ex sono conficta," Rudd. It may, however, be radically the same with *Quhich*, q. v.

QUHY, *s.* A cause, or reason.

And other also I sawe compleynyng there
Vpon fortune and hir grete variance,
That quhere in love so well they coplit were
With thair suete makis coplit in plesance,—
So sodeynly maid thair disseverance,——
Withoutin cause there was non other *quhy*.
King's Quair, iii. 20.

This resembles the scholastic use of Lat. *quare*.

Bot quhat awalis bargane or strang mellé,
Syne yeild the to thy fa, but ony *quhy*,
Or cowartlye to tak the bak and fle?
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 356. 50.

I am uncertain whether the latter be merely the adv. used as a *s.* signifying question, dispute; or if it mean delay, Su.G. *hui*, nictus oculi, particula temporis brevissima.

To QUHICH, QUHIGH, QUHIHHER, (gutt.) *v. n.* To move through the air with a whizzing sound, S.B.

It gaid whichin by, spoken of that which passes one with velocity, so as to produce a whizzing sound, in consequence of the resistance of the air. Cumb. to *whiew*, to fly hastily.

Now in the midst of them I scream,
Whan toozlin' on the haugh;
Than *quhihher* by thaim down the stream,
Loud nickerin in a lauch.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 361.

The word, in this form, is properly used to denote the quick fluttering of a bird, Ang.

This might seem nearly akin to Isl. *qwik-a* motio, inquieta motatio; from *kwik-a* moto, moveor, G. Andr. p. 157. *kwecke*, celeriter subtraho, ibid. p. 125. But I would rather deduce it from A.S. *hweoth*, *hwith*, *hwitha*, flatus, aura lenis, "puffe, a blast, a gentle gale of wind;" Somner. This is evidently the origin of A.S. *hwother-an*, *hweotherung*. V. QUHIDDIR, *v.* To the same fountain may we probably trace A.S. *hweos-an*, Su.G. Isl. *hwaesa*, E. *whiz*, as all originally expressing the sound made by the air.

To QUHID, WHUD, *v. n.* To whisk, to move nimbly; generally used to denote the quick motion of a small animal, S.

O'er hill and dale I see you range
After the fox or *whidding* hare.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 419.

An' *whuddin* hares, 'mang brairdit corn,
At ilka sound are startin.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 1.

Isl. *hwid-a*, fervida actio (impetus, Verel.) *hwidrar*, pernix fertur, (is hurried away, or carried swiftly); G. Andr. p. 125. He derives *hwida* from *vedr*, the air. *Hwat*, citus; *hwat-a*, properare, ib. p. 126.

QUHYD, WHID. 1. A quick motion, S.

2. A smart stroke, synon. *thud*.

For quhy, the wind, with mony *quhyd*,
Maist bitterly thair blew.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 24.

3. *In a whid*, in a moment, S.

He lent a blow at Johnny's eye,
That rais'd it *in a whid*,
Right blue that day.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 96.

4. Metaph. "a lie." Gl. Shirr. S. properly in the way of evasion, q. a quick turn. If I mistake not, the *v.* is also used in this sense.

Isl. *hwida*, mentioned above, denotes both action and passion, fervida actio vel passio pressa; G. Andr. The ingenious editor of *Popular Ballads* confounds this with FUD, q. v.

To QUHIDDIR, QUHETHYR, *v. n.* To whiz. It is used to denote the sound which is made by the motion of any object passing quickly through the air, S. pron. *quhithir*.

The gynour than deliuerly
Gert bend the gyn in full gret hy;
And the stane smertly swappyt owt.
It flaw owt *quhethirand* with a rout.
Barbour, xvii. 684. MS.

Whiddering, Edit. 1620.

In Mr. Pinkerton's Ed. the sense is lost.

It flaw owt *quhethyr*, *and* with a rout.

Young Hippocoon, quhilk had the fyrst place,
Ane *quhidderand* arrow lete spang fra the string,
Towart the heuin fast throw the are dide thryng.
Doug. Virgil, 144. 35.

Rudd. as in many other instances, when no plausible etymon occurred, supposes both *v.* and *s.* to be *voces ex sono factae*. But there is no necessity for such a supposition, when there is so evident a resemblance to A.S. *hwother-an* "to murmur, to make an bumming or rumbling noise," Somner. Hence, *hweotherung*, a murmuring. V. QUHICH, *v.* Or we may trace *quhiddir* to Isl. *hwat* quick in motion, *hwat-a* to make haste.

QUHIDDER, QUHIDDIR, *s.* A whizzing sound, S. *whither*. Rudd. mentions also *futhir*, which most probably belongs to Aberd.

Than ran thay samyn in paris with ane *quhidder*.
Doug. Virgil, 147. 3.

Quham baith yfere, as said before haue we,
Saland from Troy throw out the wally see,
The dedly storme ouerquhelmit with ane *quhiddir*;
Baith men and schip went vnder flude togiddir.
Doug. Virgil, 175. 9. V. the *v.*

QUHIDDER, *s.* A slight and transient indisposition, pron. *quhither; a quhither of the cauld*, a slight cold, S. *toutt*, synon.

Perhaps from A.S. *hwith*, a puff, a blast, q. a passing blast; or Isl. *hwida* impetus. It may be allied to A. Bor. *whither*, to quake, to shake; Gl. Grose.

QUHIG, WHIG, *s.* "The sour part of cream, which spontaneously separates from the rest; the thin part of a liquid mixture," S. Gl. Compl. vo. *Quhaye.*

A.S. *hwæg*, serum, whey, Belg. *wey*. V. WHIG.

QUHILE, QUHILIS, *adv.* At times, now, then, S. *while*; often used distributively.

For Romans to rede is delytabyle,
Suppose that thai be *quhyle* bot fable.
Wyntown, 1. Prol. 32.

For of that state *quhile* he, *qwhil* he,
Of syndry persownys, held that Se.
Wyntown, vi. 13. 53.

Both words in Wyntown are undoubtedly the same; signifying, now one, then another; or S. "*whiles* the tane, *whiles* the tothir."

For feir the he fox left the scho,
He wes in sic a dreid:
Quhiles louping, and scowping,
O'er bushes, banks and brais;
Quhiles wandring, quhiles dandring,
Like royd and wilyart rais.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 18. 19.

"There was established by common consent, to reside at Edinburgh constantly, a general committee of some noblemen, barons and burgesses; also in every shire, and *whiles* in every Presbytery, a particular committee for the bounds, to give order for all military affairs." Baillie's Lett. i. 154.

This is evidently from *qwhile*, E. *while*, time, MoesG. *quheil-a*, A.S. *hwil*; q. one while, another while; or as in mod. S. the pl. is used, *at times*.

In A.S. an adv. has been formed on purpose; *hwilon*, aliquando; *hwilon an*, *hwilon twa*, "now (or sometime) one, now two," Somner.

QUHILE, QUHIL, *adv.* Some time, formerly.

Tharfor he said that thai that wald
Thair hartis undiscumfyt hald,
Suld ay thynk ententely to bryng
All thair enpress to gud ending;
As *quhile* did Cesar the worthy.
Barbour, iii. 277. MS.

QUHILE, QUHILLE, *adj.* Late, deceased, S. *umquhil.*

I drede that his gret wassalage,
And his trawaill, may bring till end
That at men *quhile* full litill wend.
Barbour, vi. 24. MS.

——And Scotland gert call that ile
For honowre of hys modyr *quhille*,
That Scota was wytht all men calde.
Wyntown, ii. 8. 126.

Isl. Sw. *hwil-a*, to be at rest, Gl. Wynt. V. UMQUHIL.

QUHILK, *pron.* Which, who, S. *quhilkis*, pl.

Of hym come Reyne, that gat Boe,
The *quhilk* wes fadyr to Toe.
Wyntown, i. 13. 96.

This writer, as far as I have observed, generally uses it when denoting a person, demonstratively, with *the* prefixed.

The auld gray all for nocht to him tais
His hawbrek, *quhilk* was lang out of vsage.
Doug. Virgil, 56. 11.

"Abone the commoun nature and conditioun of doggis, *quhilkis* ar sene in all partis, ar thre maner of doggis in Scotland." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

Whilk, *whilke*, is used by O.E. writers, so late, at least, as the time of Chaucer.

And gude it is for many thynges,
For to here the dedis of kynges,
Whilk were foles, & *whilk* were wyse,
& *whilk* of tham couth mast quantyse;
And *whilk* did wrong, & whilk ryght,
& *whilk* mayntend pes & fyght.
R. Brunne, *Prol.* p. xcvii.

A.S. *hwilc*, quis, qualis, who, what; Somner. MoesG. *quhelciks*, *quhilciks*, qualis, cujusmodi; Alem. *huuielich*, Sw. *hwilk-en*, Dan. *hwilc*, Belg. *welk*, Germ. *welche*, *welch-er*, who, which.

MoesG. *quhelciks*, the most ancient, is evidently a compound word, from *quha* and *leiks*, like. This indeed expresses the idea conveyed by *qualis*, *cujusmodi*, of what kind, of what manner, i. e. like to what. With respect to the affinity between the Lat. term *lis* and Goth. *leiks*, V. LYK, *adj.*

QUHILK, *s.* "An imitative word expressing the short cry of a gosling, or young goose." Gl. Compl.

"The gayslingis cryit, *Quhilk*, *quhilk*, & the dukis cryit, Quack." Compl. S. p. 60.

QUHILL, *conj.* Until, S.

——Man is in to dreding ay
Off thingis that he has herd say;
Namly off thingis to cum, *quhill* he
Knaw off the end the certanté.
Barbour, iv. 763. MS.

A.S. *hwile*, donec, untill, Somner. Or more fully, *tha hwile the*, which seems to signify, *the time that*. For this *conj.* is evidently formed from the *s.*, as marking the time that elapses between one act or event and another. I prefer deriving it from the *s.*, as the *v.* does not occur in MoesG. or A.S.; although some might be inclined to view it as the imperat. of Su.G. Isl. *hwil-a* quiescere. Thus these words might be resolved, "Wait for me till gloamin;" i. e. "wait for me; *the Time*, that which intervenes between and twilight."

Upon looking into the Diversions of Purley, i. 363, I find that I have given materially the same

explanation of this particle with that of Mr. H. Tooke. But he seems to give too much scope to fancy, when he says of the synon. *Till*, that it is a word composed of *to* and *while*, i. e. *Time*."

It is scarcely supposable, that there would be such a change of form, without some vestige of it in A.S. or O.E. If there ever was such a change, it must have been previous to the existence of the language which we now call English. For in A.S. *til* signified *donec* or until, at the same time that the phrase *tha hwile*, (not *to while*) was used in the very same sense. Although they occur as synon., there is not the least evidence that the one assumed the form of the other.

Besides, one great objection to the whole plan of this very ingenious work, forcibly strikes the mind here. Mr. Tooke scarcely pays any regard to the cognate languages. In Su.G. not only is *hwila* used, as denoting rest, cessation; being radically the same word with A.S. *hwile*, and expressing substantially the same idea: but *til* is a prep. respecting both time and place. In MoesG., as *hweila* signifies time, *til* denotes occasion, opportunity. Now, it would be far more natural to view our *till* as originally the MoesG. term, used in the same manner as A.S. *hwile*, to mark the time, season, or opportunity for doing any thing.

But it appears to me still more simple and natural, to view *till* as merely the prep. primarily used in the sense of *ad*, *to*. The A.S. word *til*, or *tille*, is rendered both *ad*, and *donec*. Su.G. *till* also admits of both senses. It is thus defined by Ihre; *Till*, praepositio, notans motum ad locum, et id diverso modo; dum enim genitivum regit, indicat *durationem*, secus si accusativo jungatur. Thus all the difference between *till*, ad, and *till*, donec, is that the former denotes progress with respect to *place*, the other, progress as to *time*. As *till* and *to* are used promiscuously in old writing, in the sense of *ad*; *till*, donec, may be often resolved into *to*. Thus, "I must work from twelve *till* six," i. e. from the hour of twelve *to* that of six; marking progressive labour. In one of the examples given by Dr. Johns. under *until*, which he properly designs a prep., the substitution of *to* would express the sense equally well: "His sons were priests of the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity."

It is no inconsiderable confirmation of this hypothesis, that although *til* does not occur in the Teut. dialects, *tot*, to, is used in this sense; the same prep. denoting progress both with respect to place and time. *Tot huys gaen*, to go home, to go *to* one's house; *Tot den nacht to*, *till* night. I might add, as analogical confirmations, Fr. *jusque à*, Lat. *usque ad*, &c. used in the same sense.

I did not observe, till I had written this article, that Lye throws out the same idea; Add Jun. Etym.

QUHILLY BILLY, a phrase expressive of the noise made by a person in violent coughing or reaching.

Sche bokkis sic baggage fra hir breist,
Thay want na bubblis that sittis hir neist,
With ilka *quhilly billy*.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 88.

V. Hillie Billow; which seems originally the same.

QUHYLUM, Quhilom, *adv.* 1. Formerly, some time ago.

This tretys furtht I wyll afferme,
Haldande tyme be tyme the date,
As Orosius *qwhylum* wrate.
Wyntown, 2. Prol. 22.

2. At times, sometimes.

A gret stertling he mycht haiff seyne
Off schippys; for *quhilum* sum wald be
Rycht on the wawys, as on mounté:
And sum wald slyd fra heycht to law.
Barbour, iii. 705.

V. Umquhile, which is used in both senses.

3. Used distributively; now, then.

He girnt, he glourt, he gapt as he war weid:
And *quhylum* sat still in ane studying;
And *quhylum* on his buik he was reyding.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, 77. 78.

O.E. id. A.S. *hwilon*, *hwilom*, *hwilum*, aliquando, sometime, Somner.

QUHYN, Quhin-stane, *s.* Greenstone; the name given to basalt, trap, wackin, porphyry, or any similar rock, S.

Thou treuthles wicht bot of ane cauld hard *quhyn*
The clekkit that horribil mont Caucasus hait.
Doug. Virgil, 112. 32.

On ragged rolkis of hard harsk *quhyn stane*,
With frosyn frontis cald clynty clewis schane.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 200. 44.

To QUHYNGE, *v. n.* To whine; applied to the peevish crying of children, or the complaints made by dogs, S. pron. *wheenge*.

In the last sense it is used by Doug.

Than the remanyng of the questyng sort——
Wythdrawis, and about the maister huntar
Wyth *quhyngeand* mouthis quaikand standis for fere,
And with gret youling dyd complene and mene.
Virgil, 459. 4.

"From the same original as the word *whine* or *whrine*," Rudd. It is quite different from *quhrine*, and allied to E. *whine* only in the *second* degree. The E. *v.* is evidently from A.S. *wan-ian*, Germ. *wein-en*; *whynge* is more immediately connected with Su.G. *weng-a*; plorare. *Graatha oc wengha*, plorare et ejulare, Ihre. In S. it is inverted, *to whinge and greet*. "*Whinge*. To moan and complain with crying. North." Gl. Grose.

To QUHIP, Wipp, *v. a.* To bind about, S.

Sibb. mentions Goth. *wippian*, coronare, praetexere. But this word I have not met with. The only cognate term in MoesG. is *waib-jan*, *bi-waib-jan*, to surround, to encompass. "Thine enemies *biwaibjand thuk*, shall compass thee about," Luke x. 43. Isl. *wef*, circumvolvo. E. *whip*, as applied to sewing round, is radically the same with the S. *v.*

Quhippis, *s. pl.* Crowns, garlands, Gl. Sibb.

MoesG. *waips*, corona; accus. *wipja*.

To QUHIR, *v. n.* To whiz, S. *whurr*, synon. *quhiddir*, S.

It may be observed, however, that E. *whiz* does not fully express the idea; as properly denoting a

hissing sound. But *whir* signifies a sound resembling that which is made when one dwells on the letter *r*.

Furth flew the schaft to smyte the dedely straik,—
And *quhirrand* smat him throw the the in hy.
Doug. Virgil, 447. 1.

If not formed from the sound, as expressing the noise made by a body rapidly whirled round in the air; it may be allied to Isl. *hwerf-a*, volvi, *hyr-a* vertigine agi.

QUHIR, *s.* The sound of an object moving through the air with great velocity.

The souir schaft flew quhissilland wyth ane *quhir*,
Thare as it slidis scherand throw the are.
Doug. Virgil, 417. 47.

To QUHISSEL, WISSIL, *v. a.* 1. To exchange.

Here is, here is within this corpis of myne
Ane forcy sprete that dois this lyfte dispise,
Quhilk reputis fare to *wissil* on sic wyse
With this honour thou thus pretendis to wyn,
This mortall state and liffe that we bene in.
Doug. Virgil, 282. 15.

2. To change; used with respect to money, S.B.

"Gold suld be *quhisseled* & changed with quhite money, with the price thereof allanerly." Index Skene's Acts, vo. *Gold*.

"Sindrie persones havand quhite money, will not change for gold, bot takis therefore twelue pennies, or mair for *quhisseling* of the samin, in high contemption of our Soverain Lord, and his authoritie." Acts Ja. V. 1540. c. 99. Murray. In Edit. 1566. c. 79. *wissilling*, which seems the more ancient orthography.

Belg. *wissel-en*, Germ. *wechsel-n*, permutare, nummo majoris pretii accepto minutam pecuniam per partes reddere; Kilian. Su.G. *waexl-a*, id. *waexel* vicissitude, the state of changing; Isl. *vixl*, vices, *vygse*, *vyxe*, per vices. Ihre observes, that the most ancient vestige of the word is in MoesG. *wik*, which he understands as equivalent to Lat. *vice*; alleging that the terms are allied, and that the Goth. word has the greatest appearance of antiquity, because the Lat. one stands singly, without any cognates, whereas Goth. *wik-a* signifies cedere, to give way, to leave one's place, which is the true idea of vicissitude.

The learned Lord Hailes, mentioning A.S. *gislas*, hostages, says; "It may be considered whether this be not the same with *wissles*, i. e. exchanges; *wisselen*, to exchange, is still used in Low Dutch. The Scots used it in the reign of James V." Annals, i. 17. N.

The worthy Judge had not heard of the term, although still used in some counties. His idea as to *gislas*, notwithstanding the apparent analogy of idea, is not supported by fact. For they appear as words radically different in all the languages in which both are preserved. Franc. *gezal*, *kisal*, obses; *uuchsal*, permutatio; Germ. *gisel*,—*wechsel*; Su.G. *gissel*, *gislan*,—*waexel*; A.S. *wrixl-an*, permutare. As to the conjectures concerning the origin of the word denoting an hostage, V. *Gisel*, Ihre, *Geisel*, Wachter.

QUHISSEL, WHISSLE, WISSEL, *s.* Change given for money, as silver for gold, or copper for silver. Thus it is commonly said, *Gie me my wissel*, i. e. Give me the money due in exchange, S.B.

This phrase occurs in a metaph. sense. *The whissle of your groat*, skaith and scorn. Wife of Beith, Old Ball.

I was suspected for the plot;
I scorn'd to lie;
So gat the *whissle* o' my groat,
An' pay't the fee.
Burns, iii. 260.

Whissle of his plack, V. CULYEON.

Belg. *wissel*, Germ. *wechsel*, Su.G. *waexel*, id.

QUHYSSELAR, *s.* "A changer of money; also, a white bonnet, i. e. a person employed privately to raise the price of goods sold by auction. Teut. *wisseler*, qui quaestum facit foeneratidis permutandisque pecuniis." Sibb. Gl.

Sibb. mentions the *s.* as occurring in our Acts of Parliament. But I have not observed it.

To QUHYTE, WHEAT, *v. a.* To cut with a knife; *whittle*, E. It is almost invariably applied to wood.

"Scot. *to wheat sticks*, i. e. to whittle or cut them," Rudd. more generally pron. *white*. A.Bor. "*white*, to cut sticks with a knife." Gl. Grose.

Johnson derives the v. *whittle* from the *s.* as signifying a knife; Seren. from *white*, probably as referring to the effect of cutting wood, which is to make it appear white, especially when the bark is cut off. For, in proof of his meaning, he refers to Isl. *hwitmylingar*, an arrow, thus denominated from the *white* feathers fixed to it.

It is possible, however, that this term might be originally applied to the act of cutting wood with a view to bring it to a point, or to sharpen it, by giving it the form of a dart or arrow; from A.S. *hwett-an*, Isl. *hwet-ia*, Su.G. *hwaet-ia*; acuere, exacuere, E. *whet*; from A.S. *hwaet*, Isl. Su.G. *hwass*, acutus. There is no ground to doubt that this is the origin of *whittle*, A.S. *hwitel*, a knife, q. a sharp instrument. Teut. *wette*, *wacte*, acies cultri; from *wett-en*, acuere.

QUHYTE, *adj.* Hypocritical, dissembling, under the appearance of candour.

Thay meruellit the ryche gyftis of Eneas,
Apon Ascaneus feil wounder was,
The schining vissage of the god Cupide,
And his dissimillit slekit wourdes *quhyte*.
Doug. Virgil, 35. 48.

It is used in a similar sense by Chaucer.

Trowe I (quod she) for all your wordès *white*,
O who so seeth you, knoweth you full lite.
Troilus, iii. 1573.

There is an evident allusion to the wearing of white garments, as an emblem of innocence, especially by the clergy in times of Popery, during the celebration of the offices of religion.

This term occurs in the S. Prov., "You are as *white* as a loan soup," Kelly, p. 371. i. e. milk given to passengers at the place of milking. Kelly, in expl. another proverb, "He gave me *whitings*, but bones," i. e. fair words, says; "The Scots call flatteries *whitings*, and flatterers *white* people," p. 158. The latter phrase, I apprehend, is now obsolete. Whether flatteries were ever called *whitings*,

I question much. As this writer is not very accurate, he might have some recollection of a proverbial phrase, still used to denote flattery; "He kens how to butter a *whiting*." The play on the word *whiting*, which signifies a fish, seems to refer to the metaph. sense in which *white* was formerly used, as denoting a hypocritical person.

QUHITE MONEY. Silver. V. QUHISSEL, *v.* This is a Scandinavian idiom. Su.G. *hwita penningar*, silver money.

QUHITHER, *s.* A transient indisposition. V. QUHIDDER.

QUHYTYSS, *s. pl.*

"Armys and *quhytyss*, that thai bar,
With blud wes sa defoulyt thar,
That they mycht nocht descroyit be."
Barbour, xiii. 183. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton says; "*Quhytys* are *coats*: the word is disfigured by an odd orthography." In Edit. 1620, it is *coats*.

I cannot think, however, that *quhytyss* simply signifies *coats*. The same word is used as an adj. in our old laws.

"*Quhite* harnes" (harness) is connected with "steel bonnets" and "uther munition bellical." Acts Mar. c. 75. Murray.

From still more ancient laws it appears that this kind of military dress was restricted to those of the first rank.

"It is ordained—that everie noble-man, sik as Earle, Lorde, Knichte and Barronne, and everie greate landed-man, havand ane hundreth pounde of yeirlie rente, bee an-armed in *quhite harnesse*, licht or heavie as they please, and weaponed effeirand to his honour." Acts Ja. V. c. 87. 88. Murray.

The only word, that seems to have any affinity, is Fr. *hoqueton*, a military garment. A.S. *hwitel*, however, denotes a mantle, a soldier's cloak.

By comparing Bellend. with the Lat. of Boece, it appears that the term *quhytis* was used, originally at least, to denote very fine and pure cloths made of wool. They seem to have been so called from their *whiteness*, and to have been an article of luxury. "In Niddisdail is the toun of Dunfreis, quhair mony small and deligat *quhytis* ar maid, haldin in gret daynte to marchandis of vncouth realmes." Descr. Albion, c. 5.

"In ea oppidum est Dumfries, insigne laneis pannis candidissimis, subtilissimoque contextis filo, Anglis, Gallis, Flandris, Germanisque, ad quos ferunt, in deliciis." Boeth.

QUHITSTANE, *s.* A whetstone.

—— Sum polist scharp spere hedis of stele,—
And on *quhitstanis* thare axis scharpis at hame.
Doug. Virgil, 230. 11.

Teut. *wet-steen*, cos. V. QUHYTE, *v.*

To QUHITTER, QUITTER, *v. n.* 1. To warble, to chatter; applied to the note of birds, S.

The gukkow galis, and so *quhitteris* the quale,
Quhil ryveris reirdit, schawis, and euery dale.
Doug. Virgil, 403. 26.

The sma' fowls in the shaw began
To *quhitter* in the dale.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 226.

"*To whitter*, i. e. to warble in a low voice, as singing birds always do at first, when they set about imitating any sweet music, which particularly attracts their attention." N. ibid.

2. It is applied, with a slight variation, to the quick motion of the tongue; as of that of a serpent, which, as Rudd. observes, moves so quickly, that it was "thought to have three tongues."

Lik to ane eddir, with schrewit herbis fed,—
Hie vp hir nek strekand forgane the son,
With fourkit toung into hir mouth *quitterand*.
Doug. Virgil, 54. 49.

Linguis *micat* ore trifulcis. Virg.

Su.G. *qwittr-a*, garrire instar avium, cantillare, from *quid-a*, ejulare; Germ. *kutter-n*, *queder-en*, Belg. *quetter-en*, garrire, a frequentative from *qued-en*, dicere; cantare; as *qwittr-a* from *quid-a*.

QUHITRED, QUHITTRET, *s.* The Common Weasel, S. Mustela vulgaris, Linn. V. Statist. Acc. P. Luss, Dunbartons. xvii. 247. *whitrack*, Moray.

"Mustela vulgaris ea est, quae *Whitred* nostratibus dicitur. Sylvestris (ea quae *Weesel*) altera major et saevior." Sibb. Scot. p. 11.

"Amang thame ar mony martrikis, beuers, *quhitredis* and toddis." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 8.

Out cume the *Quhittret* furwith,
Ane littill beist of lim and lith,
And of ane sobir schaip.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 22.

The writer distinguishes this animal from the *Fittret*, which he introduces in the stanza immediately preceding.

The Fumart and the *Fittret* straue,
The deip and howest hole to haue,
That wes in all the wood.

But there is certainly no difference, except in the orthography. He seems to have adopted the pron. of Aberd., merely for the sake of alliteration.

Her minnie had hain'd the warl,
And the *whitrack*-skin had routh.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 294.

i. e. there was money enough in the purse made of the weasel's skin.

Quhittret has been derived from Teut. *wittern* odorare, odorem spargere; Gl. Sibb. This indeed expresses one quality of the animal, as when pursued it emits an offensive smell. But I would rather deduce its name from another, which would be more readily fixed on, as being peculiarly characteristic, and more generally obvious. This is the swiftness of its motion; Isl. *hwatur*, Su.G. *hwat*, quick, clever, fleet. Thus we proverbially say, *As clever's a quhittret*, S. V. QUHID, *v.*

QUHOYNE, *adj.* Few. V. QUHEYNE.

To QUHOMMEL, *v. a.* To turn upside down. V. QUHEMLE.

QUHONNAR, *adj.* Fewer; the comparative of *Quheyne*, *quhone*.

The Erle and his thus fechtand war
At gret myscheiff, as I yow say.
For *quhonnar*, be full fer, wan thai

Than thair fayis; and all about
War enweround.——

Barbour, xi. 605. MS.

Fewer is substituted in all the Edit. I have seen, Pinkerton's not excepted.

QUHOW, *adv.* How.

"Heir it is expedient to schaw quhat is sweiring, & *quhow* mony verteous conditionis ar requirit to lauchful sweiring." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551. Fol. 30. b.

This orthography frequently occurs in his work; and, if I recollect right, in a few instances, in the MS. of Bl. Harry's Life of Wallace. But it is without any proper authority.

To QUHRYNE, *v. n.* 1. To squeak, to squeal.

"Than the suyne began to *quhryne*, quhen thai herd the asse tair, quhilk gart the hennis kekkyl quhen the cokis creu." Compl. S. p. 59.

They maid it like a scraped swyne;
And as they cow'd, they made it *quhryne*.

Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 19.

2. To murmur, to emit a querulous sound, to whine.

—— All the hyll resoundis, *quhrine* and plene
About thare closouris brayis with mony ane rare.

Doug. Virgil, 14. 49.

Tharon aucht na man irk, complene nor *quhryne*.

Ibid. 125. 41.

It is called "an imitative word," Gl. Compl. But it is evidently derived from with A.S. *hrin-an*, Isl. *hrin-a*, ejulare, mugire; *hrina*, a stentorian voice. It seems radically the same with *Croyn*, q. v.

QUHRYNE, *s.* A wild roar, a yell.

The birsit baris and beris in thare styis
Raring all wod furth *quhrynis* and wyld cryis.

Doug. Virgil, 204. 52.

V. the *v.*

QUY, QUYACH, *s.* A young cow. V. QUEY.

QUIBOW, *s.* A branch of a tree, S.B.

The last syllable seems the same with E. *bough*. I can form no conjecture as to the first.

QUICH, (gutt.) *s.* A small round-eared cap for a woman's head, worn under another, its border only being seen, Ang.

The *quich* was frequently used along with *pinners*, which formed a head-dress resembling a long hood and lappets.

Su.G. *hwif*; whence our *coif*. V. QUAIF, o which *quich* seems a corr.

QUICKEN, *s.* Couch-grass, Dogs-grass, S. Triticum repens, Linn. "The *Quicken*. Scot. aust." Lightfoot, p. 1131. This is also the name S.B. *Quicks*, A. Bor. E. *quick-grass*, Skinner.

Denominated perhaps because of its lively nature; as every joint of the root, which is left in the ground, springs up anew.

In Loth. it is also called *ae-pointed grass*, as springing up with a single shoot.

"The most troublesome weed to farmers, and which it is the object of fallow chiefly to destroy, is that sort of grass called *Quicken*, which propagates by shoots from its roots, which spread under ground." P. Bendothy, Perths. Statist. Acc. xix. 351. 352. N.

The Sw. names, *qwick-hwete*, *qwick-rot*, and *qwicka*, are evidently allied.

QUIERTY, *adj.* Lively, in good spirits, S. V. QUERT.

QUIETIE, *s.* Privacy, retirement; from Lat. *quies*, rest.

Sum wemen for thair pusilianimitie,
Quirset with schame, thay did thame neuer schriue,
Of secreit sinnis done in *quietie*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 233.

To QUIN, *v. a.* To con.

My counseill I geve generallie
To all wemen, quhat ever thay be;
This lessoun for to *quin* per queir.

Maitland Poems, p. 329.

QUYNYIE, QUYNIE, QUEINGIE, *s.* A corner. O.Fr. *coing*, id.

"I believe an honester fallow never—cuttit a fang frae a kebbuck, wi' a whittle that lies i' the *quinyie* o' the maun oner the claith." Journal from London, p. 1. 2.

QUINK, QUINCK, *s.* The Golden-eyed duck, Anas clangula, Linn. Orkn.

Praeter Solandos illos marinos,—alia sex Anserum genera apud nos invenuntur.—Vulgus his vocibus eos distinguit: *Quinck*, Skilling, Klaik, Routhurrok, Ridlark. Leslaeus, De Orig. & Mor. Scot. p. 35.

"The claik, *quink*, and rute, the price of the peice, xviii. d." Acts Marie, 1551. c. 11. Edit. 1566.

A literary friend supposes that this fowl has been denominated from its cry, as it flies aloft, which may be fancied to resemble *Quink*, *quink*. But I suspect that the term may be corr. from its Norw. designation, *Hwijn-and*, *Quijn-and*. V. Pennant's Zool. p. 587.

QUINTER, *s.* "A ewe in her third year; quasi, *twinter*, because her second year is completed." Sibb. Gl.

In this case it must be formed from *twa winter*, as our forefathers denominated the year from this dreary season. Rudd. has observed that, "to the West and South, whole counties turn W, when a T preceeds, into *Qu*, as *que*, *qual*, *quanty*, *bequeen*, for *two*, *twelve*, *twenty*, *between*, &c." Gl. lett. Q.

QUIRIE, *s.* The royal stud.

"Now was Sir George Hume one of the Masters of the *Quirie* preferred to the office." Spotswood's Hist. p. 466.

He was one of the equerries. Fr. *escuyrie*, *ecurie*, the stable of a prince or nobleman.

QUISQUOUS, *adj.* Nice, perplexing, difficult of discussion, S.

"Besides, the truths delivered by Ministers in the fields upon *quisquous* subjects, with no small caution by some, and pretty safely, were heard and taken up by the hearers, according to their humours and opinions, many times far different from, and altogether without the cautions given by the Preacher, which either could not [be], or were not understood by them." Wodrow's Hist. i. 533.

Can this be viewed as a reduplication of Lat. *quis*, of what kind; or formed from *quisquis*, whoso-

ever? It may be borrowed from the scholastic jargon, like E. *quiddity*.

QUYTE, *part pa.* Requited, repaid.

Thi kyndnes sal be *quyt*, as I am trew knight.
Gawan and Gologras, i. 16.

Fr. *quit-er*, to absolve. *Quit* is used in the same sense by Shakspeare.

To QUITTER, *v. n.* To warble, &c. V. QUHITTER.

To QUYTCLEYME, QWYT-CLEME, *v. a.* To renounce all claim to. O.E. *quit-claim*. V. Phillips.

—— Frely delyveryd all ostagis,
And *qwyt-clemyd* all homagis,
And alkyn strayt condytyownys,
That Henry be his extorsyownys
Of Willame the Kyng of Scotland had.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 490.

My reward all sall be askyng off grace,
Pees to this man I broucht with me throu chans:
Her I *quytcleym* all othir gyfftis in Frans.
Wallace, ix. 387. MS.

In Perth Edit. *quyt cleyn*.

QWYT-CLEME, *s.* A renunciation.

Of all thir poyntis evyr-ilkane,——
Rychard undyr hys gret sele
As a *qwyt-cleme* fre and pure
Be lettyre he gave in fayre tenwre.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 501.

QUOD, *pret. v.* Quoth, said, S.

"Alexander ansuert to the imbassadour, *quod* he, it is as onpossibil to gar me and kyng Darius duel to giddir in pace and concord vndir ane monarche, as it is onpossibil that tua sonnis and tua munis can be at one tyme to giddir in the firmament." Compl. S. p. 166.

"A.S. *cwoath*. The Saxon character which expresses *th*, is often confounded with *d* in MSS, and in books printed in the earliest periods of typography." Gl. Compl.

This observation certainly proceeds on the idea that *quod* is an error of some old transcriber or typographer. But it has not been observed, that it frequently occurs in Chaucer.

Lordinges (*quod* he) now herkeneth for the beste.
—— Sire knight, (*quod* he) my maister and my lord.——
Cometh nere, (*quod* he) my lady prioresse.
Prol. Knightes T. ver. 790. 839. 841.

It may also be often found in P. Ploughman.

A.S. *cweth-an*, *cwoath-an*, MoesG. *cwith-an*, Alem. *qued-an*, *quhed-an*, Isl. *qwed-ia*, dicere. *Quod* is most nearly allied to Alem. and Isl. Alem. *quhad*, dicit, dixit, *quad ih*, dixi. Schilter, vo. *Cheden*.

QUOY, *s.* A young cow. V. QUEY.

QUOY, *s.* A piece of ground, taken in from a common, and inclosed, Orkn.

"The said *Quoy of land*, called *Quoy-dandie*, is to be exposed to sale, &c.—What is called a *quoy* in Orkney, is a piece of ground taken in from a common, and inclosed with a wall or other fence; and its boundaries being thus precisely fixed and ascertained, no doubt can arise as to its extent." Answers for A. Watt, to Condescendence D. Erskine, Kirkwall, Nov. 27. 1804.

The term *sheep-quoy* is also used as synon. with *bucht*, Orkn.

Isl. *kwi* conveys the same idea, for it denotes a fold or *bucht* for milking ewes. Claustrum longum et angustum, quale paratur, ubi oves ordine mulgendo includuntur; G. Andr. p. 156. Septum quo pecudes per noctem in agro includuntur. Vestro-Gothi dicunt, *kya*; Verel. It is certainly the same word which is transferred to a long and narrow way inclosed. *Kui*, *qui*, Via porrecta, hominibus utrinque clausa; Su.G. *qwia*. Teut. *koye*, locus in quo greges quiescunt stabulanturque; *koye van schaepen*, ovile, Kilian.

The primary idea conveyed by this word is that of an inclosure. Perhaps the Gothic inhabitants of Orkney originally used it to denote a fold, as in Isl.; and it has been afterwards transferred to a piece of ground inclosed for culture; from its resemblance to a fold. The word seems radically to have been common both to Goths and Celts. Wachter, vo. *Koie*, refers to C.B. *cau*, claudere; *kay*, Lhuyd.

A ringit quoy is one which has at least originally been of a circular form. *Ring-fences*, I am informed, are used in England.

QUOTT, QUOTE, QUOITT, *s.* The portion of the goods of one deceased appointed by law to be paid for the confirmation of his testament, or for the right of intromitting with his property.

From this fund the salaries of the lords of Session were to be paid, by order of Queen Mary. In a precept addressed "to the collectoris and ressaveris of the *quotts* for confirmation of the testaments of the personis decessand within oure realme," she enjoins "the sōume of ane thousand six hundreth punds, usuale money of our said realm, to be upliftit and uptaken yeirlie—off the fyrst and reddiest fruits, and proffits, that hereafter sall happen to be obtaint of the said *quotts*, for the confirmation of the said testaments of the persons decessand." Acts Sederunt, 13th April 1564. It is afterwards ordained, that "twelve pennies of every pound of the deads part shall be the *quote* of all testaments, both great and small, which shall be confirmed." Ibid. 28th Feb. 1666. p. 101.

Fr. *quote*, the several portion or share belonging or falling to every one. *La quote des tailles*, the assessing of taxes. L.B. *quota*, share, portion.

R.

RA, RAY, *s.* The sail-yard.

"And the maistir quhislit and cryit, Tua men abufe to the foir *ra*, cut the raibandis, and lat the foir sail fal.—Tua men abufe to the mane *ra*." Compl. S. p. 62.

"Our Scottis schipis war stayit, the saillis tane fra the *rayes*, and the merchands and marineris war comandit to suir custodie." Knox's Hist. p. 37. Printed *rigs*, Lond. Edit. p. 41.

Isl. *raa*, Belg. *ree*, Su.G. *segelraa*, from *segel*, a sail, and *raa*, a stake, a perch; antenna, quasi veli *perticam* diceres; Ihre.

RA, RAA, RAE, *s.* A roe; pl. *rais*.

"That the justice Clerk sall inquyre of Stalkaris, that slayis Deir, that is to say, Harte, Hynde, Daa and *Raa*." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 39. Edit. 1566. *Rae*, Murray, c. 36.

—— Kiddis skippand throw ronnys eftir *rais*.
Doug. Virgil, 402. 22.

Isl. *ra*, Su.G. Dan. *raa*, A.S. *raege*, *rah*, Belg. *ree*, Germ. *reh*.

RABANDIS, RAIBANDIS, *s. pl.* The small lines which make the sail fast to the yard, E. corr. *robbins*.

Do lous your *rabandis*, and lat doun the saile.
Doug. Virgil, 76. 37.

Compl. S. *raibandis*. V. RA, 1.

"The phrase, *cutting the raibandis*, alludes to a mode of furling the sails to the yards, similar to that still practised in the Mediterranean, where bands of rushes and long grass are employed; which are cut or torn when the sails are unfurled." Gl. Compl.

Su.G. *refband*, robbings, Seren. This seems differently formed from our term, *ref* signifying the side, q. the *side-bands*. But Wideg. gives *raaband*, as signifying rope-band.

RABBLE, *s.* A rhapsody, idle incoherent discourse; as *a mere rabble of nonsense*, S.

— "That unexampled manifesto, which, at Canterbury's direction, Balcanqual, Ross, and St. Andrews, had penned, was now printed in the King's name, and sent abroad, not only through all England, but over sea, as we heard, in divers languages, heaping up a *rabble* of the falsest calumnies that ever was put into any one discourse that I had read." Baillie's Lett. i. 172. V. also p. 362.

Teut. *rabbel-en*, garrire, nugari, blaterare, praecipitare, vel confundere verba: Kilian. Isl. *rabb-a*, to speak as a buffoon, to trifle in conversation; *rabb*, confabulatio, quasi pluralitas verborum; G. Andr. "*Rabble-rote*, a repetition of a long round-about story; a rigmerole. Exmore." Gl. Grose. q. a rhapsody learned by *rote*. V. RATTRIME.

To RABBLE, RAIBLE, *v. n.* "To rattle nonsense," Shirr. Gl.

RABIL, *s.* "A disorderly or confused train or going; something different from the present acceptation of the word *rabble*;" Rudd.

It seems very doubtful if this be the sense in which it is used by Doug.

And euery wicht in handis hynt als tite
Ane hate fyrebrand, eftir the auld ryte,
In lang ordoure and *rabil*, that al the stretis
Of schynand flambis lemys brycht and gletis.
Virgil, 365. 35.

Here it is conjoined with *ordoure*, in translating Lat. *ordo*, so as rather to convey the idea of some regularity.

—— Lucet via longo
Ordine flammarum.—— *Virg.*

It corresponds more to *file*, or *row*. Thus it is used as to swans, which observe a certain order in their flight.

The flicht of birdis fordynnys the thik schaw,
Or than the rank vocit swannys in ane *rabil*,
Soundand and souchand with nois lamentabill.
Ibid. 379. 33.

In ane lang *rabill* the wemen and matronis
With al thare fors fled reythfully attonis
From the bald flambis.——
Ibid. 462. 26.

The term used by Maffei is *ordo*; and *rabill* is the only one employed for translating it.

It seems a derivative from Germ. *rube*, now obsolete, Alem. *ruava*, *roabu*, numerus; C.B. *rhiv*, id.

To RABUTE. V. REBUTE.

RACE, *pret. v.* Dashed. *Race doun*, precipitated, threw down with violence.

His Banerman Wallace slew in that place,
And sone to ground his baner *doun* he *race*.
Wallace, x. 670. MS.

It is evidently the same with the v. a. *Rasch*, q. v. This word is ejected in old Edit., and the passage thus altered.

His bannerman in that place Wallace slew,
And then to ground the banner soon it flew.

RACE, *s.* 1. A strong current in the sea, S. V. RAISS.

2. The current of water which turns a mill, S.B.

"He remembers the waulk-mill at Kettock's Mill, which stood in the same place where the present waulk-mill is, upon a small island, lying between the meal-mill *race*, and the north grain of the river." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1793. p. 67.

The current, in its passage from a mill, is called the *tail-race*, q. from behind.

"Depones, That the refuse at the Gordon's Mill field is discharged into the river by the *tail-race* of their mill." Ibid. p. 164.

3. Obliquely applied to the connexion or train of historical narration.

"Bot gif yee weigh the mater weill, and consider the *race* of the historie, yee shall finde that he had many particulars that mooued him to seeke the prorogatioun of his dayes." Bruce's Eleven Serm. I. 6. a.

It is used in a sense pretty similar in E.

RACE, *s.* Course at sea.

Rany Orioun with his stormy face
Bywauit oft the schipman by hys *race*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 200. 33.

Su.G. *resa* signifies a course, whether by land or water, Belg. *reys*, a voyage.

RACHE, (hard), *s.* Properly, a dog that discovers and pursues his prey by the scent; as distinguished from a greyhound.

Also *rachis* can ryn undir the wod rise.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 27.

"The secound kynd is ane *rache*, that sekis thair pray, baith of fowlis, beistis and fische, be sent and smell of thair neis." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

"He tuke gret delyte of huntyng *rachis* and houndis. He ordanit,—that ilk nobill suld nuris twa *rachis* and ane hound to his huntyng." Bellend. Cron. B. ii. c. 4. Duos *odorisequos*, unum venatorium canem aleret; Boeth.

O.E. *rach*, *rache*, *ratche*, id.

But thou the *rach* me leve,
Thou pleyyst, er hyt be eve,
A wonder wylde game.
Lybaeus, *Ritson's E. M. Rom.* ii. 46.

Isl. *racke*, canis sagax, G. Andr. A.S. *raecc*; Su.G. *racka*, canis foemina quippe quae continuo discurrit; L.B. *racha*; Norm. *racches*, cani venatici, Hickes, A.S. Gramm. p. 154. Teut. *brache*, used in the same sense, is probably from the same root. Verel. derives Isl. *rakke*, *rakka*, from *rakka*, *prakka*, circumcursitare. Another, says Wachter, might possibly deduce it from Germ. *riech-en*, vestigia odorari, and *brack* from *be-riechen*, odoratu investigare. Fr. *braque*, Ital. *bracc-o*, L.B. *bracc-us*, *bracc-o*, E. *brache*, id. V. BRACHELL.

RACHE, Houlate, iii. 16. 18. V. RAITH and RATH.

RACHLIE, (gutt.) *adj.* Dirty and disorderly, S.B.

Isl. *rugl*, miscellanea; *rugla*, miscere, G. Andr. V. next word.

RACHLIN, *adj.* 1. Unsettled; a term applied to a person who is of the hare-brained cast, S.B.

2. Noisy, clamorous; as, *a rachlin queyn*, a woman who talks loud and at random; synon. *rollochin*, E. *rattling*.

Su.G. *ragl-a*, incertis gressibus ire, huc illuc ferri, ut solent ebrii; Ihre. Isl. *ragalinn*, perversè delirans, from *rag-a*, evocare ad certamen. Su.G. *rafgalen* furiosus; *rugla*, ineptire.

RACK, *s.* An open frame, fixed to the wall, for holding plates, &c. S. Probably denominated from its resemblance to the grate in which hay is put before horses.

RACK (of a mill), *s.* A piece of wood used for the purpose of feeding a mill, S.

RACKABIMUS, *s.* A sudden or unexpected stroke or fall; a cant term; Ang. It resembles RACKET, *s.* 2. q. v.

RACKEL, RACKLE, RAUCLE, *adj.* Rash, stout, fearless, S.

Auld Scotland has a *raucle* tongue;—
An' if she promise auld or young
To tak their part,
Tho' by the neck she should be strung,
She'll no desert. *Burns*, iii. 25.

It denotes haste or rashness both in speech, and in action.

This is evidently the same with *Rakel*, in O.E. hasty, rash; Tyrwhitt.

O *rakel* hond, to do so foule a mis.
O troubled wit, o ire reccheles,
That unavised smitest giltèles.
Chauc. Manciples T. ver. 17227.

He also uses *rakelnesse* for *rashness*.

Shall we view it as a dimin. from Isl. *rack-r* ready, brave; fortis, impiger; Gl. Gunnlaug. S. Su.G. *reke*, *recke*, heros?

RACKEL-HANDIT, *adj.* Careless; rash, precipitate, S. corr. *rackless-handed*.

This is used in the same sense with *Rackless*, E. reckless. "One who does things without regarding whether they be good or bad, we call *rackless-handed*." Gl. Shirr.

RACKET, *s.* A dress frock; *cattouche*, or *cartouche*, an undress frock, Loth.

Su.G. *rocke*, A.S. *roce*, Alem. *rakk*, Germ. *roek*, Belg. *roch*, L.B. *rocc-us*, *roch-us*, Arm. *roket*, Fr. *rochet*, toga. Ihre traces E. *frock* to this source.

RACKET, *s.* A blow, a smart stroke, S.

"Scot. we use *Racket*; as, *He gave him a racket on the lug*, i. e. a box on the ear," Rudd. vo. *Rak*, 2.

Perhaps from the instrument with which balls are struck at tennis, called a *racket*, Fr. *raquette*. V. KETCHE-PILLARIS. Or, both may be from Isl. *rek-a*, *hreck-ia*, propellere; Belg. *rack-en*, to hit. Of *racket*, as used at tennis, Johns. says;—"whence perhaps all the other senses." But *racket*, common to S. and E., as denoting a bustle, or confused noise, caused by a multitude, seems rather allied to Su.G. *ragat-a* tumultuari, grassari. Hence, according to Ihre, Ital. *ragatta*, altercation, strife.

RACKLE, *s.* A chain, S.B.

Rakyl occurs in the same sense in an O.E. poem, published from Harl. MS. 78.

He dyght hym in a dyvell's garment; furth gan he goo;—
Rynnyng, roaryng, wyth his *rakyls* as devylls semid to doo.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 259.

Belg. *reeks*, O.E. *raktyne*, id.

RACKLESS, *adj.* Heedless, regardless, S. O.E.

"*Rackless* youth makes rueful age," S. Prov. "People who live too fast when they are young, will neither have a vigorous, nor a comfortable old age." Kelly, p. 284. V. RAK, *s.*

RACKLIGENCE, *s.* Chance, accident, S.B. It seems properly to signify carelessness, that inattention which subjects one to disagreeable accidents.

By rackligence she with my lassie met,
That wad be fain her company to get,
Wha in her daffery had run o'er the score.
Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

To RACUNNYS, *v. a.* To recognise in a juridical sense, to subject to a recognisance by an assise, in consequence of which execution is made on the whole property of the recognisee, either for debt, or for some crime.

His wncle may Schyr Ranald mak this band;
Gyff he will nocht *racunnyss* all his land
On to the tyme that he this werk haiff wrocht.
Wallace, iii. 276. MS.

Fr. *recognoitre*, L.B. *recognosc-ere*. V. Cowel, vo. *Recognisance*; Du Cange, vo. *Recognitio*.

RAD, RADE, RED, *adj.* Afraid; *red*, Clydes. *I'se rad*, I am afraid, Dumfr.

Bot sa *rad* wes Richard of Clar,
That he fled to the south countré.
Barbour, xv. 76. MS. Edit. 1620. *feared*.

The Bischop than began tretty to ma,
Thair lyffis to get, out off the land to ga.
Bot thai war *rad*, and durst nocht weill affy.
Wallace, vii. 1050. MS.

——I am rycht *rade*,
To behald your Hellynes, or my taill tell.
Houlate, i. 8. MS.

At the quhilk tre, quhen thay eschapit had
The stormes blast, and wallis made thaym *rad*,
Thareon thare offerandis wald thay affix and hing.—— *Doug. Virgil*, 440. 10.

Yit we maun haif sum help of Hope.
Quod Danger, I am *red*
His hastyness bred us mishap,
Quhen he is highlie horst.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 100.

Now I am *red* ye leave an hand.
—For he was *red* that young Sir Gryme
In his travel he should them tine.
Sir Egeir, p. 30. 31.

This word occurs in our old *Ywaine* and *Gawin*; but it was unknown to Ritson.

And if it so bytide this nyght,
That the in slepe dreche ani wight,
Or any dremis mak the *rad*,
Turn ogayn, and say I bad.
E. M. Rom. i. 21.

I have not met with this word, or one derived from it, in any O.E. work; unless *redde* should be thus expl. in the following passage.

The abbas be the honde hur toke,
And ladd her forthe, so seyth the boke,
She was *redd* for ronne.
Le Bone Florence, ibid. iii. 80.

Su.G. *rone* signifies a young boar. But the sense of this term is uncertain.

It is evidently an old participle. For the v., *I red*, is used both in the South and West of S. i. e. I am afraid.

Rudd. oddly deduces this, per aphaeresin, from *fraid, afraid*, or *dread*, in Spenser *drad*. The obvious origin is Su.G. *raed-as, radd-a*, to fear, Alem. *red-en*, id. Isl. *hraede* terreo; timeo. Hence Su.G. *raedd*, Dan. *raed, red*, afraid; *raedde* fear, *redde-lig* terrible, *ofraedd*, greatly affrighted, from *of* intensive, and *raedde*. From the last word the learned Ihre derives E. *afraid*. This, however, is perhaps more directly from Fr. *affray-er* to frighten; though the origin of the Fr. word is most probably Goth.

RADDOUR, *s.* Fear, timidity.

Off Wallace com the Scottis sic comfort tuk,
Quhen thai him saw, all *raddour* thai forsuk.
Wallace, x. 94. MS.

Mr. Pink. to the expl. of the term, adds, "rubor, pudor," Gl. S. P. R.; as if it were derived from the terms denoting *redness*. But it is evidently from the same origin with the adj. *Rad*. V. REDDOUR.

RADNESS, *s.* Fear, timidity.

Sa did this King, that Ik off reid;
And, for his wtrageouss manheid,
Confortyt his on sic maner,
That nane had *radness* quhar he wer.
Barbour, ix. 104. MS.

RAD, *s.* Counsel, advice. V. RED.

RADDMAN, *s.* A counsellor; a term formerly used in the Orkney islands. V. LAGRAETMAN.

RADDOWRE, *s.* Rigour, severity. Chaucer, *reddour*, violence.

Set hys will war to do sic
Almows, perchawns his successoure
Wald thame retrete wyth gret *raddowre*,
And dyspoyle thame halily.
Wyntown, vii. 6. 97.

Radure in Prynce is a gud thyng;
For but *radure* all governyng
Sall all tyme bot dispysyd be:
And quhare that men may *radure* se,
Thai sall drede to trespas, and swa
Pesybil a kyng his land may ma.
Thus *radure* dred than gert hym be.
Ibid. viii. 43. 115. &c. V. REDE, *adj.*

RADE, RAID, *s.* An invasion; properly, of the equestrian kind.

Schyr Andrew syne wyth stalwart hand
Made syndry *radis* in Ingland,
And brynt, and slewe, and dyde gret skath,
And rychid and stuffid his awyne bathe.
Wyntown, viii. 34. 34. V. also Wallace, viii. 1485.

"The conspirators, without regarding his tears or indignation, dismissed such of his followers as they suspected;—and though they treated him with great respect, guarded his person with the utmost care. This enterprise is usually called *the Raid of Ruthven*." Robertson's Hist. Scotl. p. 365. Ed. 1791.

O.E. *rode, road*, is used precisely in the same sense. "Whither make ye a *rode* to-day?" 1 Sam. xxvii. 10.

A.S. *rad, rade*, equitatio, iter equestre;—item, invasio, incursio,—an invasion,—*inrode* or irruption, Somner; from A.S. *rid-an* to ride, as Germ. *reite* id. from *reit-en; herireita*, a military invasion, from *her* an army and *reiten*. Ihre views Su.G. *rid*, Isl. *hrid*, an attack, a combat, as a cognate. Hence *skothrid*, a battle in which men fight with weapons;

griothrid, one in which they fight with stones. But it seems doubtful, if these terms be from the same root. The analogy of derivation from *reid-a* to ride, is lost in Isl. *hrid*. This also seems primarily to signify a storm.

RADE, RAID, *s.* A road for ships.

Now is it bot ane firth in the sey flude;
Ane *rade* vnsikkir for schip and ballingere.
Doug. Virgil, 39. 22.

——————On I stalk
From the port, my nauy left in the *raid*.
Ibid. 77. 52.

"Gif it happins, that—he quha is challenged payes his custome;—and his schippe is in the *radde*, they may pas away weill, and in peace." Burrow Lawes, c. 27. s. 2.

The word was used so late as the reign of Charles I. For in a charter granted by him to the city of Edinburgh, he gives "the port-customs, harbour, soil, and *raid* of Leith." Maitland's Hist. Edin. p. 264.

Fr. *rade*, Belg. *rede*, Su.G. *redd*, id. which Ihre derives from *red-a*, parare, because ships are there prepared for sailing. Rudd. after Skinner, perhaps more naturally, from the v. *ride*, as we say, *to ride at anchor;* and as the v. is used in the following passage:

Furth of the foreschip lete thay ankirris glide,
The nauy *rade* endland the schoris side.
Doug. Virgil, 198. 35.

It seems to have been a figure of considerable antiquity, to call a ship, a *rider of the main*.

The only difficulty I have as to this etymon, is that Isl. *brimreid* occurs in Hervar. S. c. 15. as denoting an aestuary or firth. V. Verel. Ind. vo. *Brimsamt*. But the learned writer, neither here, nor in his Notes on Hervar. S., gives any light as to the proper meaning of *reid* in this connexion.

RADE, *adv.* Rather.

To the thow thoucht I was not wort an prene,
And that I am ful *rade* on the bèsene,
And yit the lytil kyndnes that thow
To me hes had weil sal I quite it now.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 43.

i. e. Thou thoughtest that I was much rather dependent on thee. This is the same with *rathe*, used by Chaucer, *soon;* whence *rather*, sooner, the original sense of the E. comparative adv. V. RATH.

To RADOTE, *v. n.* To rave, particularly in sleep; Fr. *radot-er*.

Than softlie did I suoufe and sleep,—
Radoting, starnoting,
As wearie men will do.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 34.

To RADOUN, *v. n.* To return.

Sum wytt agayn to Wallace can *radoun;*
In hys awn mynd so rewllyt him resoun,
Sa for to do him thocht it no waslage.
Wallace, x. 413. MS.

Fr. *redoun-er*, to restore, to give back again.

RAE, WRAE, *s.* An inclosure for cattle, S.B.

Isl. *ra*, Su.G. *rae*, *wraa*, a corner, a landmark; Dan. *vraa*, id. also a hidingplace.

RAE, *s.* A roe. V. RA.

RAF. *In raf.*

He dede als so the wise
He gaf has he gan winne
In raf;
Of playe ar he wald blinne,
Sex haukes he gat and gaf.
Sir Tristrem, p. 24.

"Equivalent to *rathely* speedily, from *Rathinga* Sax. subito;" Gl. Tristr.

The word seems rather allied to Su.G. *rapp* citus, *rafsa* celeriter, from *rifwa* rapere.

RAFF, *s.* Plenty, abundance, S.B.

The Laird aye bade me deal a piece of bread:
And I thought aye ye wad break naithing aff,
I mind ye liked aye to see a *raff*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 95.

He'll bless your bouk whan far awa,—
And scaff and *raff* ye ay sall ha'.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 363.

Notwithstanding the change of the vowel, most probably from the same source with E. *rife*. Isl. *rijf-ur*, liberalis, whence *rijfd*, liberalitas. Su.G. *rif*, frequens, largus, A.S. *ryfe*, id.

RAFF, *s.* A flying shower; *skarrach*, *skift*, synon. Ang.

Allied perhaps, because of the impetuosity with which such showers are frequently attended, to Su.G. *rafs-a* celeriter auferre, a frequentative, says Ihre, from the v. *rifw-a* or *reff-a* rapere.

RAFFAN, *adj.* "Merry, roving, hearty," Gl. Rams.

Thy *raffan* rural rhyme sae rare,—
Sae gash and gay, gars fowk gae gare
To ha'e them by them.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 350.

Qu. *raving*, or allied to Isl. *raf-a*, vagari.

RAFFEL, *s.* Doe-skin.

Thair gluves wer of the *raffel* richt,
Thair schone wer of the straitis.
Chr. Kirk, st. 2.

From *ra*, *rae*, a roe, and *fell* a skin.

To RAG, *v. a.* To rally; also, to rate, to reproach; for it is applied to what is spoken in this way, whether in jest or in earnest, S.

The latter seems the original application; Isl. *raeg-a*, Alem. *ruag-en*, Germ. *rug-en*, Su.G. *roej-a*, to accuse. V. BULLIRAG.

To RAGGLE, *v. a.* 1. To ruffle, to tear the skin, S.

2. In architecture, to jagg, to make a groove in one stone for receiving another, S.

Most probably of the same family with E. *ragged*, a term applied to stones that are indented, or jagged.

RAGHMEREISLE, *adv.* In a state of confusion, higgledy-piggledy; a term used in some parts of Fife. But it seems merely local, and is now almost obsolete.

RAGMAN, RAGMENT, *s.* 1. A long piece of writing; sometimes used to denote a legal instrument, bond, or agreement.

——Swa thai consentyd than,
And mad a-pon this a *ragman*
With mony selys of Lordis, thare
That that tyme at this Trettè ware.
Wyntown, vi. 17. 26.

The Bruce and he completyt furth thar bandis,
Syn that samyn nycht thai sellyt with thar handis.
This *ragment* left the Bruce with Cumyn thar,
With King Eduuard haym in Ingland can far.
Wallace, x. 1149. MS.

2. A discourse, resembling a rhapsody, a loose declamation, a collection full of variety.

Of my bad wit perchance I thocht haue fenit
In ryme an *ragmen* twise als curiouse,
Bot not be twentye part sa sentencius.
Doug. Virgil, 8. 24.
With that he raucht me ane roll: to rede I begane,
The royetest ane *ragment* with mony ratt rime.
Ibid. 239. a, 53.

3. An account, especially one given in order to a judicial determination.

Yit to the judge thow sall give compt of all;
Ane raknyng rycht cumis of ane *ragment* small.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 55.

Ragman occurs in O.E. apparently as synon. with *breuet*, i. e. a brief, in the account given of a preacher and vender of Indulgences.

There preached a pardoner, as he a priest were,
Brought forth a bul with many bishops seales;
And said that himselfe might absoyle hem all
Of falsehode, of fasting and of vowes broken.
Lewde men leued him wel, and liked his wordes,
Commen up kneling, to kisse his bulles.
He bouched hem with his breuet, and blered her eies,
And raughte, with his *ragman*, both ringes & broches.
Thus thei giuen her gold, glotons to kepe.
P. Ploughman's Vision, A. 2, a. Ed. 1561.

Skinner derives *bouched* from Fr. *bouch-er*, obturare. But here it evidently signifies, hoodwinked, which is one of the senses of the Fr. word. V. *Bouscher*, Cotgr.

Rudd., with considerable plausibility, derives this term from Ital. *ragionamento*, a discourse, *ragionare*, to reason, from Lat. *ratiocinari*, *ratio*. But he is certainly mistaken in connecting this with the "famous *Ragman's Row*, or *Roll*," q. v.

It would appear, that the term *Rageman* anciently signified some office allied to that of a herald, or rather of a recorder.

Ther is non heraud hath half swich a rolle
Right as a *rageman* hath rekned hem newe.
Tombes vpon Tabernacles, tylde vpon lofte.
P. Ploughman's Crede.

This word may perhaps be derived from Teut. *reghe*, ordo, series; or Germ. *rache*, a cause, a narration, an explanation of any thing by its causes; also, in a forensic sense, a cause under litigation. A history, which related a series of events, was denominated, by the ancient Franks, *katatrahha*, and an historian, *katatrahhari*; from *katat*, res gesta, and *rachi*. Among the *Salii*, and *Ripuarii*, there were judges and assessors with the Counts, whose business it was to enquire into causes, and of consequence to protect the innocent, to whom the name of *Rachimburgii* was given; from *rache*, a cause, and *bergen*, to protect; Wachter, vo. *Rache*.

RAGMAN'S ROW, or ROLL, "a collection of those deeds by which the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England, A. 1296; and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of thirty-five pieces bound together, kept in the tower of London, and for the most part extant in Prynne's 3d vol. from p. 648. to 665." Rudd.

This learned writer views the phrase as having the same origin with *Ragmen*, *ragment*, a rhapsody, q. v. The editors of the Encycl. Britan. say that it is more rightly *Ragimund's* roll, so called from one Ragimund a legate in Scotland, who calling before him all the beneficed clergymen in that kingdom, caused them upon oath to give in the true value of their benefices; according to which they were afterwards taxed by the court of Rome; and that "this roll, among other records, being taken from the Scots by Edward I, was redelivered to them, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III."

But this derivation evidently rests on a misnomer. No legate of the name of *Ragimund* ever came into this country. The name of the legate referred to was *Bagimund*. In our old laws this assessment is called "the auld taxatioun of *Bagimont*," and "the auld taxatioun, as is contenit in the buik of *Bagimontis* taxt." Acts Ja. III. 1471. c. 54. Ed. 1566. c. 43. Murray. Ja. IV. 1493. c. 70. Ed. 1566. c. 39. Murray. V. Aw, *v.*

According to Spotswood, the lists taken at this time were afterwards called *Bagiment's Rolls*. "The same year," (1274) he says, "was one *Bagimund* a Legate directed hither, who calling before him all the beneficed persons within this kingdom, caused them upon their oath give up the worth and value of their benefices; according to which they were taxed. The table (commonly called *Bagiment's rolls*) served for the present collection, and was a rule in aftertimes for the prizes taken of those that came to sue for benefices in the court of Rome." Hist. p. 46.

This legate is called by Fordun, *Bajamondus*. Lib. x. c. 36. p. 122.

But although there had been a legate of the name of *Ragimund*, who had done what is here ascribed to him, still there would have been reason to doubt whether this was the origin of the phrase. For it appears to have been early used in England; and it is not probable that it would be adopted in the laws of that country, as a phrase of general use, merely from the circumstance of its having been given in Scotland to a particular roll. *Rageman* is defined by Spelman, "a statute concerning justices appointed by Edward I. and his council to make a circuit through England, and to hear and determine all complaints of injuries done for five years preceding Michaelmas in the fourth year of his reign;" Gl. vo. *Rageman*. V. also Cowel.

We find, indeed, the phrase "*Ragman's Roll*," used by E. writers, in particular reference to Scotland. Baker, in his Chronicle, says, that Edward III. surrendered, by his charter, all his title of sovereignty to the kingdom of Scotland, restored di-

vers deeds and instruments of their former homages and fealties, with the famous evidence called *Ragman's Roll*;" Fol. 127.

Otterbourne also speaks of the restitution of these deeds, and of "the letter which is called *Ragman*, with the seal of homage made to the noble king Edward I;" Chron. Angl. ap. Du Cange.

It does not appear, however, that we are therefore to conclude that the phrase originated from this deed. It seems to have been of general acceptation in E., as signifying those letters patent which were delivered by individuals into the hands of government, in which they confessed themselves guilty of treasonable acts, misprisions, or other crimes, and submitted themselves to the will of their sovereign. In the letters of Henry, A. 1399, *de Ragemannis comburendis*, Rymer, Tom. 8. p. 109, we have the following passage; Licet nuper, tempore D. Ricardi nuper regis Angliae—quamplurimi subditi—regni nostri Angliae per diversa scripta, cartas, sive literas patentes, vocata *Raggemans* sive Blank Chartres, sigillis eorundem subditorum separatim consignata et in cancellaria ipsius nuper regis postmodum missa, se reos et culpabiles de diversis proditionibus, ac misprisionibus et aliis malefactis, per ipsos contra ipsum nuper Regem et regaliam suam factis, fore cognoverint—ordinavimus, quod omnia singula scripta, cartae, seu literae, praedictae—comburantur et destruantur. Ap. Du Cange.

Thus we find that *Rageman* is expl. as denoting a statute which respected complaints of injuries, and also such letters as contained self-accusations of certain crimes committed against the State. It is probable, therefore, that the word, according to its original meaning, necessarily included the idea of accusation or crimination. This sense, indeed, even its structure seems to require. Isl. *raega* signifies, to accuse, to criminate; whence *raegd-r*, an accused person, *rogur* a calumny, *raege*, *raetr*, and *raekall*, an accuser. MoesG. *wrah-jan*, A.S. *wreg-an*, Alem. *ruag-en*, *ruog-en*, Germ. *rug-en*, Belg. *wroegh-en*, Su.G. *roj-a*, accusare. To this origin Junius traces E. *rogue*. A.S. *wregere*, as well as *wregend*, signifies an accuser. V. Wachter, vo. *Rugen*. According to Schilter, Alem. *ruagstab*, *ruogstab*, properly signifies letters of accusation, from *ruag-en* to accuse, and *stab*, A.S. *staef*, a letter.—Proprieque adeo *ruogstab* literas actoris ad judicem directas sive libellum accusatorium designat. It seems thus in some degree to correspond to the *Portcous-roll* of later times.

This etymon is not a little confirmed by the use of the term *Rageman*, in P. Ploughman, as applied to the Devil, in allusion perhaps to his being called "the accuser of the brethren," Rev. ii. 10.—When describing an allegorical tree, Langland says that when it was shaken, the devil gathered all the fruit both great and small: by which he seems to mean that he held even the saints in *Limbo Patrum*. Then Pierce is introduced as trying to hit him with an apple, that if possible he might make him quit his prey.

Adam, and Abraham, and Esay the prophete,
Sampson, Samuell, and Saynct John the Baptist,
Bare hem forth boldly, no body him let;
And made of holy men his horde, *in limbo inferni*.
There is darckenes, and drede, and the deuell mayster,
And Pyers of pure tene of that apple he caught
He hit oft at him, hit if it might,
Filius, by the Faders will and frenes of, *Spiritus Sancti*,
To go rob that *rageman* and reue the fruit from him,
And speke, *Spiritus Sanctus*, in Gabriels mouth.

Fol. 88, a.

It would appear, that the word had been sometimes used in Scotland as expressive of the strongest obligation. Thus in the account given in Fordun, of a conspiracy against David Bruce, it is said that the conspirators having formed their plan, lest any of them should flinch from it, Editae sunt *indenturae ragmannicae* hinc inde firmiter roboratae; or as it is expressed in the MS. of Coupar, Literae *ragmannicae* sigillis firmiter roboratae. Scotichron. L. xiv. c. 25.

RAGWEED, *s.* Ragwort, an herb, S. Senecio jacobaea, Linn.

Let warlocks grim, an' wither'd hags,
Tell how wi' you on *ragweed* nags,
They skim the muirs, an' dizzy crags,
Wi' wicked speed.

Burns, iii. 72.

This passage shews, that the vulgar still view ragwort as one of these herbs which have been subjected to magical influence; especially as being employed by witches as a steed in their nocturnal expeditions. It also confirms the explanation given of *Bunewand*, q. v.

To RAY, *v. a.* To array, to put in order of battle.

The rang in haist thai *rayit* sone agane.

Wallace, iv. 681. MS.

RAY, *s.* Military arrangement.

Rudly to *ray* thai ruschit thaim agayne,
Gret part off thaim wes men of mekill mayne.

Wallace, vii. 819. MS.

RAY, *s.*

Thir romanis ar bot ridlis, quod I, to that *ray*,
Lede, lere me ane vthir lessoun, this I'ne like.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, b. 9.

The meaning of this word is very uncertain. It is most probably, however, a term of reproach, corresponding to a variety of the same kind in this curious Prologue; and may be allied to Su.G. *ra*, genius, daemon; Isl. *raege*, id. *Raege watter*, mali genii; or to Isl. *raeg-a*, *raeg-ia*, Su.G. *roej-a*, accusare, q. an accuser.

Mr. Tooke, I find, views it as the same with *rogue*, *g* being softened to *y*; deducing it from A.S. *wrig-an*, to cover, to cloak. He quotes the term as used in P. Ploughman, Fol. 23. p. 2.

Than draue I me among drapers, my donet to lerne
To drawe the lyser a longe the lenger it semed.
Among the riche *rayes* I rendred a lesson.

To broche them with a packnedle and plitte togithers,
And put hem in a presse and pynned them therin.
V. Divers. Purley, ii. 228.

RAY, Ree, *adj.* "Rude, mad, wild. *To go ray*, to go mad; from Sax. *reth* ferox, saevus, infestus," Gl. Sibb. V. Ree.

RAYAYT, "terrified," Gl. Pink., "same with *rad*," Sibb.

But the passage referred to is the following.

Quhen Schir Aymer, and his menye
Hard how he *rayayt* the land,
And how that nane durst him withstand;
He wes in till his hart angry.
Barbour, viii. 127. Edit. 1620, *rioted*.

This is the proper term; *ryotyt* being that in the MS.

RAID, *s.* A hostile or predatory incursion, an inroad, S. V. Rade.

RAID, *s.* A road for ships. V. Rade.

RAYEN, Rayon, *s.* A term apparently used to denote the exhalations as seen to arise from the earth.

The subtile motty *rayens* light
At rifts they are in wonne;
The glansing thains, and vitre bright,
Resplends agains the sunne.
—— The *rayons* of the sunne we see
Diminish in their strenth.
Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 386. 390.

Fr. *rayon*, a ray or beam. *Thains* is perhaps allied in sense; A.S. *than*, madidus, humidus; *thacnian*, madescere.

Perhaps it may denote the gossamer.

RAIF, *part. pa.* Riven, rent.

My rauist spreit on that desert terribill,
Approchit near that uglie flude horribill—
With brayis bair, *raif* rochis like to fall.
Palice of Honour, i. 2.

Su.G. *rifw-a* to rive.

RAIF, *s.* Robbery, rapine.

"Persauand the grit solistnes of diuerse staitis in conquessing reches,——sum be raif and spulye, and sum be trason," &c. Compl. S. p. 264.

A.S. *reaf*, spolia; *reaf-ian*, to rob; Su.G. *rof*, from *rifw-a*, rapere; Isl. *rif*. V. Reife.

To RAIF, *v. n.* To rave, to be delirious.

Thair lyif is now in ieopordy, thay *raif*,
Full nere thare dede thay stand——
Doug. Virgil, 279. 36.

Belg. *rev-en*, Fr. *resv-er*.

To RAIK, Rake, Rayk, Reyke, *v. n.* 1. To range, to wander, to rove at large, S.

Full wele sufferit hir handis the tame dere;—
Ouer all the wodis wald he *raik* ilk day
And at euin tide return hame the strecht way.
Doug. Virgil, 224. 39.

The rankest theif of this regioun
Dar pertly compeir in sessioun,
And to the tolbuth sone ascend,
Syne with the lordis to *raik* and roun.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 162. st. 7.

Holde thi greyhounds in thi honde;
And cupull thi raches to a [tre];
And lat the dere *reyke* over the londe;
Ther is a herd in Holteby.
True Thomas, Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 31.

2. To walk with a long or quick step, to make great progress in walking, to move expeditiously, S.

—A lady, lufsom of lete, ledand a *knight*
Ho *raykes* up in a *res* bifor the rialle.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 1.

In this sense Rudd. expl. the following passage.

—Wide quhare all lous ouer feildes and the land
Pasturit thare hors *rakand* thame fast by.
Doug. Virgil, 187. 51.

But it seems rather to signify, *ranging*. The term, however, is frequently used in this sense, S. "*Raiking*, making much way.—*To raik home*, i. e. go home speedily," Rudd.

3. *To raik on raw*, "to go or march in order;" Rudd. This scarcely expresses the sense. It is certainly, to go side by side, q. in a *row*.

Accepitque manu, dextramque amplexus inhaesit,
Progressi subeunt luco. Virg.
And furth anone he hynt hym by the hand,
Ane wele lang quhile his rycht arme embrasand.
Syne furth togither *rakit* thay *on raw*,
The flude thay leif, and enteris in the schaw.
Doug. Virgil, 244. 39.

4. To be copious in discourse, to extend a conversation.

Than all thay leuche upon loft, with laiks full mirry;
And raucht the cop round about full of ryche wynis;
And *raiket* lang, or thay wald rest, with ryatus speiche.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 50.

V. the *s.* sense 5.

Su.G. *rek-a*, Isl. *reik-a*, to roam, to wander abroad, *reikun* travelling; *Vel til reika*, able to range. The second sense is correspondent to Su.G. *rak-a* to run, to go swiftly. In illustrating this *v.* Ihre refers to our S. term. Su.G. *rack-a*, Isl. *rakk-a*, to run hither and thither; *hrakningar*, cursitationes. Ir. *rach-a*, ire.

Raik, Rayk, Rake, *s.* 1. The extent of a course, walk, or journey, S. *A lang raik*, a long extent of way; also a long excursion; *a sheep raik*, a walk or pasture for sheep, S. also *cattle-raik*, q. v.

—— That land, thai oysyd all
The *Barys rayk* all tyme to call,
Wes gyvyn on that condytyowne
To fownd thare a relygyowne.
Wyntown, vii. 6. 104.

Cursum Apri beato Andreae contulit. Fordun. Lib. v. c. 36.

"A *sheep-raik*, and a *sheep-walk*, are synonymous." Bannatyne Poems, Note, p. 277.

2. A swift pace. Thus it is said of a horse, that takes a long step, or moves actively, that he has *a great raik of the road*, S.

Of well-drest footmen five or sax or more,
At a gueed *rake* were rinning on afore.
Ross's Helenore, p. 96.

The verbs mentioned above perhaps primarily imply the idea of extension; from Su.G. *raeck-a*, Isl. *reik-ia*, &c. extendere. What is *a lang raik*, but a great extent of ground? Or, *a great raik*, but the capacity of *reaching* far, as including a considerable space in each step? Ihre mentions Scot. *a long raik*, rendering it, longa viae *series*, longum iter. For he improperly traces it to Su.G. *raecka*, ordo, series.

3. The act of carrying from one place to another, whether by personal labour or otherwise, S.

He brings twa, thrie, &c. *raik a day*; applied to dung, coals, &c. in which carts and horses are employed, as equivalent to *draught*. It is also applied to the carriage of water in buckets. In this sense, *a raik*, S.A. is synon. with *a gang*, S.B. I need scarcely add, that both these terms primarily respect motion, or the extent of ground passed over.

Suppois that he, and his houshold, suld dé
For falt of fude; thairof thay gif no *rak*,
Bot our his heid his maling thay will tak.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 119.

4. A term used with respect to salmon-fishings; probably denoting the *extent* to which the boats are rowed, or of the fishing ground itself.

— Et specialiter salmonum piscarias super dicta aqua de Dee vulgo nuncupat. *lie raik* et *stellis*, midchingle, pott et fuirdis;——Chart. Jac. VI. 1617. State, Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 298.

5. It is transferred to discourse. *Tongue-raik*, elocution, flow of language, S.B. either as originally implying the idea of prolixity, i. e. extension in speaking, or of fluency, q. quick motion of the tongue. V. the *v.* sense 4.

RAIK, RAK, RACK, *s.* Care, account, reckoning. *Quhat raik?* what avails it? what account is to be made? what do I care for it? The phrase is still used in vulgar language, S.

Quhat raik of your prosperetie,
Gif ye want Sensualitie?
Lyndsay, *S. P. R.* ii. 31.

Flattry. I will ga counterfeite the freir.
Dissaitt. A freir! quhairto? thow cannot preiche.
Flatt. Quhat rak? bot I can flatter and fleiche:
Peraventur cum to that honour
To be the King's Confessour.
Ibid. p. 109.

The *Merss* sowld fynd me beiff and caill,
Quhat rack of breid?
Ibid. p. 180.

Thocht ane suld haif a broken back,
Haif he a Tailyior gude, *quhat-rak*,
Heill cover it richt craftely.
Dunbar, *Evergreen*, i. 255.

Rax seems to be used either as the pl., or instead of *raik is*.

Falsat, I wald we maid ane band;
Now quhill the King is sound sleipand,
Quhat rax to steill his box?
Lyndsay, *S. P. Repr.* p. 145.

Mr. Pinkerton renders *rak* fault. But it is certainly from A.S. *recce*, cura, O.E. *reck*. The *v.* is still used. Isl. *raegt*, cura; *raek-ia* curare, Verel.

RAIL, *s.* "A woman's jacket, or some such part of a woman's dress; called also a *collar-body*." Sibb. Gl.

This is mentioned by Rudd. as S.B. vo. *Ralis*, Belg. *rygluf*, a boddice stays; from *ryg-en* to lace, and *lyf* the body, q. *laced* close to the *body*.

To RAILL, *v. n.* To jest.

Let no man me esteme to *raill*,
Nor think that raschelie I report;
Thair theis were like wais garnist haill;
With gold cheins of that saming sort.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 12.

Fr. *raill-er*, id. whence E. *rally*; Teut. *rall-en*, Sw. *rall-a*, jocari.

RAILYEAR, *s.* A jester, a scoffer.

The *railyeare* rekkinis na wourdis, bot railis furth ranys,
Ful rude and ryot resouns bayth roundalis and ryme.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238. b. 21.

V. RANE.

RAIN GOOSE, the Red-throated Diver, Colymbus Septentrionalis, Linn. thus denominated, because its crying is thought to prognosticate rain. Shetl. Caithn.

"The birds are, eagles,—marrots or auks, kings fishers, *rain geese*, muir fowls, &c. P. Reay, Caithn. Statist. Acc. vii. 573.

"The *raingoose* of this place—in flying,—utters a howling or croaking noise, which the country people consider as an indication of rain, and from this circumstance, it has got the name which it bears, with the addition of *goose*, an appellation bestowed on almost every swimming bird in this country." Barry's Orkney, p. 304.

RAYNE, *s.* A continued repetition. V. RANE.

RAING, RANG, *s.* Row, line, S. V. RANG.

To RAING, *v. n.* 1. To rank up, to be arranged in a line, S.

To town-guard drum, of clangour clear,
Baith men and steeds are *raingit*.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 53.

2. To go successively in a line, to follow in succession. *The folk are raingin to the kirk*, S.B.

RAIP, *s.* 1. A rope, S.

Turnand quhelis thay set in by and by,
Under the feit of this ilk bysnyng jaip,
About the nek knyt mony bassin *raip*.
Doug. Virgil, 46. 38.

A Scottis sqwyare of gud fame,
Perrys of Curry cald be name,
Amang the *rapys* wes all to rent,
Of tha schyppys in a moment.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 197.

MoesG. *raip*, A.S. *rape*, Precop. Su.G. *rep*, Isl. O.Dan. *reip*, Belg. *reep*.

2. A measure of six ells in length, a rood; so called, as being measured by a *rope*, as *rood* is from the use of a *rod*, and *line* E. metaph. used for an inheritance.

"Ane rod, ane *raip*, ane lineall fall of measure, are all ane;—for ilk ane of them conteinis sex elnes in length, albeit ane rod is ane staffe, or *gade* of tymmer, quhairwith land is measured, in Latine *Pertica*. Ane *raip* is maid of towe, sik as hempe, or vther stuffe, and sa meikle lande, as in measuring, falles vnder the rod or *raip*, in length is called ane fall of measure, or ane lineall fall, because it is the measure of the line, and length allanerly." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Particata*.

It is a striking coincidence, that Su.G. *rep* also denotes a measure of length. Notat funem mensorium, vel certum spatium longitudinis; Ihre. The length seems to be lost among the inhabitants of Scandinavia. For Ihre mentions it as the conjecture of Du Cange, that it denoted a fathom, observing, however, that it must be larger; as, from the quotation referred to, the author mentions eighty-six *reep*, and *three ells*.

Su.G. *rep-a*, to measure by a line. It does not certainly appear, that A.S. *rap* has been used in this sense. The only circumstance that would seem to indicate this, is that E. *rape* denotes a portion of a county; the land of Sussex being divided into six *rapes* of this description. Somner derives the word from A.S. *rap*, a rope, q. meted out and divided by ropes; as of old were the fields and inheritances of *certain* nations." He refers to Kilian, vo. *Kavel*. Spelm., vo. *Rupa*, views it as a larger division of a country, equivalent to *Lathe*, including several *Hundreds*.

Measuring by line seems to have been the most ancient custom, as it was undoubtedly the most simple; Job xxxviii. 5. 2 Sam. viii. 2.

RAIR, *s.* A roar. V. RARE.

To RAISE, RAIZE, *v. a.* To madden, to inflame; applied to a horse of mettle, S.

He should been tight that daur't to *raize* thee,
Ance in a day.
Burns, iii. 141.

Rais'd, delirious, in a state of insanity, applied to man, S. It sometimes also signifies to provoke to violent passion; as Alem. *raiz-en*, irritare. Ihre mentions S. *rees* as signifying furor, and *res-en* furere. But these terms are used by Chaucer.

——He fill sodenlich into a wood *rese*,
—She sterith about this house in a wood *rese*.
Pardonere and Tapstere, 498.–548. Urry.

For ther nas knyght, ne squyer, in his fathir's house,——
That did, or seyd, eny thing Berinus to displese,
That he n'old spetously anoon oppon him *rese*.
Hist. Beryn, Urry, p. 601.

The Northern Etymologist traces these terms to Su.G. *ras-a*, Germ. *ras-en*, insanire. Su.G. *raseri*, furor.

RAISE-NET FISHING.

"The fourth method is called *raise-net fishing*.—It is so called from the lower part of the net rising and floating upon the water with the flowing tide, and setting down with the ebb. This is also called *lake-fishing*, from the nets being always set in lakes, or hollow parts of the tide-way, and never either in the channel of the river, or on the plain sand." P. Dornock, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. ii. 16. 17.

RAISS, RASSE, RASE, RACE, *s.* A strong current in the sea, S.

—Als gret stremys ar rynnand,
And als peralous, and mar,
Till our saile thaim into schipfair,
As is the *raiss* of Bretangye.——
Thai raysyt saile, and furth thai far,
And by the mole thai passyt yar,
And entryt sone in to the *rase*;
Quhar that the stremys sa sturdy was;
That wawys wyd, wycht brokand war,
Weltryt as hillys her and thar.
Barbour, iii. 687. 697. MS.

"Within three or four miles of the Irish shore, when the flood returns, there is a regular current which sets off strongly for the Mull of Galloway. It runs at the rate of seven knots an hour, and is so forcible, that when the wind opposes it, it exhibits, for a great way, the appearance of breakers. It is called *the Race of Strangers*, and is a very curious spectacle." P. Port-Patrick, Wigt. Statist. Acc. i. 40.

It seems to be a current of this kind, between Alderney and France, which is called *the Race of Alderney*. Edin. Even. Courant, p. 2. Sep. 14. 1805.

Su.G. *ras*, alveus amnis, ubi aqua decurrit, from *ras-a*, currere, praecipiti lapsu ferri; Isl. *watsraser*, torrentes; Teut. *raes*, aestuarium.

RAITH, REATH, *s.* The fourth part of a year, S.

— Fu soon as the jimp three *raiths* was gane,
The daintiest littleane bonny Jean fuish hame.
Ross's Helenore, p. 12.

——Little mair than half a *reath*,
Than, gin we a' be spared frae death
We'll gladly prie
Fresh noggans o' your reaming graith.——
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 47.

"Perhaps corr. of *feird* or *feirth*, fourth," Sibb. But it is more probably allied to Su.G. *ret*, Isl. *reitr*, any thing that is quadrangular; quadratum quodvis; *ruta*, Germ. *raute*, id. As this is applied only to space, some might prefer *rid*, Isl. *hrid*, spatium temporis.

RATH, *adj.* 1. Sudden, quick.

The Tuquheit gird to the Gowk, and gaif him a fall,
Raiff his taill fra his heid, with a *rathe* pleid.
Houlate, iii. 16. MS.

Thus the term ought to be read, instead of *rache* in the printed copy.

A.S. *rath*, *raethe*, *hraeth*, citò, are certainly to be viewed as originally the same with *hrad*, *hraed*, *hraeth*, celer, velox; and both as corresponding to Belg. *rad*, *radde*, *reede*, expeditus, rapidus, celer; Su.G. *rad*, citus, velox, whence *radt*, cito; Isl. *hradr*, *hrad-ur*, promtus.

"Mr. Tooke says; In English we have *Rath*, *Rather*, *Rathest*; which are simply the Anglo-Saxon *Rath*, *Rathor*, *Rathost*, celer, velox." But this acute writer does not seem to have observed, that *celer* is not the only sense of A.S. *rath*. *Hrath*, *hraed*, radically the same with *rath*, signify both *citus* and *promptus*, *paratus*, Lye; *hraedlice*, adv. quickly, readily, Somner; as, when used as an adj.,

it has the sense of, maturus. It is most probable that the signification, *prepared*, is the primary one; and that A.S. *rath*, *kraeth*, is the part. *raed*, *ge-raed*, from *ge-raed-ian*, parare, whence E. *ready*. Thus Teut. *reed*, in like manner, has both senses. *Reed*, *ghe-reed*, paratus, promtus; et, expeditus, celer, Kilian; from *reed-en*, *ghe-reed-en*, parare. Isl. *reid-a*, *rad-ast*, Su.G. *red-a*, parare, praeparare. Ihre, however, derives *red-a* from *rad* celer.

2. Ready, prepared. This seems at least the sense of the term in the following passage.

The princis tho, quhylk suld this peace making,
Turnis towart the bricht sonnys vprisyng,
Wyth the salt melder in thare handis *raith*.
Doug. Virgil, 413. 19.

RAITH, *adv.* Quickly, hastily.

His feris has this pray ressauit *raith*,
And to thare meit addressis it for to graith.
Doug. Virgil, 19. 31.

Rathe is used as an adv. by Chaucer, in the sense of soon, early.

What aileth you so *rathe* for to arise?
Shipmanne's Tale, ver. 13029.

It also signifies, speedily.

A.S. *rath*, *raethe*, *hraethe*, id. But although it occurs, in these forms, only as an adv., it seems to have been originally an adj. There are various proofs of this use both in O.E. and in provincial language. V. Diversions of Purley, i. 506–513., also in S.

E. *rath fruit*, i. e. early fruit, or what is soon ripe. *Rather* is the compar. of *rath*, and *rathest* the superl. The latter is used by Chaucer, *soonest*; and also by our Hume of Godscroft.

It occurs as signifying, first, soonest.

"King Robert in his flight, or retreat, divided his men into three companies, that went severall wayes, that so the enemie being uncertaine in what company he himself were, and not knowing which to pursue *rathest*, he might the better escape." Hist. Doug. p. 28.

He also uses it as signifying, *most readily*, i. e. most probably.

"He means *rathest* (as I think) George now Lord Hume, (for he is Lord ever after this) and Sir David of Wedderburn with his brothers," &c. Hist. Doug. p. 248.

RAIVEL, *s.* A rail, as *the raivel of a stair*, of a wooden bridge, &c. S. The tops of a cart are also called *raivels*, S.B.

To RAK, *v. a.* To reach, to attain.

To sum best sall cum best
That hap, Weil *rak* weil rins.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 68.

This is an old proverbial phrase signifying that "he runs well, who is successful in attaining the end he had in view." MoesG. *rak-jan*, A.S. *raecan*, Su.G. *raeck-a*, id. Heb. רקח, *rakah*, extendit.

To RAK, REK, *v. a.* To regard, to care for.

O haitful deith!———
To all pepill clyke and commoun ay
Thou haldis euin and beris the sceptre wand,
Eternally obseruand thy cunnand,
Quhilk grete and small doun thringis, and nane *rakkis*.
Doug. Virgil, 465. 1.

"What *raks* the feud, where the friendship dow not?" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 76.

From the same origin with E. *reck*; A.S. *rec-an*, Isl. *raek-ia*, Su.G. *rykt-a*, curare; MoesG. *rahnan*, aestimare.

RAK, *s.* Care, regard. V. RAIK.

RAK, RAWK, ROIK, ROOK, *s.* A thick mist or fog, a vapour. *Rak* seems confined to S.B.

———The day was dawing wele I knew;———
Persauyt the mornyng bla, wan and har,
Wyth cloudy gum and *rak* ouerquhelmyt the are.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 202. 26.

The rane and *roik* reft from vs sycht of heuin.
Ibid. 74. 12.

———The laithly odoure rais on hicht
From the fyre blesis, dirk as ony *roik*,
That to the ruflis toppis went the smoik.
Ibid. 432. 19.

"Scot. and Ang. Bor. *rack* or *rawk*, Rudd."

Isl. *rak-ur*, humidus, Verel.; *rakr*, subhumidus, udus, *rek-ia* irrigare, unde *rekia*, *raekia*, pluvia, pluvia irrigua, humor, G. Andr. p. 194. 197. He traces the Isl. terms to Heb. רוה, רוא, *râvah*, *riah*, rigatus, irrigatus, humectatus fuit. Teut. *roock*, vapor, Dan. Sax. *racu*, pluvia, unda, humor; Isl. *roka*, unda vento dispersa. We may perhaps also view Isl. *rok-r*, the twilight, and *rokv-a* (vesperascere), to draw towards evening, as allied; especially as we say that it is *a rooky day*, when the air is thick and the light of consequence feeble. We may add MoesG. *riquis*, darkness, *riquis-an*, to grow dark.

Rudd. thinks that *reek* has the same origin with *rak* and *roik*. The idea is extremely probable. For Teut. *roock* denotes smoke, as well as vapour. Although Isl. *reik-r*, fumus, be deduced from *rijk*, *riuk-a* fumare, it may be radically the same with *rek-ia* mentioned above. The Su.G. for smoke is *roek*, pron. *ruk*, as Gr. *υ*.; and A.S. *roec* is used in the same sense. Ihre observes, concerning the Su.G. term, that it denotes any thing which resembles darkness in *colour*, or otherwise.

Mr. Tooke, Divers. Purley, i. 390. justly censures Dr. Johns. for defining E. *rack*, "the clouds as they are driven by the wind." For some of the passages, which the Doctor himself has quoted, disown this interpretation. Mr. Tooke might justly have referred to one of these, as clearly contradicting the definition. It is from the learned Bacon.

"The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*, and are not perceived below, pass without noise."

The Doctor seems to have understood this passage, as if these words, "which we call the *rack*," were expletive of all the preceding part of the sentence. But they evidently refer only to "the clouds above." Thus, according to Bacon, the *rack* denotes the thin vapours in the higher region of the air, which may either be moved by the winds, or *stand still*.

But Mr. Tooke, although he has quoted all the passages in Doug. Virgil that seemed to bear on his explanation of the term, and corrected the reading in several passages that cannot be brought to apply

to it, (V. Wraith), has overlooked one material passage, in which the term is undoubtedly used in another sense, nearly allied to that adopted by Dr. Johns.

And trumpettis blast rasyt within the toun
Sic manere brute, as thocht men hard the soun
Of crannis crowping fleing in the are
With spedy fard in randoun here and thare;
As from the flude of Trace, hate Strymonye,
Under the dirk cloudis oft we se:
Thay fle the wedderis blast and *rak of wynd*,
Thare gladsum sownes followand thaym behynd.
P. 324. 36.

Mr. Tooke has quoted a passage from Shakspeare, which would seem to convey a similar idea.

Dazzle mine eyes, or doe I see three sunnes?
Three glorious sunnes, each one a perfect sunne,
Not seperated with the *racking* clouds,
But seuer'd in a pale cleare shining skye.
Third Part Henry 6.

Rak of wind certainly signifies the wind opening or *extending* the clouds. In the same sense they are said to be *racked*. *Rak*, S.B. denotes both the thin white clouds, which are scarcely visible, and their motion. *Rack of the weather*, A. Bor., "the track in which the clouds move;" Gl. Grose.

Isl. *rakin* conveys the same idea; ventus nubes serenans et *pellens*; G. Andr. But perhaps the origin is A.S. *recc-an*, Su.G. *raeck-a*, to extend. Isl. *rakin* may be from *rek-a* pellere, to drive.

RAK, Rawk, *s.* The rheum which distils from the eyes, during sleep, or when they are in any degree inflamed, S.B. *gar*, synon.

"We call—the viscous humor in sore eyes, or in one not well awak'd, a *rawk*. Hence the common expression among us, *Before ye have rauk'd your ene*, i. e. before ye be awak'd;" Rudd. vo. *Rak*, 1.

It seems, doubtful, however, if *rawk'd*, as a *v.*, does not rather signify, opened, q. *stretched*.

This is probably from the same source with the preceding, as having the general sense of *humour* or *moisture*. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *hrak* rejectaneum quid, from *hrek-ia*, *rek-a*, pellere, *reka ut*, ejicere; hence *rek*, Su.G. *wrak*, whatever is thrown out by the sea on the shore.

RAK, Rawk, *s.* The greenish scum which covers water in a state of stagnation, S.B.

"We call the moss that grows over spring-wells, when neglected,—a *rawk*;" Rudd. ubi sup. V. Rak, *s.* 3.

RAK, *s.* "A stroak, a blow," Rudd.

The stedis stakerit in the stour, for streking on stray.
The bernys bowit abak,
Sa woundir rude wes the *rak*.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 21.

It seems to be the word, as here used, which Mr. Pinkerton renders vengeance.

Thay met in mellé with ane felloun *rak*,
Quhill schaftis al to schudderis with ane crak.
Doug. Virgil, 386. 14.

——From the rutis he it lousit and rent
And tumblit doun fra thyne or he wald stent:
The large are did reirding with the rusche,
The brayis dynlit and all doun can dusche:
The riuer wox affrayit with the *rak*,
And demmyt with the rolkis ran abak.
Ibid. 249. 31.

Rudd. observes, that S. we more frequently use *racket*. But *rak*, I suspect, here signifies *shock*, as equivalent to *rusche*, v. 29. and included in *impetus*, the term used by Virg.

Thus it may be allied to Isl. *rek-a*, *hreck-ia*, propellere, quatere. Hence perhaps Su.G. *raak*, ruptura glaciei.

RAK-SAUCH, *s.* A reproachful term applied to Kennedy by Dunbar.

Filling of tauch, *Rak sauch*, cry Crauch, thou art owreset.
Evergreen, ii. 60.

Equivalent to S. *widdifow*; as being one who deserves to *rack*, or stretch, a *withy*, or twig of willow, the instrument of execution anciently used, i. e. to be hanged. V. Sauch, and Widdie.

RAKE.

"Tristrem, for thi sake,
For sothe wived hath he;
This wil the torn tow *rake*;
Of Breteyne douke schal he be."
Sir Tristrem, p. 175.

This is certainly an error, instead of——*torn to wrake*, i. e. turn or bring thee to wreck or ruin. The connexion evidently requires this sense; although the passage is rendered in Gl., "Matters will take this turn."

A.S. *wrace*, *wraec*, ultio; *To wraec sendan*, in ultionem mittere, Lye.

RAKE, *s.* A swift pace. V. Raik, *s.*

RAKYNG, *part. pr.*

Schir, I complaine of injure;
A resing storie of *rakyng* Mure
Hes mangillit my making, throw his malise.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 107.

Mr. Pinkerton views it as signifying, acting the part of a calumniator and sycophant, from Isl. *raekall*, delator. This is corr. from *rae-karl*. The *v.* is *raeg-a* accusare. It perhaps rather signifies, wandering, from the *v.* *Raik*, q. v.

RAKKET, *s.*

He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik;
Syne lokkes thame up, and takis a faik,
Betwixt his dowblett and his jackett,
And eites thame in the buith that smaik;
—— that he mort into ane *rakket*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 171. 172.

"Blow, box on the ear." L. Hailes. This does not correspond. It is an evil wish, either that the person might die in a hurry or bustle, as *racket* is used in this sense; or, it may denote a vile termination of life, from Fr. *raque*, filth, ordure, Teut. *rack-en*, purgare latrinas, *racker*, cloacarius.

RAKLESS, *adj.* Careless, rash, S. the same with E. *reckless*; A.S. *recceleas*.

Rakleslie, *adv.* Unwittingly.

—— Blind Lamech *rakleslie*
Did slay Cayn unhappelie.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 32.

To RALE, *v. n.* To spring, to gush forth, to flow.

——Lichtlie, as the happy goishalk, we se—
Thristand his tallouns so throw hir entrallis,
Quhil al the blude haboundantly furth *ralis*.
Doug. Virgil, 390. 43.

Junius derives *rayled*, as used by Chaucer in the same sense, from Isl. *ryll*, rivus tacitè labens; vo. *Rill*.

To RALEIFF, *v. n.*

Ye se the Scottis puttis feill to confusioun,
Wald ye wyth men agayn on him *raleiff*,
And mer thaim anys, I sall, quhill I may leiff,
Low you fer mar than ony othir knycht.
Wallace, x. 723. MS.

Him in MS. is certainly a mistake for *thaim*. *Raleiff* seems to signify *Rally*, as *relewyt* is elsewhere used, q. v.

RALIS, *s. pl.* Nets.

—— Quhen that he is betrappit fra hys feris,
Amyd the hunting *ralis* and the nettys,
Standis at the bay, and vp the birsis settis.
Doug. Virgil, 344. 45.

—— Fast to the yettis thringis
The chois gallandis, and huntmen thaym besyde,
With *ralis*, and with nettis strang and wyde.
Ibid. 104. 20.

It properly denotes nets of a close texture, retia *rara*, Virg.

Rudd. gives as the reason of the name, that, by means of these nets, the wild beasts are inclosed as with *rails*. I do not see any more probable etymon; unless we should suppose it derived from Franc. *rigil-on* custodire, praeservare, defendere; Schilter.

RALLION, *s.* Clattering, noise, S.B.

His shoon wi' tackets weel were shod,
Which made a fearfu' *rallion*.
Morison's Poems, p. 24.

RAMAGIECHAN, *s.* Expl. "a large raw-boned person, speaking and acting heedlessly," Ang.

To RAMBARRE, *v. a.* To stop, to restrain; also, to repulse; Fr. *rembarr-er*, id.

"They were quickly *rambarred*, and beaten back by those that had been left of purpose in the court by Morton." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 290.

To RAME, *v. n.* To shout, to cry aloud, to roar, S.B. *Reem*, to cry aloud, or bewail one's self, A. Bor.

Furth fleis sche wyth mony schout and cry,—
Takand nane hede, nor yit na maner schame,
Sa amang men to ryn, roup and *rame*.
Doug. Virgil, 293. 48.

Sche full vnhappy in the batell stede——
Hir mynd trublit, can to *rame* and cry;
Sche was the caus and wyte of al thys greif.
Ibid. 432. 38.

A.S. *hream-an* clamare, whence the E. *rame* or *ream*, "loud weeping," Rudd. We may add, Su.G. *raam-a*, Isl. *hrym-a*, boare, Germ. *ram-en*, *ramm-en*, clamorem edere quocunque modo, Alem. *ruom* clamor; Su.G. *rom*, Isl. *rom-ur*, clamor applaudentium; *rom-a*, Su.G. *be-roem-a*, applaudere, Germ. *ruhm-en*, *rum-en*, laudare; Franc. *ruom-an*, gloriari. Wachter refers to Gr. ἀρυομαι, lamentor, intense clamo.

RAME, *s.* A cry, especially when the same sound is reiterated. It is said of one, *He has ay ae rame*, when he continues to cry for the same thing, or to repeat the same sound, S. V. the *v.*

RAMYNG, *s.* A loud cry, a shout.

Tho Salius fillis al the court about
With loude *ramyngis*, and with many ane schout.
Doug. Virgil, 138. 55.

RAMEDE, *s.* Remedy; Fr. *remede*.

Bot God abowyn has send ws sum *ramede*.
Wallace, i. 178. MS.

RAMEL, *s.* V. RAMMEL.

RAMFEEZLED, *part. adj.* "Fatigued, exhausted, over-spent," S.

The tapetless *ramfeezl'd* hizzie,
She's saft at best, and something lazy.
Burns, iii. 243.

Teut. *ramme* vectis, a lever, and *futsel-en* agitare, factitare, q. exhausted in working with a lever? or shall we rather trace it to *ramme* aries?

RAMFORSIT, *part. pa.* Crammed, stuffed hard; q. *rammed* by *force*, a tautological phraseology.

His boss bellie, *ramforsit* with creisch and lie,
Will serve to be a gabion in neid;
His heid a bullat with pouldre far to flie.
Nicol Burne, Chron. S. P. iii. 455.

RAMGUNSHOCH, *adj.* Expl. rugged.

"What makes you so *ramgunshoch* to me, and I so corcuddoch?" S. Prov. "a jocose return to them who speak hastily to us, when we speak kindly to them." Kelly, p. 348.

Qu. Teut. *ram*, aries, and *goyen*, jactare cum impetu, quatere, batuere; q. to strike or butt like a ram? Isl. *gunnar*, aries pugnans.

RAMMASCHE, *adj.* Collected; Fr, *ramassé*.

"There eftir I herd the rumour of *rammasche* foulis ande of beystis that maid grite beir." Compl. S. p. 59.

RAMMEKINS, *s.* "A dish made of eggs, cheese, and crumbs of bread, mixed in the manner of a pudding;" Gl. Sibb.

It seems to be the same dish which the Fr. call *ramolles*; "past-meats fashioned like sausages, and made of the juyce of herbes, the yolkes of egges, cheese, and meale seasoned with salt, and boiled in water; when they are taken out of it, and served up hot;" Cotgr.

Kilian gives Flandr. *rammeken* as synon. with *roosteye*, *roosteyken*; panis escharites, panis supercraticula tostus, i. e. S. girdle-bannocks. It seems, however, to be the origin of the term.

RAMMEL, RAMEL, *s.* Small branches, shrubbery.

In tapestries ye micht persaue
Young *ramel*, wrocht like lawrell treis.
Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 1.

—— Full litill it wald delite,
To write of scroggis, brome, hadder or *rammell*.
Doug. Virgil, 271. 44.

Fr. *ramilles*, id. Lat. *ramul-us*, a little branch.

RAMMEL, *adj.* 1. Branchy; Fr. *ramillé*.

"There vas ane grene banc ful of *rammel* grene treis." Compl. S. p. 57.

2. Rank, applied to straw; *rammel strae*, straw that is strong and rank, S.B. q. branched out. A. Bor. *rammely*, tall, and rank; as beans; Gl. Grose.

RAMMEL, RAMBLE, *s.* Mixed or blended grain, S.

"Blanded bear, or *rammel*, as the country people here call it, is the produce of barley and common bear sown in a mixed state." P. Markinch, Fife, Statist. Acc. xii. 531.

—— "Many farmers in this and the neighbouring parishes, still prefer for seed a mixture of bear or big and barley, in different proportions, which they call *Ramble*." P. Crail, Fife, Statist. Acc. ix. 441.

Perhaps from Teut. *rammel-en* tumultuari, q. in a confused state, as being *blended*.

RAMMER, *s.* A ramrod, S.

To RAMMIS, *v. n.* To go about in a state approaching to frenzy; to be driven about under the impulse of any powerful appetite, S.B.

Thus one is said to *rammis about like a cat*, in allusion to a female cat seeking the male. One is also said to be *rammissing with hunger*.

Alem. *romisch pfaerd*, equus salax; Su.G. *roensk*, used in the same sense. O.Teut. *ramm-en*, salire, inire more arietum; from *ramme*, a ram, because of the liquorish disposition of this animal. Hence,

RAMMIST, *part. adj.* Furious, raging.

"The residew scyng thair capitaine and thair freindis slane, come with ane huge nowmer of stanis (becaus thay wantit thair swerdis) on the kyngis armyȝ as *rammist* and wod creaturis, to haue reuengit the slauchter of thair freindis." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 11.

To RAMORD, *v. n.* To feel remorse for. V. REMORD.

To RAMP, *v. n.* 1. To be rompish, S. as *ramp* is synon. with E. *romp*.

2. To rage: *rampand*, raging, Wallace.

The pepill beryt lik wyld bestis in that tyd,
Within the wallis *rampand* on athir sid,
Rewmyd in reuth, with mony grysly grayne.
Wallace, vii. 458. MS.

"And that the deuil is our ennymye Sanct Petir testifyis plainly, sayand thus: Brethir be sobir and walk, for your aduersarye the deuil, lyk ane *ramping* lyoun, gais about seikand quhome he may deuoire & swallye, to quhom do ye resist, being stark in your faith." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 133. a.

Chaucer uses *rampe* in the same sense.

Whan she cometh home she *rampeth* in my face,
And cryeth, False coward, wreke thy wif.
Monkes Prol. ver. 13910.

A.S. *rempend*, praeceps; Isl. *ramb-a*, superbire; Ital. *ramp-are*, to paw like a lion.

RAMP, *adj.* 1. Riotous, disorderly.

"It was urged for him, the confession proven was merely extrajudicial, and he was not presumed to be the aggressor, he being but a tradesman, and old, near the age of fifty, the other a gentleman, and young, and known to be *ramp*." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 2.

2. Vehement, violent, S.

When frank Miss John came first into the camp,
With his fierce flaming sword, none was so *ramp*;
He look'd like Mars, and vow'd that he would stand,
So long's there was a rebel in the land.
He rym'd, he sung, he jocund was and frolick,
Till Enoch Park gave master John the collick.
And so of all the troop there was not one,
That turn'd his tail so soon as frank Miss John.
Pennecuik's Poems, 1715. p. 27.

To RAMP, *v. n.* Milk is said to *ramp*, when, from some disease in the cow, it becomes ropy, and is drawn out into threads, like any glutinous substance, S.B.

Perhaps from Fr. *ramp-er*, to climb, because of the appearance the milk makes, when poured out. Or, as the vulgar view this as the effect of witchcraft, from O.Flandr. *ramp-en*, dira imprecari, from Teut. *ramp*, infortunium, malum; Kilian.

To RAMP, *v. a.* To trample; Gl. Sibb.

To RAMPAGE, *v. n.* To rage and storm, to prance about with fury, S.

Psewart *rampag'd* to see both man and horse
So sore rebuted, and put to the worse.
Hamiltoun's Wallace, p. 244.

Then he began the glancing heap to tell.
As soon's he miss'd it, he *rampaged* red wood,
And lap and danc'd, and was in unco mood.
Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

Perhaps from the same origin with *Ramp*, to be in a rage, q. v.

RAMPAR EEL, a lamprey, S. Petromyzon marinus, Linn.

"These spotted eels are called *rampar eels*. It is said, they will attack men, or even black cattle, when in the water." P. Johnston, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. iv. 217. N.

This is evidently a corr. of *lamprey*. It is also called *a nine-ee'd eel*. V. EEL.

RAM-RAIS, RAM-RACE, *s.* The act of running in a precipitous manner, with the head inclined downward, as if one meant to butt with it, S.

Sum haisty and vnwarly at the flicht
Slakis thare brydillis, spurrand in all thare mycht,
Can with ane *ram rais* to the portis dusche,
Like with thare hedis the hard barris to frusche.
Doug. Virgil, 397. 47.

This term, which is overlooked by Rudd., may have been formed from the name of the ram; as it literally expresses the sense of the word, *arieto*, used by Virg. from *aries*, id.; like Teut. *ramey-en*.

It is evident that Doug., in using this term, in the translation of *arieto*, has viewed it as derived from *ram*, aries. But it is doubtful, whether it may not be allied to Su.G. *ram*, Isl. *ramm-ur*, robustus. The Icelanders have a similar phrase, *Ham ramr*, violentia ac viribus Cyclopicis grassatus; from *ham-ast*, delirare, giganteo modo grassari. V. G. Andr. p. 105. *Ramleike*, cyclopicae vires.

RAMSH, *adj.* 1. Strong, robust. A woman of unusual strength, or masculine in her manners, is called *a ramsh queyn*, S.B.

Su.G. *ram*, Isl. *ramm-ur*, robust; also, deformed, quum qui robusti sunt, non semper formam delicatissimam habeant, Ihre.

As, however, the term sometimes implies the idea of salacious, it may be the same with E. *rammish*, used by Chaucer as signifying, "rank, like a *ram*;" Tyrwhitt. V. RAMMIS.

2. Harsh to the taste, S.B.

As animals, or vegetables, that have a strong growth, are generally unsavoury, it may, in this sense, be from the origin already mentioned. Accordingly *ram*, strong, is also rendered rank, olidus; *En ram lukt*, odor graveolens; Norw. *romms*, rank. Isl. *rammr*, however, signifies *bitter*; Fland. *wransch*, Belg. *rinsch*, sour.

RAM-STAM, *adj.* Forward, thoughtless; used also *adv.*, precipitately, headlong. *To come on ram-stam*, to advance without regard to the course one takes, or to any object in the way, S.

Nae ferly tho' ye do despise
The hairum-scairum, *ramstam* boys,
The rattlin squad.
Burns, iii. 91.

As this word conveys a similar idea to that of *ram-rais*, the first syllable may allude to the *ram*; or it may be from Su.G. *ram*, strong. The second may be formed, either, as in many cases, for the metrical alliteration; or from Su.G. *staemm-a*, tendere, cursum dirigere, q. to direct one's course, or rush forward like a *ram*; or to do it *forcibly*, like the action of a strong man. Isl. *stame*, careless, remiss, may have a superior claim; as denoting the carelessness, with which the force referred to, is exerted. V. RAM-RAIS.

RAMUKLOCH. *To sing ramukloch*, to cry, to change one's tune from mirth to sadness; synon. with *Bamullo*.

It hes bene sene, that wyse wemen,
Eftir thair husbands deid,
Hes gottin men,————
With ane grene sling, hes gart thame bring
The geir quhilk won wes be ane dring;
And syne gart all the bairnis sing
Ramukloch in thair bed.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 180. st. 9.

To RANCE, *v. a.* To prop with stakes, S.

Su.G. *raenn-a*, to place a stake behind a door, in order to keep it shut; Ihre, vo. *Ren*.

RANCE, *s.* 1. A prop, a wooden stake employed for the purpose of supporting a building, S.

2. The cross bar which joins the lower part of the frame of a chair together, Ang.

3. The fore-part of the roof of a bed, or the cornice of a wooden bed. *Fore-rance*, the slip of timber which secures the lids of a wooden bed, and forms a mortice for them, in which they run backwards and forwards, S.

Su.G. *ren*, a stake, C.B. *rhacin*, a pole.

RANDAN, *s.* V. RANDOUN.

RANDER, *s.* Order, strict conformity to rule, S.B.

The Squire ordain'd nae *rander* to be kept,
And rous'd him always best that lightest leapt:
Lest Nory, seeing dancing by a rule,
Should blush, as having never been at school.
Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

Perhaps from Isl. *raund*, Su.G. *rand*, margo, linea, pl. *rander*; q. to keep no determinate *line*, as a line is often the mark by which one is directed in any work or amusement.

RANDERS, *s. pl.* Idle rumours; also, idle conversation, S.

Fland. *rand-en*, delirare, ineptire, nugari; Kilian.

RANDY, RANDIE-BEGGAR, *s.* 1. A sturdy beggar; one who exacts alms by threatenings and abusive language, especially when there are none but females at home, S.

"Many *Randies* (sturdy vagrants) infest this country from the neighbouring towns and the Highlands." P. Kirkden, Statist. Acc. ii. 515.

I'm sure the chief of a' his kin
Was Rab the beggar *randy*.
Ritson's S. Poems, i. 183.

"The place is oppressed with gangs of gypsies, commonly called *Randy-beggars*, because there is nobody to take the smallest account of them." P. Eaglesham, Renfrews. Statist. Acc. ii. 124.

2. A scold, S.

This might appear at first view to be the primary sense. But it is certainly only a secondary one; although the more common use of the term in towns. It seems merely a general application, borrowed from the abusive language used by the vagrant tribes; in the same manner as S. *tinkler*, properly the name of a profession, has come to signify a scold, and also a sturdy mendicant, because of the rude manners and wandering life of tinkers.

A.S. *regn-theof*, dominans fur. But it seems properly to denote the spoiler of a kingdom. Su.G. *runtiuf* fur fugiens, one who steals and runs away. This might agree pretty well with the character of our vagrants. As, however, *randie-beggar* is exactly analogous to what our law calls *maisterful beggar* or sornare; the term may probably be traced to *ran*, which, in almost all the Goth. dialects, signifies the act of spoiling. If we shall suppose that the A.S. term *theof*, Su.G. *tiuf*, Germ. *dieb*, a thief, has been conjoined, the compound word would denote one who not only takes what is not his own, but does so forcibly; as resembling *Stouthrie*, q. v. It might easily be softened to *Randie*.

Some might prefer A.S. *rand-wiga*, clypeatus bellator, miles; because soldiers have too often acted as freebooters; or Gael. *ranntaich*, a songster, because *bairds*, when their consequence had declined, were classed with *maisterful beggars*, Acts Ja. VI. 1579. c. 74.

Randy is used as an adj. A. Bor.; "riotous, obstreperous, disorderly;" Grose's Prov. Gl.

RANDOUN, *s.* The swift course, flight, or motion of any thing.

It is used to denote the swift motion of a horse, a gallop.

Schyr Amer then, but mar abaid,
With all the folk he with him haid,

Ischyt in forcely to the fycht,
And raid in till a *randoun* rycht,
The strawcht way towart Meffen.
Barbour, ii. 311. MS.

It denotes the swift motion of birds.

And trumpettis blast rasyt within the toun
Sic manere brute, as thocht men hard the soun
Of crannis crowping fleing in the are,
With spedy fard in *randoun* here and thare.
Doug. Virgil, 324. 33.

Also, the flight of a javelin or arrow.

—— Bot throw his gardy sone
The grundin hede and bludy schaft are done,
Furth haldand the self *randoun* as it went.
Doug. Virgil, 327. 45.

Fr. *randon*, the swiftness or force of a violent stream. This is the primary sense, as found in the *v.* V. RANDONIT. Norm. Sax. *randun*, a *rennan* fluere, and *dun* deorsum; Franc. *rentdun*, a torrent, a cataract; Hickes' Thes. i. 232. *Rennun*, id. Schilter, vo. *Rinnan*. Hence E. *random*. *Randan* is used in a similar sense, S.B. A thing is said to come *at a randan*, when it comes by surprise.

RANDONIT, *pret. v.*

Apone that riche river, *randonit* full evin,
The side wallis war set, sad to the see.
Gawan and Gol. i. 20.

"Arranged," Gl. Pink. But it seems to signify, that the river ran down swiftly in a straight line, q. which *randonit*; Fr. *randonn-er*, id.

RANE, RAYNE, RAIN, REANE, *s.* 1. "Tedious idle talk;" Gl. Wynt.

Mater nane I worthy fand,
That tyl yhoure heryng were plesand.
In-tyl this tretys for to wryte:
Swa suld I dulle hale yhoure delyte,
And yhe sulde call it bot a *rane*,
Or that I had thame half ourtane,
Gyf I sulde tell thaim halyly,
As thai are in the Genalogy.
Wyntown, ii. 10. 25.

Rayne, viii. Prol. 24.

2. Some idle, unmeaning, or unintelligible language, especially of the rhythmical kind, frequently repeated; metrical jargon.

Sa come the *Ruke* with a rerde, and a *rane* roch,
A bard out of Irland with *Banochadee!*
Said, *Gluntow guk dynydrach hala mischty dock.*
Houlate, iii. 13. MS.

This is evidently meant to ridicule the profession of *Bards*.

The railyeare rekkinis na wourdis, bot ratlis furth *ranys*,
Ful rude and ryot resouns bayth roundalis and ryme.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238. b. 21.

At nicht is some gayne,——
This is our auld a *rayne*;——
I am maist wilsum of wane,
Within this warld wyde.
Maitland Poems, p. 198.

The author, in the first verse, seems to quote the beginning of some old song.

The word, as used by Wyntown, may admit of the same sense. *Rainie* still denotes any metrical jargon, or idle repetition, used by children, S.B. *tronie*, synon.

3. A frequent and irksome repetition of the same sound or cry.

I herd a peteous appeill, with a pure mane,
Sowlpit in sorrow, that sadly could say,
"Woes me wreche in this warld, wilsum of wane!"
With mair murnyng in mynd than I mene may;
Rowpit rewchfully rolk in a rud *rane*.
Houlate, i. 4. MS.

All the kye in the country they skared and chased,
That roaring they wood ran, and routed in a *rean*.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 21.

"You're like the gowk (cuckow), you have not a *rain* but one," S. Prov. applied to those who often repeat the same thing; Rudd.

He supposes it may be the same with *rame*, *m* being changed into *n*, or rather from Isl. *hryn* exclamo. The latter is certainly preferable. We may add *hrin* vociferatio.

But perhaps it is allied to MoesG. *runa*, consilium, Su.G. *runa*, incantatio, as those, who pretended to magical power, used a certain rhythmical sort of gibberish, which they frequently repeated. Germ. *raun*, a mystery, an incantation, A.S. *ge-ryne*, mysterium, C.B. *rhin*, id. Isl. *reyn-a eptir*, to inquire after things secret, is traced to *runir*, literae; Landnam. Gl. Gael. *rann* denotes a song, a genealogy; *rannach*, a songster; *ranaighe*, a romancer, a story-teller; Shaw. It is a singular coincidence, that Heb. רנה, *ranah*, signifies sonuit, רנן, *ranan*, cecinit, clamavit; רנה, *ranah*, clamor, cantus, and רן, *ron*, also, a song.

It seems to be radically the same word that Warton refers to, as used in a MS. in the Harleian Coll.

—— Herkne to my *ron*.
Hist. P. i. 32.

To RANE, *v. a.* To cry the same thing over and over.

Grete routis did assemble thidder in hy,
And roupit efter battell earnestfully;
The detestabyl weris euer in ane
Agane the fatis all they cry and *rane*.
Doug. Virgil, 228. 17.

RANEGALD, *adj.* Acting the part of a *renegado*.

Rawmond rebald, and *ranegald* rehator,
My lynage and forbeirs war evir leil.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 68.

Renegate, Edit. 1508.

RANG, RAING, *s.* A row, a rank, S. *A raing of soldiers*, a file, S.B.

Fr. *rang*, id. Sw. *rang*, C.B. *rhenge*, ordo, series.

RANG, *pret.* Reigned, S.

Thou *rang* in rest, and holilie thou held
Thy vowed word, and when th' invious wold
True vertue wrong, thy power thairs repeld.
Garden's Theatre, p. 2.

V. RING, *v.*

RANGALE, RANGALD, RINGALD, RANGAT, *s.* 1. The rabble. This is the primary and most ancient sense.

On this wyss him ordanys he.
And syne assemblit his mengne,
That war vi hunder fechtand men,
But *rangale*, that was with him then,
That war as fele as thai, or ma.
Barbour, viii. 198. MS.

Sibb. is mistaken when he renders "of smal *rangale*," Barbour, *of low rank*. It literally signifies, the low rabble.

For thai war on the lest party
Ane hundreth armyd jolyly
Of Knychtis and Sqwyeris, bot *Rangale*.
Wyntown, viii. 36. 35.

2. A crowd, a multitude, a mob, S.B.

His son and eik the prophetes Sibylla,
Amyddis of that sorte flokkis to the bra,
And grete routis with *rangald* in ledis he.
Doug. Virgil, 192. 10.

—— Syne all the *ringald* persewis
With grunden arrowis, amang the thik wod bewis.
Ibid. 18. 54. V. REPAIR.

This properly denotes a crowd composed of the vulgar.

A *rangel* o' the common fouk
In bourachs a' stood roun'.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

3. Anarchy, disorder.

Gud rewl is banist our the bordour,
And *rangat* rings, bot ony ordour,
With reird of rebalds, and of swane.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 116.

Here the word is metonymically used, the cause being put for the effect; as anarchy and tumult are the consequences of the rabble, or *swains*, getting uppermost.

Rudd. mentions *ran* and *gild*, sodalitium, q. the running together or concourse of people. *Ran*, spoliatio, would have been more natural; q. a society for spoil. As the word is sometimes written *ringald*, he also mentions *ring*, because such crowds stand in a ring or circle. He might rather have referred to Su.G. *ring*, as signifying a circle of men, especially of those convened for judging in public concerns. Our ancestors, says the learned Ihre, held their public conventions in the open air, and a circle was formed, generally marked out by stones, where the judges and their assessors had their stations, within which the litigants, or those who consulted about public affairs, were admitted. Hence the phrase, *A thing oc a ring*, i. e. in the judgment and circle.

It would be stretching etymology too far, to suppose that this term had any connexion with Franc. *rungall*, L.B. *roncalia*, concilium, curia Gallorum. V. Jun. Goth. Gl. vo. *Runa*. Wachter, however, renders *Galle* convocatio.

But I have met with nothing that can be viewed as a satisfactory etymon of our term.

RANGE, *s.* 1. A company of hunters.

Quhen that the *range* and the fade on brede
Dynnys throw the grauis, serchcing the woddis wyd,——
I sall apoun thame ane myrk schoure doun skale.
Doug. Virgil, 103. 49.

2. The advanced body of an army, which makes an attack, as distinguished from the *staill*, or main body.

The ost thai delt in diuerss part that tyde.
Schyr Garrat Herroun in the staill can abide.
Schyr Jhon Butler the *range* he tuk him till,
With thre hundir quhilk war of hardy will;
In to the woode apon Wallace thai yeid.
Wallace, v. 33. MS.

Fr. *rang*, *rangée*, a rank, row, file. V. RANG.

RANGEL, *s.* A crowd. V. RANGALL.

RANK, *adj.* 1. Strong; used to denote bodily strength.

"In the mene tyme certane wycht and *rank* men tuke hym be the myddill." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 6. Viribus validiores, Boeth.

2. Harsh; applied to the voice, in the sense of hoarse.

—— Nane vther wise than as sum tyme we knaw
The flicht of birdis fordynnys the thik schaw;
Or than the *rank* vocit swannys in ane rabil,
Soundand and souchand with nois lamentabill.
Doug. Virgil, 379. 33.

q. harsh to the ear. Both seem to be oblique senses of the E. word.

RANNOK FLOOK, a species of flounder. Sibb. Fife, p. 120.

Can this be an *erratum* for *Bannock Flook*, the name given in Ang. to that species which is reckoned the true Turbot?

RANSOUNE, RANSOWN, *s.* Ransom.

Fortrace thai wan, and small castellis kest doun,
With aspir wappynnys payit thair *ransoune*.
Wallace, viii. 522. MS.

It is common in O.E.

——Som gaf *ransoun* after ther trespas.
R. Brunne, p. 329.

Fr. *ranson*, id. Loccenius, speaking of the redemption of captives, mentions the word *ranson* as comp. of *ran*, rapine, and *son-a*, to appease or redeem. Illud pretium redemptionis vulgò *Ranson* vel *Ransun* veteri voce Gotho-Teutonica appellatur, a *raun* vel *ran* rapina, et *sona* vel *suna*, pacare vel placare, aut redimere. Sic in Legibus Gulielmi Regis Angliae, cap. lxii. *Ran* dicunt apertam rapinam; et in Lege Salica, cap. lxiv. *Charaena*, quasi *abacti* pecoris raptus, ut *Gartiuf* Sueticè *abigeus*. Est ergo *Ranson*, vel *Ransun*, idem quod compositionis aut redemptionis pretium pro rapto vel abrepto captivo. Antiq. Sueo-Goth. p. 133. V. also *Ran*, *Ranzion*, Wachter.

To RANTER, *v. a.* 1. To sow a seam across so nicely that it is not perceived, S. Fr. *rentraire*, id.

2. To darn in a coarse manner, Ang.

RANTY-TANTY, *s.*

With crowdy mowdy they fed me,
Lang-kail and *ranty-tanty*.
Ritson's S. Poems, i. 182.

RANTLE-TREE, RAN-TREE, *s.* 1. The crook-tree, or that beam which extends from the fore to the back part of a chimney, on which the crook is suspended, S.

"I—clam out at the t'ither door o' the coach, as gin I had been gaen out at the lum o' a house that wanted baith crook an' *rantle-tree*." Journal from London, p. 4.

It is not the *roof-tree*, as Sibb. conjectures, but much lower. Qu. Sw. *rundel*, a round building, from the circular form of the chimney in many cottages?

Ran-tree, Fife; *Roost-tree*, Aberd. id.

"*Rannel-tree*, cross-beam in a chimney, on which the crook hangs; sometimes called *Rannebauk*; North." Grose's Prov. Gl.

2. "The end of a rafter or beam," Shirr. Gl.

According to this definition, it may rather be from Isl. *raund*, Su.G. *rand*, extremity, and *tilia*, A.S. *thil*, a board, a plank, a joist. It is not improbable, that anciently it was a continuation, or the extremity, of the roof-tree; especially as Su.G. *roeste*, which seems to enter into the composition of the synon. term, *roost-tree*, denotes the upper part of a building which sustains the roof, the gable-end.

RANTREE, *s.* The mountain-ash. V. ROUNTREE.

RAP, RAPE, *s.* A rope. V. RAIP.

To RAP, *v. n.* To drop or fall in quick succession. Thus, tears are said to *come rapping down*, when there is a flood of them, S.

It seems questionable if this be not the sense of the *v.* as used by Doug., where Rudd. renders it, *raps, beats.*

Als fast as rane schoure *rappis* on the thak,
So thik with strakis this campioun maist strang
With athir hand fele syis at Dares dang.
Virgil, 143. 12.

Now, by this time the tears were *rapping* down,
Upon her milk-white breast, aneth her gown.
Ross's Helenore, p. 70.

Su.G. *rap-a* praeceps ruo, procido; Isl. id. *hrap-arliga*, praecipitanter.

RAP, *s.* 1. A cheat, an impostor, S.

2. A counterfeit coin; *a mere rap*, S.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *rapp-a*, vi ad se protrahere; or Isl. *hroop*, a term applied to very coarse cloth; Lanificium grossum, et crassa fila; G. Andr. p. 124.

RAP, *s.* *In a rap*, in a moment, immediately, S. Su.G. *rapp*, Belg. *rap*, quick, sudden. Hence,

To RAP aff a thing, to do it expeditiously, Loth.

Rape, O.E. occurs as a *v.*, signifying "to hie, to hasten."

The folk that ascaped on Malcolme side,
To Scotland tham *raped*, & puplised it fulle wide. *R. Brunne*, p. 90.

To RAP *forth*, or *out*, *v. a.* To throw out with noise and vehemence, S.

The brokin skyis *rappis* furth thunderis leuin.
Doug. Virgil, 74. 13.

In a similar sense it is said, *He rappit out a volley of oaths*, S.

This may be also from Su.G. *rapp* citus, velox.

RAPE, *adv.* Quickly, hastily.

Then *Will* as angrie as an ape,
Ran ramping sweiring rude and *rape*
Saw he none uther schift.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 64.

Chaucer uses *rape*, id. V. RAP, s. 3.

RAPEGYRNE, *s.* The name anciently given to the little figure made of the last handful of grain cut on the harvest field, now called the *Maiden*.

Statuit etiam primipilum unum reliquos praecedentem, in palo autumnalem nymphulam, quam *Rapegyrne* vulgus soleat appellare, ad altum gerentem, et ante cameram regis de lecto surgentis classicum subito fecit insonari, &c. Fordun. Scotichron. ii. 418.

Reaps, A. Bor. denotes "parcels of corn laid by the reapers to be gathered into sheaves by the binders;" Gl. Grose. V. RIP.

It might be deduced from A.S. *raep-an*, to lead captive, and *girn-an*, to strive, q. to strive to carry off the prize; as the gaining of the Maiden is generally the result of a contest among the reapers. This handful of corn, as well as the feast at the end of harvest, is called the *Kirn*. A.S. *rip*, however, signifies *harvest*, and *ripa*, *ripe*, a handful of corn, *hripe-man*, a reaper; Su.G. *repa*, MoesG. *raupjan*, to pluck, applied to ears of corn, Mark ii. 23. The last syllable may have originally been *kirn*, or of the same meaning. But I can find nothing certain as to the etymon of this word.

A superstitious idea is attached to the winning of the *Maiden*. If got by a young person, it is considered as a happy omen, that he or she shall be married before another harvest. For this reason perhaps, as well as because it is viewed as a sort of triumphal badge, there is a strife among the reapers as to the gaining of it. Various stratagems are employed for this purpose. A handful of corn is often left by one uncut, and covered with a little earth to conceal it from the other reapers, till such time as all the rest of the field is cut down. The person who is most cool generally obtains the prize, waiting till the other competitors have exhibited their pretensions, and then calling them back to the handful which had been concealed. V. MAIDEN.

RAPLACH, RAPLACK, RAPLOCK, REPLOCH, *s.* "Coarse woollen cloth, made from the worst kind of wool, homespun, and not dyed," Sibb. Gl. S.

Hence *rapplack gray*, *reploch gray*.

The udir cow he cleikis away,
With hir peur coit of *rapplack gray*.
Lyndsay, *S.P.R.* ii. 168.

Thair * * * clais, quhilk wes of *reploch gray*,
The vicar gart his clark cleik thame away.
Ibid. p. 65.

Sibb. observes, concerning Su.G. *rapp*, Indicat colorem qui inter flavum et caesium medius est, Lat. *ravus*. But the colour does not correspond. Perhaps rather from *lock* cirrus, and *rep-a* vellere, q. the *lock* of wool, as *plucked* from the animal, without any selection. Hence,

RAPLOCH, *adj.* Coarse.

The Muse, poor hizzie!
Tho' rough an' *raploch* be her measure,
She's seldom lazy.
Burns, iii. 376.

To RAPPLE *up*, *v. a.* To do work in a hurried and imperfect manner. One who spins fast and coarse, is said to *rapple up* the lint, S.B. This is probably a dimin. from Rap *aff*, *v.* q. v.

To RARE, Rair, *v. n.* To roar.
——Be the noyis, and the cry
Of men, that slayne and stekyd ware,
That thai herd heyly cry and *rare*,
Thai wyst, thare fays war by thame past.
Wyntown, viii. 26. 124.
Vnder thy feit the erd *rair* and trymbil
Thou moist se throw hir incantatioun.
Doug. Virgil, 117. 15.

A.S. *rar-an*, Belg. *reer-en.*

Rare, Rair, *s.* 1. A roar, a cry.
Than with ane *rair* the eirth sall ryue,
And swallow them baith man & wyue:
Than sall those creatures forlorne
Warie the hour that thay war borne.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 173.

2. A loud report of any kind; as, a violent eructation, S.

To RAS, *v. a.* To raise.
The Kyng of Frawns set hym to *ras*
And set a sege befor Calays.
Wyntown, viii. 40. 3.

To RASCH, *v. a.* To dash, to beat; to drive or throw with violence; synon. *dusch.*

"Suddanly rais ane north wynd, & *raschit* all thair schippis sa violently on the see bankis and sandis, that few of thaym eschapit." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 14. *Illisa* ad scopulos classe, Boeth.

The lion, wounded by a shaft sticking in his breast, is described as
——Begynnyng to rais his sterne mude,
Reiosit of the batal, feirs, and wod
Unabasitlie *raschand* the schaft in sounder.
Doug. Virgil, 405. 35. *Frangit*, Virg.
The thrid with full gret hy with this
Rycht till the bra syd he yeid,
And stert be hynd hym on hys sted:
—And syne hyme that behynd hym wass,
All magre his will him gan he *rass*
Era be hynd hym, thocht he had sworn,
He laid hym ewyn hym beforn.
Barbour, iii. 134. MS.

i. e. he dashed, or violently threw down, the man before him, who had leaped on behind him on his horse.

Race is used in the same sense by Henry the Minstrel. V. Race.

"Than the bel veddir for blythtnes bleyttit rycht fast, and the rammis *raschit* there heydis to gyddir." Compl. S. p. 103.

Rudd. views the word as formed from the sound, in which he is followed by Sibb. With far greater propriety Lye derives *raschand*, as used by Doug., corresponding to *frangit*, Virg., from Isl. *rask-a*, frangere, perdere, corrumpere; Add. Jun. Etym. To this Germ. *reiss-en*, rumpere, is undoubtedly allied; *riss*, ruptura. As, however, *rasch* admits of a more general sense, it may perhaps be viewed as an active use of Su.G. *ras-a*, praecipiti lapsu ferri. Isl. *ras*, precipitancy in words, counsels, or actions.

Rasch, Rasche, *s.* 1. Dash, collision.
Sa felloun sound or clap made this grete clasche,
That of his huge wecht, fell with ane *rasche*,
The erd dynlit, and al the cleté schuke,
So large feild his gousty body tuke.
Doug. Virgil, 305. 9.

2. Used to denote the clashing of arms.
Nane vthir wise Enee the Troyane here
And Daunus son Turnus samyn in fere
Hurllis togiddir with thare scheildis strang,
That for grete *raschis* al the heuinnis rang.
Ibid. 438. 12. *Fragor*, Virg.

Rasch is still used for a sudden fall, Loth.

A.S. *hraes*, impetus. As the *s.* implies the idea of noise, perhaps Germ. *rausch-en* stridere, crepitare, is allied.

To RASCH, Rashe, *v. n.* To make any forcible exertion, to rush, S.A.

"Incontinent rais ane terribyll clamour amang the Britonis fast *raschand* to harnes to resist this haisty affray." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 8. b.

"I am maid ane slaue of my body to ryn and *rashe* in arrage & carraige." Compl. S. p. 193.

"Young men—haue health, habilitie & strength of body to run and ride, *rash* here and there," &c. Rollocke on the Passion, p. 517.

"*To rashe through a darg*, to perform a day's work hastily," Gl. Compl.

This is deduced from "Fr. *arracher*, Teut. *erhaschen*;" ibid. But it is evidently synon. with A.S. *raes-an*, to rush, and may be viewed as of the same stock with Su.G. *rasa* mentioned above, which also signifies to run, to make haste; *rask*, Belg. *ras*, quick, expeditious.

RASCH, Rash, *adj.* Agile, active. *A rasch carle*, a man vigorous beyond his years, Loth. Tweedd.

This and the E. word are both from Su.G. *rask*, celer, promtus; praeceps. But ours has the primary sense of the Goth. term, whereas the E. adj. retains only its oblique signification. V. Ihre in vo. Isl. *hress*, vegetus, robustus; Ol. Lex. Run. *Raskinn*, virilis, et vegetae aetatis, is probably from the same root.

RASCH, Rash, *s.* A rush, S.

"Than the scheiphyrdis vyuis cuttit *raschis* and seggis, and gadrit mony fragrant grene meduart." Compl. S. p. 65.

Lyndsay uses a very expressive emblem of security, of a proverbial kind, in which this term occurs.
Johne vponland bene ful blyith I trow,
Becaus the *rasche* bus keipis his kow.
Warkis, 1592, p. 272.

A.S. *resc*, juncus; MoesG. *raus* arundo.

Raschen, Rashen, *adj.* Made of rushes; as, *a raschen cap*, a cap of rushes, a *raschen* sword, &c. S.B.

"The straw brechem is now supplanted by the leather collar, the *rashen* theats by the iron traces." P. Alvah, Banffs. Statist. Acc. iv. 393.

Rashy, *adj.* Covered with rushes, S.

I mind it well, when thou could'st hardly gang,
Or lisp out words, I choos'd thee frae the thrang
Of a' the bairns, and led thee by the hand,
Aft to the tansy know or *rashy* strand.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 104.

To RASE *out*, *v. a.* To pull, to pluck.

Tak thir dartis, and sone out of my case
That ilk reuengeable arrow thou *out rase*.
Doug. Virgil, 385. 10.

Rudd. deduces it from Fr. *arrach-er*, id. But it has more immediate affinity to Germ. *reiss-en* trahere, rapere, Alem. *raz-en*. As it implies the idea of celerity, it may be traced to Isl. *ras*, Su.G. *rask*, celer, manu promtus.

RASIT, *part. pa.* Abashed, confounded, thrown into confusion.

Than Schir Gawyne the gay, gude and gracius,
—Melis of the message to Schir Golagrus,
(Before the riale on raw the renk was noght *rasit*.)
Gawan and Gol. ii. 7.

I. e. "He was not abashed before the nobles that formed a line."

This word, which is not in Mr. Pinkerton's Gl., may be from A.S. *reas-an*, to beat down violently; Su.G. *ras-a*, Isl. *hras-a*, to fall; q. *cast down*, as radically the same with the *v. Rasch*, q. v. Verel. renders Isl. *rask-a* disturbare.

RASPS, *s. pl.* Raspberries, S. A. Bor.

RASSE, *s.* A strong current. V. RAISS.

RAT, *s.* 1. A scratch; as, *a rat with a prein*, a scratch with a pin, S.

2. Metaph. a wrinkle.

Alecto hir thrawin vissage did away,
—And hir in schape transformyt of ane trat,
Hir forrett skorit with runkillis and mony *rat*.
Doug. Virgil, 221. 35.

3. The track of a wheel in a road; *cart-rat*, S.B. *rut*, E.

Teut. *reete*, *rete*, *rijte*, rima, incisura, ruptura; canalis; *rijt-en* findere, rumpere, lacerare. In sense 3. it might seem allied to Su.G. *ratta*, a path. But perhaps the root is *rad*, a line.

To RAT, RATT, *v. a.* 1. To scratch, S.

2. "To make deep draughts, scores or impressions, as of any sharp thing dragged along the ground," S. Rudd. V. the *s.*

RAT, *s.* A wart on any part of the body, S. more properly *wrat*, q. v.

RATCH, *s.* Apparently the lock of a musket.

Some had guns with rousty *ratches*,
Some had fiery peats for matches.
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. 1. p. 6.

RATCHEL, *s.* A hard rocky crust below the soil, S. synon. *pan*, *till*.

Fr. *rochaille*, rocks, rockiness.

RATH, *adj.* and *adv.* Quick; quickly. V. RAITH.

RATH, *adj.* Strange, savage in appearance; a term applied to the owl when decked in borrowed feathers.

Than rewit thir ryallis of thaf *rath* man,
Bayth Spirituale and Temporale, that kennit the cas.
Houlate, iii. 18. MS.

Erroneously printed *rach*.

A.S. *rethe*, "savage, fell, rudē," Somner.

RATIHABITION, *s.* Confirmation; a forensic term, used in the form of Lawborrows.

L.B. *ratihabitio*, confirmatio; *ratihabere*, pro *ratum habere*, confirmare; Du Cange.

RATT, RATTE, *s.* A line, a file of soldiers.

"I advanced myself, where there stood a number of gentlemen on horseback, where I found five *ratt* musketeers." Gen. Baillie's Acc. Battle of Kilsyth; Baillie's Lett. ii. 273.

"When our general assembly was set in the ordinary time and place, Lieutenant-Colonel Cottrell beset the church with some *rattes* of musqueteers and a troop of horse." Ibid. p. 369.

Germ. *rat* series, Su.G. *rad*, linea, ordo, Dan. *rad af soldater*, a rank or file of soldiers. Alem. *rutte*, *rotte*, turma militaris, L.B. *rut-a*; Schilter. Hence, I suppose, the soldiers of the City Guard of Edinburgh are to this day called *The Town Ratts*; although it would seem, that the phrase is now understood as if it had been ludicrously imposed. However low the term may have fallen in its acceptation, these gentlemen were certainly embodied at first for clearing the town of *vermin*. The word might be introduced from the Swedish discipline; as many of our bravest officers in the seventeenth century had served under the great Gustavus Adolphus.

RATTLESCULL, *s.* One who talks much without thinking, S. q. who has a *rattle* in his *scull*.

Gin Geordy be the *rattle-scull* I'm taul',
I may expect to find him stiff and baul'.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 49.

The E. adj. *rattle-headed* is formed in the same manner.

RATT RIME, *s.* Any thing repeated by rote, especially if of the doggrel kind, S.

With that he raucht me ane roll; to rede I begane
The royetest ane ragment with mony *ratt rime*,
Of all the mowis in this mold, sen God merkit man.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, a. 53.

This seems the same with E. *rote*; probably connected with Isl. *roedd* vox, *raeda* sermo, whence *raedin* loquax, dicaculus, G. Andr.; or perhaps *rot-a* circumagere, because of the constant repetition of the same thing.

RATTS, *s. pl.* A term used both by Dunbar and Kennedy, which from the connexion, evidently signifies some such treatment of a malefactor, as when, according to our custom, his dead body is hung in chains.

Ill-fart and dryit, as Densman on the *ratts*.
Evergreen, ii. 50.

Quhen thou wryts Densman dryd upon the *ratts*, &c. *Ibid.* 66. st. 1.

——The ravins sall ryve out baith thy ein,
And on the *rattis* sall be thy residence.
Ibid. 69. st. 22.

Germ. Belg. *rad* signifies a wheel. Arm. *rat*, Ir. *rit*, *rhotha*, Alem. *rad*, Lat. *rota*, id. Germ. *rad brechen*, to break on the wheel. But the custom, to which the passages above quoted undoubtedly allude, is thus expressed in Belg. *Op een rad gezet*, "set upon a wheel, as murderers or incendiaries, after they are put to death;" Sewel. Alem. *ruet*, rota, crux, furca. V. *Meruet*, Schilter. Dunbar most probably alludes to this custom, in consequence of having seen it on the continent; especially as he speaks of a Densman, or Dane on the *ratts*. For it does not appear that it was known in Britain. Sw. *raadbraka*, to break on the wheel.

From the reply that Kennedy gives to Dunbar's accusation, it is unquestionable that the person, represented as on the *ratts*, is a malefactor. For Kennedy endeavours to ridicule the allusion, by shewing that Densman is an honourable appellation. He plays upon the word, as it not only signifies a Dane, but is a term of respect generally used in Scandinavia. V. Densman.

RATTON, *s.* A rat, S. A. Bor. *rottan*, S.B. Shirr. Gl.

"Na *rattonis* ar sene in this cuntre; and als sone as thay ar brocht thair, thay de." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 9.

Thocht *rattonis* ouer thame rin, thay tak na cure,'
Howbeit thai brek thair nek thai feil na pane.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1572, p. 72.

This is also used in O.E.

With that ranne there a route of *rattons* at once,
And smal mise with hem, mo than a thousande
P. Ploughman, A. iii, a.

Gael. *radan*, *rodan*, Hisp. *raton*, id. Teut. *ratte*, pl. *ratten*; hence *ratten-kruyd*, arsenic.

RAUCHAN, *s.* A plaid, such as is worn by men, S. *mawd*, synon.

Perhaps a corr. of Gael. *breacan*, id. "The Highland plaid," says Lhuyd, "is still called *Brekan*, and is denominated from its being of various colours." Lett. to the Welch, Transl. p. 20. In Shirr. Gl. however *riach plaidie* is expl. "dun, ill-coloured plaid." The name may thus originate from the peculiar colour. Gael. *riach*, grey, brindled; *riachan*, any thing grey. Su.G. *rya*, however, signifies a rug, a garment of shag; gaunace, vestis stragula villosa; Ihre. This is evidently synon. with A.S. *reowe*, "loena, sagum; an Irish mantle or rugge, a soldier's cloak;" Somner.

RAUCHT, *pret. v.* Reached.

For hunger wod he gapis with throttis thre,
Swyth swelleand that morsel *raucht* had sche.
Doug. Virgil, 178. 27.

O.E. *rauht*, id.

Botes he toke & barges, the sides togidere knytte,
Ouer the water that lage [large] is, fro bank to bank *rauht* itte.
R. Brunne, p. 241.

A.S. *rachte*, porrigebat; from A.S. *rac-an*, *ruec-an*. V. Raught, *s.*

RAUCHTIR, Rawchtir, *s.* An instrument of torture.

His yrins was rude as ony *rawchtir*,
Quhaire he leit blude it was no lawchtir.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 20.

Sibb. derives it from *rauchtis*, which he gives as synon. with *rattis*, rendering it the *gallows*. Dan. *rakker* signifies an executioner, Sw. *skarp-raettare*, id.

To RAVE, *v. a.* To take by violence.

"The Duke of York, thinking that he had better occasion to recover the crown, than Henry IV. had to *rave* the same from Richard II. and Leonell's posterity, joyned himself in this conspiracy of thir noblemen, by whose moyen and assistance he purposed to recover his right and heritage, withholden from him and his forbeers." Pitscottie, p. 59.

Su.G. *raff-a*, A.S. *ref-an*, id. V. Reife.

RAVE, *s.* A vague report, an uncertain rumour, a story which is not very credible, S.B.

Fr. *reve* a dream, which seems derived from Germ. *raf-en* to rant; or Teut. *rev-en* delirare, ineptire.

RAVELLED. *A ravell'd hesp*, a troublesome or intricate business, S.

"You have got a *revel'd* hesp in hand;" Kelly's S. Prov. p. 375.

To red a ravell'd hesp, to perform any work that is attended with difficulty, S.

Gin ye hae promis'd what but now perform?
Amang us all *a ravell'd hesp* ye've made;
Sae now pit tee your hand, and help to *red*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

RAVERY, *s.* Delirium; Fr. *resverie*.

"They will endeavour first to distemper this good man, and then, if he shall fall into *ravery* and loss his judgment, they will write down what he says." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 387.

RAUGHT, *s.* The act of reaching, S.B.

"Thinks I, an' I sou'd be sae gnib as middle wi' the thing that did nae brak my taes, some o' the chiels might lat a *raught* at me, an' gi' me a clamihewit to snib me frae comin that gate agen." Journal from London, p. 8.

It seems properly to denote the act of *reaching* out one's hand to strike; from A.S. *raec-an* to reach. V. Raucht.

RAUCLE, *adj.* Rash, stout, fearless. V. Rackel.

RAVIN, *adj.* Ravenous.

The lesty beuer, and the *ravin* bare.——
King's Quair, C. v. 6. Fr. *ravineux*, id.

RAUISANT, *part. pr.* Ravenous, violent.

"Ande nou sen the deceis of oure nobyl illustir prince Kying James the fyift,—tha said *rauisant* volfis of Ingland hes intendit ane oniust veyr be ane sinister inuentit false titil contrar our realme." Compl. S. p. 3.

Fr. *ravissant*, id. from *ravir* to ravish.

RAUN, Rawn, *s.* The roe of fish, S.

From fountains small greit Nilus flude doith flow,
Even so of *rawnis* do michty fisches breid.
K. James VI. Chron. S. P. iii. 489.

Johns. says that *roe* is properly *roan* or *rone*. Thus indeed the E. word is given by Skinner; but

he expl. it as pl., and equivalent to *roes*, ova piscium.

Dan. *raun*, Teut. *rogen eines fisches*, Isl. *hrogn*, ova piscium. V. Roun. Hence,

Rauner, *s.* A name given to the female salmon, i. e. the one which has the roe. The male is called a *kipper*, Loth. Tweedd.

RAUNS, *s. pl.* The beard of barley, S.B. synon. *awns*, q. v.

To RAUNG, *v. n.* To range, especially in a military form.

And thai within, quhen that thai saw
That mengne *raung* thaim sua on raw,
Till thair wardis thai went in hy.
Barbour, xvii. 348. MS.

Edit. 1620, *raying*, i. e. arraying. Fr. *rang-er*, id. Sw. *rang*, ordo, series.

RAW, *adj.* 1. Damp, and at the same time chill. *A raw day*, a day on which the air is of this temperature, S.

The word is used in this sense, E. But although Johns. quotes several passages in which this is the obvious meaning, he merely expl. it, "bleak, chill;" whereas the predominant idea is that of moistness.

It corresponds to Su.G. *raadt waeder*, coelum humidum, from *raa* madidus.

2. Unmixed, as applied to ardent spirits. *Raw spirits*, ardent spirits not diluted with water, S: Su.G. *raa*, A.S. *hreauw*, crudus.

RAW, *s.* 1. A row, a rank, S. *On raw*, in order; also, in line of battle. V. Seildyn.

He driuis furth the stampand hors on *raw*
Vnto the yoik, the chariotis to draw.
Doug. Virgil, 230. 40.

Ad juga cogit equos, Virg.

A.S. *raewa*, Alem. *ruaua*, id.

2. A kind of street, a *row*. V. Rew.

3. Apparently used to denote parallel ridges, or the ground of different proprietors lying in *run-ridge*, q. in *rows*.

"Wha wad misca' a Gordon on the *raws* of Strathbogie?" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 75.

RAWMOUD, *adj.* Expl. "beardless, simple."

Rawmoud rebald, and ranegald rehator.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 68.

q. having a *raw mouth*.

To RAX, *v. n.* 1. To reach, to extend the bodily members, as one when fatigued or awaking, S.

He raise, and *raxed* him where he stood,
And bade him match him with his marrows;
Then Tindaill heard them reason rude,
And they loot off a flight of arrows.
Raid of the Reidswire, *Minstrelsy Border*, i. 117.

Carles wha heard the cock had crawn,
Begoud to *rax* and rift.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 270.

2. To make efforts to attain.

But naithing can our wilder passions tame,
Wha *rax* for riches or immortal fame.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 321.

Rax, *s.* The act of stretching or reaching, S.

To tak a turn an' gi'e my legs a *rax*,
I'll through the land until the clock strike sax.
Morison's Poems, p. 118.

A. Bor. *wrax*, id. V. Rak, *v.*

Raxes, *s. pl.* Iron instruments consisting of various links, on which the spit is turned at the fire, andirons, S. Ramsay writes *rax*.

It did anc good to see her stools,
Her boord, fire-side, and facing-tools;
Rax, chandlers, tangs, and fire-shools.
Poems, i. 228.

Denominated from the circumstance of the spit *raxing*, or extending, from the one iron to the other.

READ FISH, fish in the spawning state. V. Reid Fische.

This denomination is evidently from *Redd*, spawn, q. v.

READILY, *adv.* Probably.

"They are printed this day; *readily* ye may get them with this post." Baillie's Lett. i. 237.

REAKES. *To play reakes.*

"The Lord set all our hearts rightlie on worke: for the heart of man in prayer is most bent *to play reakes* in wandering from God." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 731.

REAL, Reale, *adj.* Royal. O.Fr. Hisp. id.

Brute—byggyd in his land a towne,
Yhit *reale* and of gret renowne.
Wyntown, iii. 3. 78.

Realte, Reawte, Ryawte, *s.* 1. Royalty.

—Na thare consent, of ony wys
Prejwdycyale suld be
Til of Scotland the *realtè*.
Wyntown, viii. i. 62.

2. Royal retinue.

REAM, Reyme, Rem, *s.* Cream, S.

"Thai maid grit cheir of—*reyme*, flot quhaye, grene cheis, kyrn mylk." Compl. S. p. 66.

The term is used metaph. in the S. Prov.

"He streaks *ream* in my teeth,"—"spoken when we think one only flattering us." Kelly, p. 136. 137.—"on your gab;" Ramsay.

Methenke this paines sweeter
Than ani milkes *rem*.
Legend St. Margrete MS. Gl. Compl. p. 366.

Nor could it suit their taste and pride,
To eat an ox boil'd in his hide;
Or quaff pure element, ah me!
Without *ream*, sugar, and bohea!
Ramsay's Poems, i. 132.

A.S. *ream*, Isl. *riome*, Germ. *rahm*, id. The E., as in many other instances, has adopted Fr. *creme*, and laid aside the A.S. term. Even this, however, seems originally Gothic. Isl. *krieme*, flos, cremor, from *krem-ia* macerare, liquefacere. Skinner derives Fr. *creme* from Lat. *cremor*. But it is most probable, that even the latter is of Scythian origin; as the more radical term is found in different Northern dialects.

To Ream, *v. a.* To cream, to take the cream from milk, S. Germ. *rahm-en*, id.

To Ream, Reme, *v. n.* 1. *Ready to ream*, to be in a state of readiness for being creamed, S.

On skelfs around the sheal the cogs were set,
Ready to *ream*, and for the cheese be het.
Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

2. To froth, to foam. "*Reaming liquor*, frothing liquor," Gl. Shirr. *A reaming bicker*, &c. S.

You too, lad, or I'm much mista'en,
Hae borne the bitter blast alane,
An' kend, what 'tis Grief's cup to drain,
Whan *reamin* owre!
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 87.

He merely ressauis the *remand* tais,
All out he drank, and quhelmit the gold on his face. *Doug. Virgil*, 36. 48. MS.

Not *remanent*, as in print.

"Thus we say that *ale reams*, when it has a white foam above it;" Rudd. vo. *Remand*. V. TAIS.

REASON, *s.* Right, justice; Spenser, id.

"If they get *reason*, it's thought they are both undone; and none among us will pity their ruin." Baillie's Lett. i. 71.

"The Treasurer—required that his Grace would see *justice* done on him for libelling in such a place a prime officer of state. The Commissioner promised him *reason*." Ibid. p. 106.

REAVEL-RAVEL, *s.* A confused harangue, a rhapsody.

He making hands, and gown, and sleives wavel,
Half singing, vents this *reavel ravel*.
Cleland's Poems, p. 107. V. WAVEL.

Belg. *revel-en*, "to rave, to talk idly, by reason of being light-headed; *revelaar*, a raver; *reveling*, a raving;" Sewel. Teut. *ravel-en*, delirare, ineptire; Kilian. The word is the same, in both forms; being a dimin. from Belg. *rev-en*, id. I am much disposed to think that *reavel-ravel* is originally the same reduplicated term which we now pronounce *Reel-rall*, q. v.; with this difference that the latter is used as an adv.

REAVER, *s.* A robber. V. REYFFAR.

REAWS, *s. pl.* Royal personages; O.Fr. *reaulx*.

Na be na way the female
Suld be thare chese, gyve ony male
Of *Reaws* might fundyn be
Worth to have that realtè.
Wyntown, viii. 1. 103.

To REBAIT, *v. a.* To abate, to deduct from the price; Acts Ja. IV. Fr. *rebatt-re*.

Dan. *rabbat*, Teut. *rabet*, an abatement, *rabatt-en*, concedere partem pretii.

REBALD, *s.* A low worthless fellow, used as E. *ribald*.

Rawmoud *rebald*, and ranegald rehatour.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 68.

Fr. *ribauld*, Ital. *ribaldo*. These might at first seem derived from Lat. *rebell-is*. As the Fr. has borrowed a great deal from the Ital., and the Ital. retains many Goth. terms, perhaps *ribaldo* ought to be immediately traced to Isl. *rifballdi*, tyrannus, G. Andr. p. 197.; perhaps from *rifa*, *rif*, rapina, and *balldr* potens, q. *powerful* by means of *violence* or *robbery*. Ihre deduces Su.G. *ribalder*, nebulo, from *hrid* pugna, and *balldr* audax, as originally denoting soldiers who could be kept under no proper discipline.

REBALDALE, REBALDAILL, *s.* The mob, the rabble.

——Thai, that war off hey perage,
Suld ryn on fute, as *rebaldaill*.
Barbour, i. 103. MS.

Isl. *ribbalder*, a multitude of dissolute men. *Fylgir oc mikill fioldi ribballda;* Magna etiam multitudo hominum dissolutorum et cacularum castra sequuntur; Verel. Ind.

REBALDIE, RYBBALDY, *s.* Vulgarity of conversation.

Oft feynyeyng of *rybbaldy*
Awailyeit him, and that gretly.
Barbour, i. 341. MS.

REBAT, *s.* The cape of a mantle.

——*Rebats*, ribbons, bands and ruffs,
Lapbends, shagbands, cuffs and muffs.
Watson's Coll. i. 30. V. TUFF.

Fr. *rabat*, a piece of cloth anciently worn by men over the collar of the doublet, more for ornament than use. V. Dict. Trev. Here it is mentioned as a piece of female dress. *Rabat de manteau*, the cape of a mantle; Cotgr.

REBAWKIT, *pret. v.* Rebuked.

All birdis he *rebawkit* that wald him nocht bow.
Houlate, iii. 22. *Rebalkit*, MS.

Skinner derives E. *rebuke* from Fr. *rebouch-er*, to stop the mouth; Seren. from Arm. *rebech*, objurgare, and this perhaps from *re*, and Isl. *beckin*, insultatio.

REBBITS, *s. pl.* Polished stones for windows; a term in masonry, S.

Fr. *rabot-er*, to make smooth with a plane.

To REBET, *v. n.* To make a renewed attack.

Gret harm it war at he suld be ourset,
With new power thai will on him *rebet*.
Wallace, x. 202. MS.

Fr. *rebat-re*, to repel, to drive back again; or *rabat-re*, to draw back again.

REBOURIS. *At rebouris*, *rebowris*, *adv.* Cross, quite contrary to the right way.

——He his sistre peramours,
Luffyt, and held all *at rebouris*
His awyne wyff, dame Ysabell.
Barbour, xiii. 486.

In MS., evidently by mistake *that* is used for *at*.

Bot Schyre Willame persaywyd then
His mysehef, and hym send succowris,
Ellis had all gane *at rebowris*.
Wyntown, ix. 8. 48.

Mr. Macpherson inadvertently refers to O.Fr. *rebouts* repulse, rude denial; not observing that *a rebours* is used in the very sense which he has given to the S. phrase.

To REBUT, RABUT, REBOYT, *v. a.* 1. To repulse, to drive back.

Sais thou I was repulsit and driffe away?
O maist vnwourthy wicht, quha can that say?
Or me justely reprocheing of sic lak,
That I *rebutit* was and doung abak?
Doug. Virgil, 376. 35.

—The gud King gan thaim se
Befor *him* swa assemblyt be;
Blyth and glaid, that thar fayis war
Rabutyt apon sic maner.
Barbour, xii. 168.

In MS. *thaim* is erroneously written for *him*.

2. To rebuke, to taunt.

— A Howlat complend off his fethrame,
Quhill deym Natur tuk off ilk byrd but blame,

A fayr fethyr, and to the Howlat gaiff;
Than he throuch pryd *reboytyt* all the laiff.
Wallace, x. 138. MS.

"Rewis thow," he said, "thow art contrar thin awin?"
"Wallace," said Bruce," *rabut* me now no mar,
Myn awin dedis has bet me wondyr sar.
Ibid. ver. 595. MS.

* Fr. *rebut-er* is used in both senses. Menage derives it from *but*, mark, scope, E. *butt*, q. removed or driven from one's aim or purpose.

REBUTE, *s.* A repulse.

Lat be thy stout mynde, go thy way but lak,
With ane mare strang *rebute* and driue abak.
Doug. Virgil, 375. 24.

RECH, Wallace, iii. 193. Edit. Perth. V. RETH.

RECHAS, *s.* A term used in hunting.

The huntis thei hallow, in hurstis and huwes;
And bluwe *rechas;* ryally thei ran to the ro.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 5.

Rechase, Skinner. "Hunter's music," Gl. Pinkerton. It seems to be a call to drive back the game, from Fr. *rechass-er*, to repell.

RECK, *s.* Course, tract, Border.

"In the middle of the river [Tweed], not a mile west of the town, is a large stone, on which a man is placed, to observe what is called the *reck* of the salmon coming up." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 51. N.

Teut. *reck-en*, tendere, extendere, Su.G. *rek-a* vagari, exspatiari.

RECORDOUR, *s.* A wind instrument.

The rote, and the *recordour*, the ribus, the rist.
Houlate, iii. 10. MS.

Sibb. expl. *recordar*, "a small common flute;" E. *recorder.*

To RECOUNTIR, *s.* To encounter.

The awaward in that while
To *reecountir* the first perile,
First than entrit in the pres.
Wyntown, ix. 27. 396.

To RECULE, *v. n.* To recoil, to fall back; Fr. *recul-er.*

And he ful feirs, with thrawin vult in the start,
Seand the sharp poyntis, *reculis* bakwart.
Doug. Virgil, 306. 54.

RECURE, *s.* Redress, remedy; Fr. *recours.*

And by him hang thre arowis in a case.——
The third of stele is schot without *recure.*
King's Quair, iii. 22.

Chaucer uses the same term, expl. *recovery.* V. RESCOURS.

To RED, REDD, REDE, REID. The *v.*, written in one or other of these forms, is used in a variety of senses, which cannot all be easily referred to one origin; although some of them are intimately connected. I shall subjoin these different senses in that order which seems most natural; adding to each *v.* its derivatives.

To RED, *v. n.* "To suppose, to guess," Gl. Shirr. S.B.

Although I have met with no other written example of this sense, it is undoubtedly very ancient. A.S. *raed-an*, *araed-an*, "to conjecture, to divine, to guess, to *reed;* a word which to this day we use for explaining of riddles;" Somner. This sense is retained in Glouc. "At what price do you *read* this horse?" Gl. Grose, i. e. what, do you conjecture, was the price of it? Hence *araed*, a prophecy; *raedels*, a *riddle*, as such predictions were delivered in dark and enigmatical language; Alem. *reda*, an oracle; Teut. *ghe-raeden* a prophet; vaticinator, expositor aenigmatis; *raed-en*, Germ. *raten*, conjicere, divinare, hariolari. This term, in times of heathenism, was most probably used to denote the oracles delivered by priests.

To RED, REDE, *v. a.* To counsel, to advise, S. *read*, A. Bor.

O *rede*, O *rede*, mither, he says,
A gude rede gie to me;
O sall I tak the nut-browne bride
And let faire Annet bee?
——Ise *rede* ye tak fair Annet, Thomas,
And let the browne bride alane.
Lord Thomas, Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 188. 189.

The word is common in O.E.

Of help I haf grete nede, my werre is not alle ent,
To wite what ye me *rede*, I set this parlement.
R. Brunne, p. 283.

A.S. *raed-an*, Isl. *rad-a*, Su.G. *raad-a*, Teut. *raed-en*, Alem. *rat-an*, Germ. *rat-en*, *rath-en*, id. MoesG. *ga-raginoda*, gave counsel, *ragineis*, a counsellor. Ihre supposes that *g* is used for *d.*

As the *v.* in A.S. Teut. and Germ., which signifies to counsel, is written in the same manner with that denoting conjecture and divination, it is probable that it was originally used to signify counsel, from the respect paid to the oracular declarations of the priests. Hence,

REDE, REIDE, RAD, *s.* Counsel, advice, S.

The King, eftre the gret journé,
Throw *rede* off his consaill priué
In ser townys gert cry on hycht,
That quha sa clemyt till haf rycht
To hald in Scotland land, or fe,
That in thai xii moneth suld he
Cum, and clam yt.——
Barbour, xiii. 722. MS.

—And may you better reck the *rede*,
Than ever did th' adviser.
Burns, iii. 213.

WILL OF REDE, consilii expers, destitute of counsel, at a loss what course to take.

* And quhen he wyst that he wes ded,
He wes sa wa, and *will of reide*,
That he said, makand iwill cher,
That him war lewer that journay wer
Wndone, than he sua ded had bene.
Barbour, xiii. 478. MS.

Wyll of rede, Doug. Virgil, 61. 41.

A.S. Teut. *raed*, Isl. *rad*, Su.G. *raad*, Alem. *rath*, Germ. *rat*, id. *Will of rede* is purely Gothic. Su.G. *willradig*, inops consilii; a *will-a*, errare, quasi dicas, cujus incerta vagantur consilia; Ihre.

REDLES, *adj.* Destitute of counsel; as denoting the disorderly situation of an army surprised during sleep.

Redles thai raiss, and mony fled away;
Sum on the ground war smoryt quhair thai lay.
Wallace, viii. 361. MS.

In Edit. 1648 and 1673, *reklesse;* but not according to the MS.

A.S. *raed-leas*, *rede-leas*, consilii expers; also, *praeceps*, "headlong, unadvised;" Somner. Su.G. *raadloes*, Isl. *radlaus*, id.

To REDE, *v. a.* To judge, to determine one's fate.

Off comoun natur the courss be kynd to fulfill,
The gud King gaif the gest to God for to *rede*.
Houlate, ii. 12. MS.

i. e. "rendered up his spirit to God, that it might be judged by him."

A.S. *raed-an*, decernere, statuere, Germ. *rat-en*, constituere, ordinare; MoesG. *ga-raid*, stipendium constitutum, A.S. *raede*, *red*, lex, decretum, statutum. Su.G. *red-a* is used in a judicial sense; causam suam agere; Ihre.

This sense is closely connected with that of giving counsel; because men, who act rationally, ask counsel, that they may form a judgment, and actually determine according to the propriety of the counsel which is given. Hence, probably,

REID, *s.* Used as synon. with *weird*, fate, lot.

Quhy hes thow thus my fatall end compassit?
Allace, allace, sall I thus sone be deid
In this desert, and wait nane other *reid?*
Palice of Honour, i. 5.

It may, however, signify, "know no other counsel."

To RED, REDE, READ, *v. a.* To explain, to unfold; especially used with respect to an enigmatical saying. *Red my riddle*, is a phrase which occurs in old S. Songs.

In an Eng. copy of Lord Thomas, we find

Come *riddle* my riddle, dear mother, he said.
Percy's Reliques, iii. 69.

This the learned editor supposes to be "a corruption of *reade*, advise."

"But ye maun *read* my riddle," she said;
"And answer my questions three;
"And but ye *read* them right," she said,
"Gae stretch ye out and die."
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 276.

Su.G. *raad-a*, *red-a*, explicare, interpretari; Germ. *rat-en*, exponere, docere.

To red a dream, has a similar sense.

Last ouk I dream'd my tup that bears the bell,
And paths the snaw, out o'er a high craig fell,
And brak his leg.—I started frae my bed,
Awak'd, and leugh.—Ah! now my *dream* is *red*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 9.

This sense, although nearly allied to that of giving counsel, may be directly traced to the primary one, of divining; as it was the business of him, who was supposed to possess a prophetic spirit, to expound what was obscure. Ihre accordingly views Su.G. *red-a* as synon. with A.S. *araed-an*, to prophesy. Somner, when explaining A.S. *raed-an*, to conjecture, says; "Hence our *reading*, i. e. expounding of riddles." In the same sense, S. we speak of *reading dreams*, A.S. *raedan swaefan*, somnia interpretari; of *reading cups*, *reading fortunes*, &c.

It would seem indeed, that A.S. *raed-an*, legere, (whence the E. *v.* to *read*, in its common acceptation), primarily denoted what was considered as a supernatural power; and is therefore, as commonly used both in A.S. and E., to be viewed as bearing only a secondary sense. For its Isl. synon. *rada* has this signification. *Rada runer*, Magiae secretas literas exponere. It was transferred to what must have been viewed by the unlearned as very difficult, the explanation of the poems of the Scalds, which were not only written in Runic characters, but generally in language highly figurative and enigmatical: *Rada risur*, Scaldorum carmina explicare. Hence *radning* disciplina. V. Verel. Ind.

To REDE, REID, *v. n.* To discourse, to speak at large.

——Mekill off him may spokyn be.
And for I think off him to *rede*,
And to schaw part off his gude dede,
I will discryve now his fassoun,
And part off his conditionn.
Barbour, x. 276. MS.

Sa did this King, that Ik off *reid*.
Ibid. ix. 101. V. RADNESS.

It seems to be used in the same sense by Wyntown.

Or I forthire nowe procede,
Of the genealogi will I *rede*.
Cronykil, ii. 10. Rubr.
Arbace als the kyng of Mede,
Of qwham before yhe herd me *rede*,
Ryflyd Babylon that yhere,
That Procas in Rome begowth to stere.
Ibid. V. Prol. 22.

Isl. *raed-a*, loqui. *Menn raeddu um tha er vaener;* Men speak of those who are graceful; Kristnisag. p. 140. This word is used in the same connexion with that in *The Bruce*. For it is also rendered *sermocinari*, Gunnlaug. S. Gl. *Raeda um vid einn*, in sermone cum aliquo tangere; Sw. *raed-a*, *red-a*, Germ. *red-en*, to speak, to discourse; *bered-en*, to persuade. The most ancient form of the *v.* is MoesG. *rod-jan* loqui.

This sense is nearly allied to that of explaining or unfolding. It might also seem to be radically the same term with that used to denote counsel. For, to speak, to discourse, is merely to bring forth the counsels of the mind.

REDE, *s.* 1. Voice.

The cler *rede* amang the rochis rang,
Throuch greyn branchis quhar byrdis blythly sang,
With joyus woice in hewynly armony.
Wallace, viii. 1188. MS.

Editors, not understanding this word, have used it such liberties with the verse, as not only to change the meaning, but to make nonsense of it; as in Edit. 1648, 1763, &c.

The fresh *river* among the rocks *rang*.

2. Perhaps religious service.

Syne all the Lentren but les, and the lang *Rede*,
And als in the Advent,
The Soland stewart was sent;
For he coud fra the firmament
Fang the fische deid. *Houlate*, iii. 5. MS.

From the mention of Lent and Advent in connexion, one might at first suppose that the month of March were meant; A.S. *Hraed*—, *Hraeth-monath*, id. so called, either from *Rheda* a goddess of the Saxons, to whom they sacrificed in this month; or from *hraed*, paratus, because by this time they made preparation for agriculture, navigation, and warlike expeditions, from which they rested during winter. Bede, who calls this *Rhed-monath*, suggests another derivation; from A.S. *hreth*, ferus, saevus, because of the storms that generally prevail during March. For this reason, it might seem that Holland might call it *the lang rede;* as its severe weather often retards the spring, and checks the ardour of the husbandman.

The term, however, appears rather to denote the multitude of religious services used in the church of Rome during Lent.

Both these senses are supported by ancient authorities. Isl. *roedd*, *raud*, vox, loquela; *raeda*, sermo, a speech, a discourse; *Fogur raeda*, pulchra et placida oratio; Verel. Ind. Su.G. *raede*, Franc. *reda*, Germ. *rede*, id. A.S. *raed* is also rendered sermo. Lye quotes one example from Lib. Constit. p. 148. *Raed weametta*, sermonis iracundia.

To RED, *v. a.* To loose, to disentangle, to unravel, S. *redd*, South E. id.

This being said, commandis he euery fere,
Do *red* thare takillis, and stand hard by thare gere. *Doug. Virgil*, 127. 44.

This is the sense given by Rudd. It may, however, signify, to put their tacklings in order.

"Fools ravel, and wise men *redd;*" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 26.

To red a ravell'd hesp, to unravel yarn that is disordered, S.; used also metaph. V. RAVELLED. This corresponds to Sw. *reda en haerfwa*, to disentangle a skain. *To red the head*, or *hair*, to comb out the hair, S. This also is quite a Goth. idiom. Su.G. *reda ut sit haar*, crines pectine explicare; Isl. *greida har sitt*, id. For both Su.G. *red-a* and Isl. *greid-a* signify, explicare, extricare. V. Ihre in vo. p. 409. Hence a *redding-kaim*. V. KAIM.

Terms, when used figuratively, are generally transferred from the body to the mind. The contrary seems to be the case here. The *v.*, which properly denotes the act of expounding, i. e. unravelling, what is hard to be understood, is transferred to any thing implicated in a literal sense.

To RED, REDD, REDE, RID, *v. a.* 1. To clear, to make way, to put in order, S.

And oure the wattyr, of purpos,
Of Forth he passyd til Culros:
Thare he begowth to *red* a grownd,
Quhare that he thowcht a kyrk to found.
Wyntown, v. 12. 1180.

Wyth swerdis dynt behuffis vs perfay
Throw amyddis our inemyis *red* our way.
Doug. Virgil, 329. 20

In this sense Rudd. expl. the following passage.

Thys Dardane prynce as vyctour thus in were
Sa mony douchty corpis has brocht on bere,
Amyd the planis ryddand a large gate,
As dois ane routand ryuere *rede* on spate.
Ibid. 339. 44.

But *rede* here seems not to be a *v.* but the adj. *red*, i. e. in such a state of inundation as to be highly discoloured.

The large wod makis placis to thare went,
Buskis withdrawis, and branchis al to rent,
Gan ratling and resound of thare deray,
To *red* thare renk, and rowmes thaym the way.
Doug. Virgil, 232. 25.

i. e. to clear their course; as we still say, *to red the road.*

Thus quhan thay had *reddit* the raggis,
To roume thay wer inspyrit;
Tuk up thair taipis, and all thair taggis,
Furth fure as thay war fyrit.
Symmye & His Bruder, *Chron. S. P.* i. 360.

To red, or *red up a house*, to put it in order, to remove any thing out of the way which might be a blemish or incumbrance, S.

—Anither forward unto Bonny-ha,
To tell that there things be *redd up* and braw.
Ross's Helenore, p. 125.

"Your father's house,—I knew it full well, a but, and a ben, and that but ill *red up.*" Statist. Acc. xxi. 141. N.

To red up, also signifies, to put one's person in order, to dress.

Right well *red up* and jimp she was,
And wooers had fow mony.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 273.

She's ay sae clean *red up* and braw,
She kills whene'er she glances. *Ibid.* ii. 205.

"*To rede marches* betwixt two contending parties, i. e. to fix the true boundaries of their possessions; and figuratively, to compose differences, to procure peace." Rudd. V. MERE, s. 2.

2. By a slight obliquity, to separate, to part combatants, S. South E. id. Gl. Grose.

Heich Hutchoun with ane hissil ryss
To *red* can throw thame rummil.
Chr. Kirk, st. 16.

"*To rede two at a fray* or *quarrel*, i. e. to separate them, which he who does very often gets (what we proverbially call) *the redding stroak*, i. e. a blow or hatred from both;" Rudd. *To red a pley*, S. *To redd parties*, id.

He held, she drew; for dust that day
Mycht na man se ane styme
To *red* thame.
Peblis to the Play, st. 15.

"Gif it sall happen ony person or persons, to be hurt, slaine, or mutilate in *redding*, and putting sindrie, *parties* meetand in armes, within the said burgh of Edinburgh; they alwaies *redding* the saidis *parties* with lang weapons allanerly, and not be schutting of hagbuttes and pistolets, at ony of the parties;—the saidis Provest and Baillies,—sall be nawaies called, troubled, persewed or molested criminallie, nor civilie therefore." Acts Ja. VI. 1593. c. 181. Murray.

To red the cumber, id.

Up rose the laird to *red the cumber*,
Which could not be for all his boast;—
What could we doe with sic a number?
Fyve thousand men into a host.

Raid of Reidswire, *Minstrelsy Bord.* i. 118.

"*Red the cumber*,—quell the tumult." Ibid. N.

Rid is used in the same sense; as, to *rid a plea*.

"This, I fear, be a proclamation of red war among the clergy of that town; but the *plea*, I think, shall be shortly *rid*." Baillie's Lett. i. 46. Hence,

Ridder, one who endeavours to settle a dispute, or to bring parties at variance to agreement.

"One night all were bent to go [to England] as *ridders*, and friends to both, without riding altogether with the parliament." Ibid. p. 381.

The *v.*, as here used, may be immediately allied to A.S. *ge-raed-ian*, Su.G. *red-a*, Isl. *reid-a*, Belg. *reed-en*, Germ. *be-reit-an*, to prepare; Isl. *rad-a*, ordinare, in ordinem cogere. As E. *rid*, however, also signifies, to clear, it is questionable whether our *red*, in this sense, should not rather be traced to A.S. *hredd-an*. V. next *v.* Notwithstanding of the difference of form between *hreddan*, *ahraeddan*, and *geraedian*, as in many other Goth. and A.S. verbs, it is highly probable that they are not radically different.

But it merits observation, that there is an obvious affinity between *red*, as signifying to disentangle, and *red*, to clear. For A.S. *geraedian*, parare, is used with respect to the hair; *Geraeddc hire feax;* Composuit crines suos; Bed. 3. 9. Hence it appears, from analogy, that *g* in Isl. *greid-a*, extricare, mentioned above, as used in the same sense, corresponds to A.S. *ge*, being merely the mark of the prefix, like MoesG. *ga*. This intimate connexion between the verbs, as signifying to clear, and to disentangle, might induce a suspicion, that *red*, in all its senses, should be traced to that prolific root A.S. *ge-raedian*, parare, and its cognates; were it not that, in some of its significations, it retains a relation to the ideas of divination, prophecy, &c. which cannot well be referred to this as the root.

RED, REDD, *s.* 1. Clearance, removal of obstructions.

Beffor the yett, quhar it was brynt on breid,
A *red* thai maid, and to the castell yeid,
Strak doun the yett, and tuk that thai mycht wyn.
Wallace, viii. 1075. MS.

In Edit. 1648. altered to *path*.

Reddin is used in the same sense by James I.

Thay thrang out at the dure at anis,
Withouttin ony *reddin*.
Peblis to the Play, st. 14.

2. Order, S. Isl. *raud*.

3. Rubbish, S. V. OUTREDD.

RED, REDD, *part. adj.* 1. Put in order, cleared; as, *The house is redd*, S. A.S. *hracd*, paratus.

2. Often used in the same sense with E. *ready*, S.B.

3. Distinct; as opposed to confusion, either in composition or delivery of a discourse. One who delivers an accurate and distinct discourse, is said to be *redd of his tale*, S.B.

This is nearly allied to Su.G. *redigt tali*, oratio clara; A.S. *hraede spraece*, ready speech.

REDDING-STRAIK, *s.* The stroke which one often receives in attempting to separate those who are fighting, S.

Kelly improperly writes *ridding stroke*.

"He who meddles with quarrels, gets the *ridding stroke*," p. 159.

V. the *v.* It is also called "*redding blow* or *redder's part*;" Sibb. Gl.

REDSMAN, *s.* One who clears away rubbish; a term particularly applied to those who are thus employed in coal-pits, Loth.

To RED, *v. a.* 1. To disencumber; the same with E. *rid;* with the prep. *of* or *from* subjoined: part. pa. *redd*.

"Scho determinit presently to *red* him *of* his calamiteis, hir self of irksumnes, and hir adulterer *from* feir." Buchanan's Detect. C. iiii. a.

"These and suche uther pestilent Papistes ceassit not to cast faggotis in the fyre, continuallie crying, Fordward upoun these Heretyikes; we sall ance *red* this realme *of* thame." Knox's Hist. p. 129.

"The Congregatioun and thair Cumpanie,—sall remove thameselfis forthe of the said toun, the morne, at ten houris befoir None, the 25th of *Julii*, and leive the sam voyde and *redd of* thame and thair said Cumpanie." Ibid. p. 153.

2. To save, to rescue from destruction.

——— And quhen the man
Saw his mantill ly brynnand than,
To *red* it ran he hastily.
Barbour, xix. 677. MS.

Su.G. *raedd-a*, Dan. *redd-er;* A.S. *hredd-an*, *ahraedd-an*, Belg. *redd-en*, Franc. *ret-en*, Germ. *rett-en*, liberare, e periculo expedire; Isl. *rad*, salus.

RED, *s.* Riddance.

For sum of thame wald be weil fed,
And lyk the quenis ladeis cled,
Thoch all thair barnes suld bleir.
I trow that sic sall mak ane *red*
Of all thair paks this yeir.
Maitland Poems, p. 282.

To RED, *v. a.* To overpower, to master, to subdue.

The fyr owt syne in bless brast;
And the rek raiss rycht wondre fast.
The fyr our all the castell spred,
That mycht na force of man it *red*.
Barbour, iv. 132. MS.

A.S. *raed-an*, regere, gubernare; Su.G. *raad-a*, Isl. *rad-a*, Alem. *raet-an*, Germ. *rat-en*, id. Isl. *rad*, potestas, victoria.

RED, *adj.* Afraid.

But Davie, lad, I'm *red* ye're glaikit;
I'm tauld the Muse ye hae negleckit.
Burns, iii. 375.

V. RAD.

REDDOUR, *s.* Fear, dread.

And forther eik, sen thou art mad becum,
Ceis not for to pertrubil all and sum,

And with thy fellound *reddour* thame to fley,
The febil mychtis of your pepill fey,
Into batal twyis vincust schamefully,
Spare not for tyl extol and magnify.
Doug. Virgil, 376. 54.

Leg. *felloun*, as in both MSS.

Rudd. has mistaken the sense of the word, rendering it "violence, vehemency, stubbornness." He has not adverted to the language of Virg.

—— Proinde omnia magno
Ne cessa turbare *metu*, atque extollere vires
Gentis bis victae.——

Su.G. *raedde*, timor; *raed-as*, timere. Ihre observes that the A. Saxons have prefixed *d*, whence *draed*, E. *dread*. V. RADDOUR, under RAD.

RED, REDD, *s.* 1. Spawn. *Fish-redd*, the spawn of fish; *paddock-redd*, that of frogs, S.

Germ. *walrad*, sperma ceti. *Rad*, according to Wachter, pro semine est vox Celtica. Boxhorn., in Lex. Antiq. Brit., *rhith* genitale sperma. Sibb., vo. *Paddow-redd*, refers to Teut. *padde-reck*. (Kilian writes *padden-gherack*). But there is no affinity.

2. The place in which salmon or other fish deposit their spawn, S.A.

With their snouts they form a hollow in the bed of the river, generally so deep, that, when lying in it, their backs are rather below the level of the bed. This is called *the redd*. When they have deposited their spawn, they cover it with sand or gravel. Some suppose that this is the reason of their being called *Reid fische*. But this is a mistake. V. REID FISCHE, and RUDE, *s.* 2.

To RED, *v. n.* To spawn, S.

To REDACT, *v. a.* To reduce.

"That the Queen therefore was now returned, and they delivered of the fears of *redacting* the kingdom into a province, they did justly esteem it one of the greatest benefits that could happen unto them." Spotswood's Hist. p. 179. The word is also used by Wyntown.

Formed from the Lat. part. *redact-us*.

RED-BELLY, RED-WAME, *s.* The charr, a fish, S.B. Salmo Alpinus, Linn.

"Loch-Borley affords, in great abundance, a species of trouts called *Red Bellies*, and in Gaelic, *Tarragan*." P. Durness, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. iii. 579.

The Gael. name of the *charr* is written *tar deargan*, Ibid. p. 522. *tarr dhiargan*, or "the fish with the red belly;" Ibid. xiii. 513. Its C.B. name *torgoch*, as we learn from Pennant, signifies *Red Belly*. Zool. iii. 260.

"This lake abounds with *charr*, commonly called *red wames*." P. Moy, Invern. Statist. Acc. viii. 504.

For the same reason, the *redness* of its belly, in Sw. it is called *roeding*, and in Lapland *raud*. Faun. Suec. N°. 124.

REDCAP, *s.* A name given by the vulgar to a domestic spirit, S.A.

Lord Soulis he sat in Hermitage castle,
And beside him old *Redcap* sly;
"Now, tell me, thou sprite, who art meikle of "might,
"The death that I must die."

"*Redcap* is a popular appellation of that class of spirits which haunt old castles. Every ruined tower in the South of Scotland is supposed to have an inhabitant of this species." Minstrelsy Bord. ii. 360. 361.

REDE, *adj.* Apparently, fierce, furious, in the following passages.

Wallace commaund till all his men about,
Na Sotheron man at thai suld lat brek out;
Quhat euir he be reskewis off that kyn
Fra the *rede* fyr, him selff sall pass tharin.
Wallace, vii. 428. MS.

— The *rede* fyr had that fals blud ourgayne.
Ibid. ver. 470. MS.

I found this idea on the use of the synon. phrases *bryme fyr*, and *woode fyr*.

The *bryme fyr* brynt rycht braithly apon loft.
Ibid. ver. 439. MS.

—— Nocht was lewyt mar,
Bot the *woode* fyr, and beyldis brynt full bar.
Ibid. ver. 512. MS.

A.S. *reth*, *rethe*, ferox, ferus, saevus; *retha regn*, a cruel rain, *rethe stormas*, violent storms. V. RADDOWRE.

REDE, *s.* The name given to some being, apparently of the fairy kind, S.A.

"The editor recollects to have heard the following [rude burlesque verses], which he will not attempt to explain:

'The mouse and the louse, and little *Rede*,
'Were a' to mak a gruel in a lead.'

"The two first associates desire little *Rede* to go to the door, and 'see what he could se.' He declares that he saw the *gay carlin* (as the phrase is pronounced) coming,

'With spade, shool, and trowel,
'To lick up the gruel.'

"When the party disperse;

'The louse to the claith, and the mouse to the wa',
'Little *Rede* behind the door, and licked up a'."
Gl. Compl. p. 318.

This may possibly be allied to Isl. *rad*, a demon, or genius, a general name given to the genii supposed to preside over certain places; as *skogs-rad*, the genius of the wood, *bergs-rad*,—of the mountain, &c. from *rad-a* imperare.

Or *rede* may signify counsel: and the verses may be viewed as an apologue intended to show that a little *wisdom* or *prudence*, is preferable both to greater power, and to celerity in flying from apparent danger.

To REDY, *v. a.* To make ready.

In a littar the King thai lay;
And *redyit* thaim, and held thair way,
That all thair fayis mycht thaim se.
Barbour, ix. 171. MS.

Edit. 1620. *graithed*. O.E. id.

To Scotlond now he fondes, to *redy* his viage.
R. Brunne, p. 315.

A.S. *ge-raed-ian*, parare.

REDYMYTE, REDEMYTE, *adj.* Ornate, decked, beautiful; Lat. *redimit-us*.

Heuinlie lyllyis, with lokkerand toppis quhyte,
Opynnit and schew thare creistis *redemyte*.
Doug. Virgil, 401. 23.

RED LAND, ground that is turned up with the plough; as distinguished from *ley*, or from *white land*, S.

"There's mair whistling than *red land*;" a proverbial phrase, borrowed from its being customary for ploughmen to whistle, while engaged at the plough, for keeping both themselves and their cattle in good spirits. It is applied to those who make more noise than progress, in any thing in which they are employed; or, who, in discoursing, have more sound than sense.

RED-SHANK, *s.* Apparently used as a nickname for a Highlander, because of his bare legs.

I answer, with that *Red-shank* sullen,
Once challenged for stealling beef;
I stole then [them] from another thief.
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii. 52.

RED-WARE, *s.* Sea-girdles, S.

"On deep shores, as at the sea-holms of Auskerry, near Stronsa, and of Rouskholm, near Westra, great quantities of *red-ware*, or sea-girdles, (F. digitatus), are collected with long hooks at low water." Neill's Tour, p. 28. 29.

RED-WARE COD, Asellus varius vel striatus Shonfeldii, *the redware codling*. Sibb. Fife, p. 123.

"The wrasse—frequents such of our shores as have high rocks and deep water, and is very often found in company with what we call the *red-ware cod*." Barry's Orkney, p. 389.

RED-WARE FISHICK, the Whistle fish, Orkn.

"The Whistle Fish, (*gadus mustela*, Lin. Syst.) or, as it is here named, *the red-ware fishick*, is a species very often found under the stones among the sea-weed." Barry's Orkney, p. 292.

RED WATER, the name given to the murrain in cattle, S.

"The Murrain, or *Red Water*, is not frequent among Highland cattle, except in some of the Western isles. The animal, when seized with it, loaths its food, becomes extremely feverish, while the *urine*, which it passes, is thick, clammy, and *red*." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 209.

REE, *s.* 1. Half-drunk, tipsy, S.

For many a braw balloon we see,—
Until their noddle twin them *ree*,
And kiss the causey.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 23.

2. Crazy, delirious, S.

Sibb. gives it as the same with *ray*, which he derives from A.S. *reth* ferox. Isl. *hreifd-r*, elatus, ebrius, temulentus. Perhaps the term is merely Fr. *reve*, softened into *ree*, from *rev-er*, to rave. A keen etymologist might trace it, however, to Heb. רוה *ravah*, inebriatus est.

REE, *s* "A small riddle, larger than the sieve;" Gl. Sibb. Belg. *rede*, id.

Ree, E. is used as a *v.*, to sift, to riddle.

To REED, Rede, *v. a.* To fear, to apprehend.

Rank Kettren were they that did us the ill;
They toom'd our braes that swarming store did fill:
And mair than that, I *reed* our herds are ta'en.
Ross's Helenore, p. 29. V. Rad.

RÆED, *conj.* Lest, S.B.

REEFU', *adj.* This seems to be merely the S.B. pron. of *rueful*.

The herds came hame and made a *reefu'* rair,
And all the braes rang loud with dool and care.
Ross's Helenore, p. 99.

REEGH, *s.* A harbour, Loth.

To REEK FOORTH, *v. a.* To rigg out, S. *to reek out*. V. Reik out.

REEK HEN, perhaps a hen fed in the house.

"On one estate in the parish, the barony of Alford, the cottars and subtenants pay for their houses and firing, to the landlord only, a *reek hen*, and one day's shearing in harvest." P. Alford, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xv. 451.

REEKIM, *s.* A smart stroke, Fife; perhaps from *reik him*, q. reach him. V. Raucht.

REEL, *s.* A name given to a particular kind of dance, S.

"*A threesom reel*, where three dance together." Rudd. vo. *Rele*.

Either from Su.G. *rull-a*, Arm. *riull-a*, in gyrum agi, because the dancers whirl round; or Isl. *ryl-a*, miscere, because they mix with each other.

REEL-RALL, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, in a disorderly state, S.

Perhaps from Isl. *ryl-a* miscere, *riall-a*, vagatim ferri; or *ragl-a*, E. *reel*, reduplicated with the usual change of the vowel. V. Reavel-ravel.

REEL-TREE, *s.* The piece of wood to which the top of a stake is fixed in an ox's stall, Fife. *Revel-tree*, Border. q. *rail-tree*.

To REESE, *v. a.* To extol.

He lap hawk-hight, and cry'd, "Had aff;"
They *rees'd* him that had skill.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 262. V. Ruse.

REESIN, *adj.* *A reesin fire*, one that burns well, S. perhaps from Teut. *raes-en*, to burn.

REESK, *s.* 1. A kind of coarse grass that grows on downs, Fife.

"The E. side of the parish—consists of cornfields, some of a pretty good soil, others very poor, interspersed with heath, and, near the sea, with large tracts of ground producing a coarse kind of grass, called by the country people *reesk*." P. Aberdour, Fifes. Statist. Acc. xii. 576.

A.S. *risc*, a rush; Isl. *hrys*, virgultum.

2. Waste land which yields only benty grasses, such as Agrostis vulgaris, and Nardus stricta, Aberd.

3. A marshy place, where bulrushes and *sprats* grow, Ang. V. Revss and Rise.

To REEVE, *v. n.* 1. To talk with great vivacity and constancy, S.

It rather conveys the idea of incoherence in discourse, and may therefore have a common origin with E. *rove*; Teut. *rev-en*, delirare, ineptire.

2. In the parts it is applied to the wind. *A reevin wind*, a high wind, S.

REEVE, *s.* A pen, or small inclosure for confining cattle, Aberd.

"That he has heard there were fishers' houses for white-fishers upon the top of the Ram's Hillock;—but they were all pulled down before the deponent entered to the fishing, and turned into a *reeve* or pinfold for James Finlay's bestial." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 113.

This is radically the same with RAE, and perhaps also with WREAD, q. v.

REEZIE, *adj.* Tipsy, a dimin. from *Ree*, S.A.

—— The *reezie* lads set hame,
Wi' friendly chat.——
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 158. V. REE.

To REFE, *v. a.* To rob. V. REIF.

REFECKIT, *part. pa.* Repaired, renewed; become plump.

Als bestiall, thair rycht courss till endur,
Weyle helpyt ar be wyrkyn off natur,
On fute and weynge ascendand to the hycht,
Conserwed weill be the makar of mycht;
Fischeis in flud *refeckit* rialye
Till mannys fude, the warld suld occupye.
Wallace, iii. 9. MS.

This is the reading, instead of *resectit*, Perth Ed.; O.Fr. *refaict*, repaired, renewed; also, made plump; Lat. *refect-us*.

In Ed. 1648, *restorteth;* in a later one, *resorteth*. Some early Editor had substituted *restorit* for *refectit*, as being better understood.

REFEIR. *To the refeir, adv.* In proportion, S. perhaps from O.Fr. *raffiert*, convient, Gl. Rom. Rose.

REFF, *s.* Spoil. V. REIF.

REFUT, *s.* Shift, expedient, means of deliverance.

Sum feblyt fast that had feill hurtis thar,
Wallace tharfor sichit with hart full sar.
A hat he hynt, to get wattir is gayn,
Othir *refut* as than he wyst off nayn.
Wallace, ix. 971. MS.

In Ed. 1648, changed to *refuge*, which, indeed, expresses the idea, as it is from the same stock. But it is *refut* in MS. Fr. *refuite*, evasion, avoidance, from *refuir*, to fly, to shun.

REGENT, *s.* A professor in an university, S.

"At first there were three *regents* in the arts, Alexander Geddes, a Cistertian monk, Duncan Bunch, and William Arthurlie.—Besides teaching and presiding in disputations *omni die legibili*, they lived within the college, eat at a common table with the students of arts, visited the rooms of the students before nine at night, when the gates were shut, and at five in the morning; and assisted in all examinations for degrees in arts.—There was no salary for this office for many years; and the fees, paid by the bearers, were very small." University of Glasgow, Statist. Acc. xxi. App. p. 10.

L.B. *Regens*, Professor, qui docet in Academiis, Gall. *Regent*, Professeur. Occurrit in Litteris ann. 1330, pro Univers. Oxoniense, apud Rymer. Du Cange.

To REHABLE, REABILL, *v. a.* To restore, to reinstate; a forensic term.

Thus he who has a sentence of attainder taken off is said to be *rehabled*. The term is also applied to one born in bastardy, who is legitimated.

"Gif ane bastard, legitimat and *rehabled* in his life-time, makis ane testament lauchfullie: the King thereby is excluded fra all richt and intromission with his moveable gudes." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bastardus*.

"King Robert incontinent maryit Elizabeth Mure lemmen afore rehersit for the affection that he had to hir barnis, that thay mycht be lawchful and *reabillit* be virtew of the matrimony subsequent." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 1. Ut legitimos redderet; Boeth.

Fr. *rehabilit-er*, L.B. *rehabilit-are*, in integrum restituere.

REHATOURE, REHATOR, *s.*

Now lat that ilk *rehatoure* wend in hy,
The blak hellis biggingis to vesy,
Vnder the drery depe flude Acheron.
Doug. Virgil, 467. 53.

Improbus, Maffei.

Rudd. conjectures that it signifies, "mortal enemy," from Fr. *rehair*, to hate extremely. Dunbar uses the phrase *bawd rehator*, Evergreen, ii. 60. and Kennedy, in his reply, *ranegald rehator*, ibid. p. 68.

Conjecture might supply various sources of derivation; as Ital. *rihauúta*, revenge, *regattare*, to contend, to put every thing in disorder, *reatura*, guilt. But both the determinate sense and etymology are uncertain.

To REHETE, *v. a.* To revive, to cheer.

With kynde contenance the renk couth thame *rehete*. *Gawan and Gol.* iv. 13.

Chaucer, id. Fr. *rehait-er*.

REID, REDE, *s.* *A calf's reid*, the fourth stomach of a calf, used for runnet or earning, S. Fr. *caillette*.

"*Caille* signifies *curdled;* and hence the French have given that as a name to the fourth stomach, because any milk that is taken down by young calves is there curdled." Monro's Compar. Anatomy, iii. 388.

It seems to be the same word that occurs in Sir Tristrem, p. 31.

To the stifles he gede,
And even ato hem schare;
He right al the *rede;*
The wombe away he bare.

This is rendered *small-guts*, Gl.

Teut. *roode*, stomachi appendix; et echinus, bovis ventriculus, a *rubedine* dictus; omasum; Kilian. V. RODDIKIN.

REID ETIN, the name of a Giant, or monster, used by nurses to frighten children. V. EYTYN.

To REID, *v. n.* To discourse. V. REDE, *v.*

RIID, *adj.* Red, S.B. *reid*, Cumb. A.S. *read.*

The ,eys woux with the blud all *reid.*

Barbour, xii. 2. MS.

REID FISCHE, Fish in a spawning state, S.

"It is forbiddin be the King, that ony Salmound be slaine fra the Feist of the Assumptioun of our Lady, quhill the Feist of Sanctandrow in winter, nouther with net is na uthir wayis under the pane put vpone slayaris of *Reid fische.*" Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 38. Edit. 1566. *Reid fish*, Edit. Skene. *Reid fiche*, Ja. VI. 1581. c. 111. Ed. Murray.

"At the time of spawning, the sides of the fish become of a very *red* colour, and when the spawning is over, the white colour entirely disappears, the belly becomes livid, and the sides are all streaked over with a sooty or *black* colour. The salmon in these states are termed in our acts of Parliament, *Red* and *Black* Fish: and a chief design of these acts is to prevent the destruction of the fish when they are of these colours, which never happens but in the spawning season." Dr. Walker, Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 361.

REID HAND, a phrase used in our laws, denoting the mark of *blood* found on a murderer.

— "He sould not be lattin frie, albeit he offer pledges for him; gif he is takin with *reid* or bait *hand* of slauchter." Quon. Att. c. 30. s. 2.

Cum *rubro* vel recenti *manu.* Lat.

It is ordained, that the manslayer be punished with death, if taken with *reid hand*, on the very day on which he is arrested. Acts Ja. I. c. 100. Ed. 1566.

The term seems used improperly, with respect to "ane man taken with *reid hand*, with ane sheip, or muton, or with ane calfe." Skene Cap. Crimes, c. 13. s. 9. i. e. when he is seized in the act of carrying off any beast that he has stolen.

REIDSETT, *adj.* Placed in order.

Thus Schir Gawayn, the gay, Gaynour he ledes,
In a gleterand gide, that gleimed full gay,
With riche ribaynes *reidsett*, ho so right redes,
Rayled with rybees of rial aray.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 2.

Mr. Pinkerton gives this as not understood. But it is an A.S. phrase. *Ge-rad sett-en*, in ordine posuere; Teut. *ge-reyd*, Su.G. *rad*, ordo. V. Ihre, vo. *Rad*, p. 373. *Saetta i rad*, to set in a row.

REID-WOD, RED-WOD, *adj.* 1. In a violent rage, maddened with anger, S.

Will ran *reid-wood* for haist,
With wringing and flinging,
For madness lyke to mang.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 67.

2. Furious, distracted; in a general sense.

My muse sae bonny ye deserive her;—
Gin ony higher up ye drive her,
She'll rin *red-wood.*

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

Sibb. derives it from A.S. *reth*, Isl. *reide*, ferox, asper, and *wod*, q. v. The Isl. word, (*reid-ur*, Verel. iratus, Su.G. *wred*, Isl. *reide*, ira,) is the most natural etymon. For our term seems originally to signify, furious with rage.

REIF, REIFF, . 1. A [illegible], S. A.B. *reaf*, *reaff*; Gl. [illegible].

2. In [illegible], the [illegible] *reave*, called *the reif*, S.

A.S. *hre-of*, scabies, scabiosus, [illegible] Ver. *reaf*, *reafh*, the leprosy; Su.G. [illegible] of a wound; Belg. *reef*, a scab or scurf. A.S. [illegible] *hreafdho*, capitis scabies, q. the *head-reif.* The leprosy is sometimes called *head-hre-ta*, the *head reif.* This denomination may be traced a little to Su.G. *rif-a*, Germ. *reiben*, to scratch, Su.G. *klia*, scabies, being formed from *kli*, to scratch, and Germ. *krat-e*, scabies, from *kratz-en*, synon. with *reib-en* and *kla.*

As A.S. *hre-f* also signifies callous, whence E. *rough*, an ill-natured *Scot*, in return for the many compliments paid to his country on this subject, might feel disposed to say, that the ancient E. had borrowed the very term which denotes *rouchness* from the prevalence of this cutaneous disease among them.

To REIFE, REIVE, *v. a.* To rob, to take with violence.

Crystyne thai ar, yone is thar herytage,
To *reif* that crowne that is a gret owtrage.

Wallace, vi. 291. MS.

"Gif anie man enters within any mans land without his licence; and *reifs* meat fra his men & tenants: he sall for that wrang pay aucht kye to the Lord of the ground." Stat. Dav. II. c. 11. s. 1.

A.S. *reaf-ian*, Isl. *hreif-a*, Su.G. *rof-a*, Moes.G. *raub-jan*, id.

REIF, REIFF, REIFE, *s.* 1. Robbery, rapine.

"The thieves and broken men, inhabitants of the waidis Schirefdomes, and utheris boundis of the marches of this realme, forments the partis of England, not onlie committis daylie thiefts, *reiffs*, heirschippes, murtheris, and fyre-raisings, upon the peaceable subjects of the countrie: bot als takis sindrie of them, deteinis them in captivity as prisoners, ransounis them, or lettis them to borrowis for their entrie againe." Acts Ja. VI. 1567. c. 21. Murray.

2. Spoil, plunder.

The King gert be departyt then
All hale the *reff* amang the men.

Barbour, v. 118. MS.

Spraith, Edit. 1620.

A.S. *reaf*, Germ. *raub*, Sw. *roof*, praeda, spolium; Isl. *rif*, *rift*, rapina.

REYFFAR, REFFYR, REIFFAR, REAVER, REVER, *s.* A robber; used to denote one who lives by depredation, whether by land or sea.

Thow *reyffar* King chargis me throw cass,
That I suld cum, and put me in thi grace.

Wallace, vi. 378. MS.

The Rede *Reffyr* thai call him in his still.
The Rede *Reffyr* commaundyt thaim to bid,
Held out a sluth, in takyn of the trew.

Ibid. ix. 87. 108. MS.

Reaver, *rivers*, Edit. 1648.

Yone fals se *reuer* wyl leif in sturt.——

Doug. Virg. 219. 19.

"*Reavers* should not be rivers;" S. P. v. "They who are so fond of a thing as to snap

greedily at it, should not repent that they have got it." Kelly, p. 284.

A.S. *reafere*, Su.G. *roefware*, id.

To REIK, *v. a.* To reach, S. A.Bor.

Reik Deianire his mais and lioun skyn.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 94. 4.

Reik to the man the price promyst all cryis.
Ibid. 140. 29.

Belg. *reyck-en*, Teut. *reck-en*, A.S. *recc-an*, Su.G. *racck-a*, id. Our *v.* is also used like E. *reach*, in a neuter sense. V. RAK, *v.* 1.

To REIK *out*, *v. a.* 1. To prepare for an expedition; to fit out, S.

Reek foorth occurs in this sense.

"Notwithstanding of al his great armie, quhilke was so lang in *reeking foorth*,—hee findeth the wind more nor partie, as the carcages of men and shippes, in al coastes, dois testifie." Bruce's Eleven Serm. Q. 8. b.

2. To dress, to accoutre.

It is radically the same with E. *rig*, which Johnson fantastically derives from *rig* or *ridge*. The common origin seems to be Sw. *rikt-a*, MoesG. *riht-an*, Germ. *richt-en*, ordinare, instruere; if not A.S. *wrig-an* velare, to cover.

To REIK, *v. n.* To smoke, S.

A.S. *rec-an*, Sw. *riuk-a*, *rock-a*, id. Some have traced this word to Heb. רִיק, *reek*, emptiness. V. RAK, *s.* 2.

REIK, REEK, REK, *s.* 1. Smoke, S. A. Bor. *reek*.

"The *reik*, smeuk, and the stink of the gun puldir, fylit al the ayr maist lyik as Plutois paleis had been birnand in ane bald fyir." Compl. S. p. 65.

The fyr owt syne in bless brast,
And the *rek* raiss rycht wondre fast.
Barbour, iv. 130. MS.

Reek is used by Shakspeare in the same sense. But he seems to have borrowed it from the North of E.

2. Metaph., a disturbance, a tumult.

Thair was few lordis in all thir landis,
Bot till new regentis maid thair bandis.
Than rais ane *reik* or euer I wist,
The quhilk gart all thair bandis brist.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 271.

A reik in the house, is a phrase still used in the same sense, S.

"It is a soure *reek*, where the good wife dings the good man;" S. Prov. "A man in my country coming out of his house with tears on his cheeks, was ask'd the occasion; he said, *There was a soure reek in the house;* but, upon farther inquiry, it was found that his wife had beaten him." Kelly, p. 186.

A.S. *rec*, Isl. *reikr*, Dan. *reuke*, Su.G. *roek*.

REIKIE, *adj.* 1. Smoky, S.

2. Vain, empty; metaph. used.

"All the joys which are heere, are but *reekie* pleasures, purchased with teares, wherewith the eyes of men are made bleared." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 511.

To REYKE, *v. n.* To range. V. RAIK.

REIK, *s.* "A blow; variation of *Rak*," Gl. Sibb.

To REILE, RELE, *v. n.* To roll. "*To gar one's ene reil*, to make his eyes *reel*, *rowl*, or *roll*," Rudd.

To pik thaym vp perchaunce your ene wil *reile*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 66. 44.

Bot with the preis we war *relit* of that stede.
Ibid. 53. 33.

"Ye never saw green cheese, but your een *reel'd*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 84.; addressed to those who are supposed to be of a greedy or covetous disposition, still wishing to have a part of what they see.

Rudd. views *reel*, *roll*, and *rowl*, as all originally the same. I know not if *reile* has any affinity to Isl. *roel-a*, lentè et vagè ferri. This seems rather the root of E. *reel*, to stagger. But this is not materially different from the other terms. For what is *reeling* but *rolling*, in a certain sense?

REILING, *s.* 1. Confusion, bustle.

All the wenchis of the west
War up or the cok crew;
For *reiling* thair micht na man rest,
For garray, and for glew.
Peblis to the Play, st. 2.

2. A loud clattering noise, S. synon. *reissil*. V. REEL-RALL.

REIME, *s.* Realm, kingdom.

That wes ane semely syght,
In ony riche *reime*.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 20.

REIMIS, REEMISH, *s.* Rumble, roar.

"She tumbled down upo' me wi' sik a *reemis*, that she gart my head cry knoit upo' the coach door." Journal from London, p. 3.

As she's behading ilka thing that past,
With a loud crack the house fell down at last;
The *reemish* put a knell unto her heart.
Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

This seems merely the S.B. pron. of *Rummyss*, q. v. Isl. *rym-ia*, however, signifies to bellow or roar, A.S. *hrem-an*, *hrym-an*, id. A. Bor. *reem*, to cry aloud.

To REIOSE, *v. a.* To poſſeſs, to enjoy.

"Thay wer profoundly resoluit to haue aliance with the Pichtis, and to gif thair dochteris in mariage, vndir thir condiciounis, ylk ane of thaym sall *reiose* in tyme cumyng al thay landis quhilkis thay *reiosit* afore the mariage." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 4. b.

Fr. *rejou-ir*, to re-enjoy.

REIRBRASSERIS, *s. pl.* Armour for defending the back of the arms.

"Uthers simpillar—haue—a pesane with wambrasseiris and *reirbrasseiris*." Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 134. Edit. 1566.

From *rear* or Fr. *arriere*, behind, and *brassart*, a defence for the arm, from *bras* brachium. V. WAMBRASSEIRIS.

To REIRD, RERDE, *v. n.* 1. To make a loud noise, to resound.

——Vp thay rasit ane cry
That *rerdis* to the sternes in the sky.
Doug. Virgil, 324. 25.

The wod resoundis schil, and euiry schaw
Schoutis agane of thare clamour and dyn,
The hillis *reirdis*, quhill dynlis roke and quhyn.
Ibid. 252. 18.

2 To break wind, S.

3. It seems also used actively, as signifying, to cause to make a crashing noise.

——The feirs wyndes ye se,
Zepherus, Notus, and Eurus all thre
Contrarius blaw, thar bustuous bubbis with bir
The woddis *reirdis*, baith elme, aik and fir
Ouerturnis to ground.
Doug. Virgil, 53. 1.

This use is improper. For the language of Virg. is, stridunt silvae.

Rudd. deduces this and the *s.* from A.S. *reord*, lingua, "as it seems originally to have denoted the clamour of tongues." It is far more natural to derive it from A.S. *rar-ian*, Teut. *reer-en*, fremere, rugire, mugire, vociferare.

REIRD, RERDE, *s.* 1. Clamour, noise, shouting.

Syne the *reird* followit of the younkeris of Troy.
Doug. Virgil, 37. 12.

——The Troianis rasit ane skry in the are,
With *rerde* and clamour of blythnes, man and boy.
Ibid. 300. 29.

2. The act of breaking wind, in whatever way; from the sound emitted, S.

3. A falsehood, a mere fabrication, especially when it proceeds from a principle of ostentation, S.B.

This may be borrowed from the idea of emitting *wind*, as a lie sometimes receives the latter designation. Or, it may be an oblique use of A.S. *reord*, sermo, loquela; *reord-ian*, sermocinari, q. to amplify in narration.

REIRDIT, *part. pa.* Reared.

Syne war thai war of ane wane, wrocht with ane wal,
Reirdit on ane riche roche, beside ane riveir.
Gawan and Gol. i. 19.

REYSS, *s. pl.* That kind of coarse grass that grows in marshy ground, or on the sea-shore.

Thai trewit that bog mycht mak thaim litill waill,
Growyn our with *reyss*, and all the sward was haill.
Wallace, vi. 713. MS.

Edit. 1648. *rispe*. V. RESP, REESK, and RISE, 2.

To REISSIL, *v. n.* To make a loud clattering noise, as if one were breaking what is handled, S.

Teut. *ryssel-en*, A.S. *hristl-an*, crepere, strepere; Su.G. *rasl-a*, crepitare. Seren. derives the A.S. *v.* from Su.G. *hrist-a*, *rist-a*, to shake, especially used to denote the sound made by the concussion of arms. This is evidently from the same fountain with MoesG. *hris-jan*, quatere, concutere. E. *rustle* is nearly allied; but it does not convey the idea of so loud a noise.

To REISSIL, RISSLE, *v. a.* To beat soundly.

"S. *He risl'd their rigging with rungs*, i. e. cudgell'd or bang'd them soundly," Rudd. Addit. to Gl. vo. *Hirsill*.

It seems doubtful, however, whether this be not rather a dimin. from Su.G. *ris-a*, virgis caedere, from *ris*, a rod or twig.

REISSIL, *s.* A loud clattering noise; also, a blow, a stroke, S. V. REMYLLIS.

To REIST, *v. a.* To dry by the heat of the sun, or in a chimney, S. *Reistit bufe*, smoked beef, S.B. *A reestit haddock*, one that is dried.

Reistit and crynd, as hangit man on hill.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57.

"The said Stewart receives thir dewties in miell and *reistit* mutton, wyld foullis *reistit*, and selchis." Monroe's West. Isles, p. 36.

My best beloved brother of the band!
I grein to sie thy sillie smiddy smeik.
This is no lyfe that I leid up-a-land
On raw rid herring *reistit* in the reik.
Montgomerie, Chron. S. P. iii. 500.

Dan. *rist-er*, to broil or toast; *ristet*, broiled or toasted.

To REIST, *v. n.* 1. To wait for another; with the prep. *on* added.

And on Volscens alanerly he *reistis*,
Thocht round about with inemyis he preist is.
Doug. Virgil, 292. 12. *Moror*, Virg.

Lat. *rest-are*, id.

2. To become restive. Thus a horse is said to *reist* on the road, S. *Reasted*, tired, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

In cart or car thou never *reestit;*
The steyest brae thou wad hae fac't it.
Burns, iii. 144.

3. Applied to the drying up of a well.

And there will be plenty o' broo,
Sae lang as our wall is na *reested*.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 313.

REIST, *s.* Rest.

To Orodes the hard *reist* dois oppres
The cald and irny slepe of deithis stres.
Doug. Virgil, 346. 17. *Quies*, Virg.

REIST, REYST, *s.* 1. The iron socket in which the bolt of a door *rests*.

Apoun the postis also mony ane pare
Of harnes hang, and cart quheles grete plenté,—
Of riche cieteis yettis, stapyllis and *reistis*,
Grete lokkis, slottis, massy bandis square.
Doug. Virgil, 211. 33.

2. Sibb. renders *reistis*, door hinges.

3. That on which a warlike instrument is supported.

Ane Inglissman saw thair chiftayne wes slayn,
A *sper in reyst* he kest with all his mayne,
On Wallace draiff, fra the horss him to ber.
Wallace, v. 260. MS.

As muskets, when first used, were supported by what was called a *rest*, the custom seems to have been borrowed from what was formerly practised in the use of the lance or spear.

"Long spears and lances were used by the Saxons and Normans, both horse and foot, but particularly

by the cavalry of the latter, who in charging *rested* the butt end of the lance against the arçon or bow of their saddle; the mail-armour not admitting the fixture of lance *rests*, as was afterwards practised on the cuirass.—A lance *rest* was a kind of moveable iron bracket, fixed to the right side of the cuirass, for the purpose of supporting the lance." Grose's Military Antiq. ii. 275.

REK, *s.* Smoke. V. REIK.

To RELE, *v. n.* To roll. V. REILE.

To RELEISCH, *v. n.* To take a wide course, to go at large.

The larkis loude *releischand* in the skyis
Louis thare lege with tonys curious.
Doug. Virgil, 403. 31.

Fr. *relasch-er*, to let go, to enlarge. Perhaps it is descriptive of their music, as we say S., *to let go*, or *gae*, i. e. to raise a tune.

To RELEVE, *v. n.* To raise, to exalt, to promote.

Flawndrys in hys dayis wes
Relevyd till ane Erldwme
Wyth custymabil honoure and fredwme.
Wyntown, vi. 10. 25.

Fr. *relev-er*, to raise, to lift up.

To RELEVE, *v. n.* To reassemble, to form anew into one body.

His men *relewit*, that douchty was in deid,
Him to reskew out off that fellonne dreid.
Wallace, v. 829. MS.

Relewit and *releiffit* are used in the same sense.

The Scottis men than *relewit* to giddir fast.
Ibid. ver. 972. MS.

In Edit. 1648. the passage runs;

The Scottish men they *ran together* fast.

The fleand folk, that off the feild fyrst past,
In to thair king agayne *releiffit* fast.
Ibid. vi. 605. MS.

— Thay that dreuin war abak and chaist
Releuis agane to the bargane in haist.
Doug. Virgil, 391. 10.

Fr. *relev-er* is mentioned in Dict. Trev. as synon. with *ramasser*, colligere, and with *assembler*, colligere in cumulum, coacervare.

To RELY, *v. a.* To rally.

Tharfor comfort yow, and *rely*
Your men about yow rycht starkly.
Barbour, xiii. 371. MS.

He *releyt* to him mony a knycht.
Ibid. ii. 401. MS.

Skinner renders Fr. *rallier*, q. *re-alligare*. But it seems merely *re-aller*, q. to go again, i. e. to unite after being parted.

To REME, *v. n.* To foam, to froth. V. REAM.

To REMEID, *v. a.* To remedy.

"All makes for the ruin of this isle; and I see yet no mean to *remeid it*." Baillie's Lett. i. 51.

REMEMBRIE, *s.* Remembrance, recollection.

Sic fantasie on hir I set
The fainer I wald hir foryet,
Remembrie grew the mair.
Burel, *Watson's Coll.* ii. 47.

To REMENT, *v. a.* To remember, to recollect.

My spreit supirs and sichs maist sair
Quhen I *rement* me euer mair
How godles men begins,
For till associat them sels,
With sic as pietie repels.
Burel, *Watson's Coll.* ii. 48.

Fr. *ramentevoir*, id. *ramentu*, remembered.

REMYLLIS, *s. pl.* Blows.

Quhen thai had *remyllis* raucht,
Thai foirthocht that thai faucht.
Houlate, iii. 16.

Teut. *rammel-en*, Su.G. *raml-a*, tumultuari. This word seems formed from the *v.*, in the same manner as *reissil*, a blow, from the v. *Reissil*, which is synon. with *rammelen*. *Reissil* primarily signifies noise; and, secondarily, a blow, because of the sound emitted by it.

To REMORD, *v. a.* 1. To have remorse for; Fr. *remord-re*. Lat. *re* and *mordere*.

In sum part than he *remordyt* his thocht,
The Kingis commaund becauss he kepyt nocht.
Wallace, x. 9. MS.

2. To disburden the conscience of any thing that may be the cause of *remorse*.

Wallace to God his conscience fyrst *remord*,
Syne comfort thaim with manly contenance.
Wallace, iv. 590.

Edit. 1648—His *confidence* couth remord.

RENDAL, RENNAL, RENNET, RUN-DALE, *s.* A term used with respect to the division of land, equivalent to *run-rig*, S.

"Another great improvement on the state of this country would be a better division of the small farms, which are parcelled out in discontiguous plots and run-rig, termed here *rigg and rendal*." P. Dunrossness, Shetl. Statist. Acc. vii. 398.

"A pernicious custom still too much prevails in this and other places, of possessing land in what is called *rig and rennal*, or run-rig; that is to say, each tenant in a particular farm or district, has a ridge alternately with his neighbours." P. Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc. x. 26.

"There is an old practice, which still prevails in some places, and which is very detrimental to husbandry. It is commonly termed *rig and rennet*.—Instead of every one having his land in one place, it is scattered here and there, several tenants having different shares in one field, or a rig a piece alternately." P. Latheron, Caithn. Statist. Acc. xvii. 32.

"The tenants originally possessed their lands in run-ridge or *run-dale*." P. Dudingston, Loth. Statist. Acc. xviii. 363.

This phrase is undoubtedly of Northern origin. Perhaps from Isl. Su.G. *ren*, palus limitaneus, a stake used for distinguishing the property of neighbours, and *del* a division, or *deld* portio agri; or from *renn-a*, to run, and *del*, *deld*, q. to have the portions of ground running parallel to each other. Thus *run-rig* would be merely the translation of *ren-del*, or *rendal*. *Rennet* is evidently the corr. of *rendeld*. A.S. Su.G. *raa* denotes a land mark, being nearly synon. with *ren*. In the Laws of Up-

land, *delda raa* signifies the limits between the portions belonging to neighbours.

To RENDER, *v. a.* To melt or beat butter, Ayrs.; "to separate the skinny from the fat parts of suet, &c." Gl. Lancash. V. RIND.

To RENG, RING, *v. n.* To rule, to reign.

Thy maist supreme indiuisibill substance,—
Rengand eterne, ressauis na accidence.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 308. 32.

Do clois the presoun of wyndis, and thar on *ring*. *Ibid.* 17. 28.

MoesG. *reikin-on*, Lat. *regn-are*.

To RENYE, *v. a.* To rein.

"Than the master cryit and bald *renye* ane bonet, vire the trossis, nou heise." Compl. S. p. 63.

RENYE, *s.* The rein of a bridle; Fr. *resne*.

——The samyn four foutit beistis eik
Bene oft vsit full *towarlye* and meik
To draw the cart, to thole *bridill* and *renye*.
Doug. Virgil, 86. 37.

Leg. *towartlie*, as in Elphynstoun's MS.

RENYIT, *part. pa.* Forsworn, abjured, Barbour. Fr. *reni-er*, to deny, to abjure.

RENK, RYNK, RINK, *s.* 1. A course, a race, also *reil*; Gl. Shirr.

A man is said to *get out his rink*, when he is sowing his wild oats, or going on in a dissipated course; Fife.

Be this thay wan nere to the *renkis* end,
Irkit sum dele before the mark wele kend.
Doug. Virgil, 138. 33.

"Sleepy bodies would be at rest, and a breathless horse at the *rink's end*."——"Howbeit the runners never get a view of it, till they come to the *rink's* end." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 166. P. ii. ep. 2.

2. The act of running.

"He commandit als, gyf the haris had forrun the hundis be lang *renk*, to be na forthir persewit." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 11.

"Agill of thair bodyis;—*swift of rynk*, and reddy to euery kynd of jeoparde." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 27, a. Corpore agiles—ad cursum; Boeth. V. THORTOUR.

3. The course of a river.

——The schyl riuer hait Ufens,
Sekis with narrow passage and discens,
Amyd how valis his *renk* and ischè.
Doug. Virgil, 237, b. 10.

4. The particular station allotted to each party at the commencement of a tournament.

Sone fra thai hade thair salus made,
Thai tuk thair *rynkis*, and samyn rade.
And at the tothir cours of were
The Dowglas hit, and brak his sper.
Wyntown, viii. 35. 40.

5. A distinct charge or encounter in a tournament.

"In the thrid *rynk* Lord Wellis wes doung out of the sadyll with sic violence, that he fell to the ground with gret displesoir of Inglismen." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 10.

Thus *rynnyng renk* is used, Gawan and Gol. V. RIOLYSE.

Trumpetts and schalims, with a schout,
Playd or the *rink* began;
And equal juges sat about
To see quha tint or wan
The field that day.
Justing, Adamson & Sym, Evergreen, ii. 177.

6. The course, the proper line in the diversion of curling on the ice, S.A.

Perhaps from A.S. *hringc*, a ring; as the mark is generally a cross inclosed in a circle.

Rank occurs in Graeme's Poems, by mistake for *rink* or *renk*.

——Say, canst thou paint the blush
Impurpled deep, that veils the stripling's cheek,
When, wand'ring wide, the stone neglects the *rank*,
And stops midway?—
Anderson's Poets, xi. 447.

Rudd. derives it from Teut. *renck-en*, flectere; "for," says he, "the word properly signifies a tour, a compass, or winding, and not going straight on." This idea he seems to found on the sense of the *v.* RINK, q. v. But it is not at all applicable to the noun, which is undoubtedly most ancient. This suggests an idea directly the reverse; and has been probably formed, after the example of frequentatives, from A.S. *rinn-an*, or Su.G. *raenn-a*, to run. Or, as the term is applied to running in the lists, sense 4., if we could suppose that it had been unknown before the use of tournaments, it might have originated from A.S. *hrinc*, *hringc*, Su.G. *ring*; as this was the most honourable species of running. Hence Su.G. *raenna till rings*, *rida till rings*, hastiludium exercere.

RENK, *s.* A person; properly, a strong man.

The *renk* raikit in the saill, riale and gent,
That wondir wisly wes wroght, with wourschip and wele.
Gawan and Gol. i. 6.

It is evidently the same with *Rink*, q. v.

RENOMME', *s.* Renown.

——For syne King was he;
And off full mekill *renommé*.
Barbour, iv. 774. MS.

Chauc. *renomee*, Fr. *renommée*.

RENTAL, *s.* A kind of lease, S.

"A *rental* is a particular species of tack, now seldom used, granted by the landlord, for a low or favourable tack-duty, to those who are either presumed to be the lineal successors to the ancient possessors of the land, or whom the proprietors design to gratify as such; and the lessees are usually styled *rentallers* or kindly tenants." Erskine's Instit. B. ii. Tit. 6. § 37. V. KINDLY.

REPAIR, *s.* Company, frequency, concourse, S.

Thrie Priests went into collatioun,
Into ane privie place of the said toun.—
Thay luifit not na rangald nor *repair*.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 3.

We still say of a street, which is retired from the bustle of a town, that there is not much *repair* in it, S.

Fr. *repaire*, a haunt; L.B. *ripar-ium*, receptaculum, domus munita; Ital. *riparo*.

To REPAYRE, *v. n.* To return; O.Fr. *repair-er*, L.B. *repar-are*.

Qwhen that the Romanys passyt ware,
The alienis, that war chasyd are,
Repayryd, and nere all the land
Dystroyit wyth fyre and fellown hand.
Wyntown, v. 10. 589.

To REPARELL, *v. a.* To repair, to refit; Fr. *repareill-er.*

His nauy loist *reparellit* I but fale
And his feris fred from the deith alhale.
Doug. Virgil, 112 51.

To REPATER, *v. n.* To feed, to take refreshment.

In the mene quhyle,—al the beistis war
Repaterit wele eftir thare nychtis lare.
Doug. Virgil, 248. 29.

Fr. *repaitre*, Lat. *repasci.*

REPENDE, *part adj.* Apparently, scattered, dispersed; or broken loose from the ranks.

Reth horss *repende* rouschede frekis wndir feit;
The Scottis on fute gart mony loiss the suete.
Wallace, iii. 193. MS.

Fr. *repand-re* to scatter or cast abroad; *repand-u*, dispersed. In Edit. 1648, it is *ramping.*

To REPLEDGE, REPLEGE, *v. a.* To recal a person from the jurisdiction of one court to that of another; a forensic term.

"He [Makduff] sall haue fre regalité to mak officeris within hym, & to *replege* his men (gif neid beis) fra the kingis lawis to his regalité." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 9. Potestatem quoque habet —ad suos *revocandi* judices; Boeth.

He, who as superior, *repledged* one, whom he claimed as his vassal, from another court to his own, left a pledge or surety with that court, that he should do justice to the complainer on the person thus recalled, within year and day. The pledge was called *Culreach*, q. v. Quon. Attach. c. 8. s. 4.

L.B. *repleg-iare*, to redeem any person or thing, upon *pledge;* from *re* and *pleg-ium.* V. Du Cange. E. *replevin.*

To REPLEID, *v. a.* To resist.

This officer but dout is callit Deid;
Is nane his power agane may *repleid:*
Is nane sa wicht, sa wyse, na of sik wit,
Agane his summond suithly that may sit.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 45.

L.B. *replaud-are*, repulsare, Du Cange; unless the idea rather be that of pleading again, or legally replying.

REPLOCH GRAY. V. RAPPLACK.

To REPONE, *v. a.* To replace, to restore to a situation formerly held; properly, a forensic term. Lat. *repon-o.*

"It was required, that the ministers of Edinburgh might be *reponed* to their places." Baillie's Lett. i. 24.

To REPOSE, *v. a.* The same with *Repone.*

"Mr. Andrew Logie, who lately had been *reposed* to his ministry, being cited to answer many slanderous speeches in pulpit, not compearing,—was deposed." Baillie's Lett. i. 383.

To REPREME, *v. a.* To repress; Lat. *reprim-ere.*

"Thir vordis of Salomon beand veil considerit, is ane souerane remeid ande salutair medycyn to *repreme* and distroye the arrogant conſsait of them that glorifeis & pridis them to be discendit of nobilis and gentil men." Compl. S. p. 242.

REPRISE, *s.* The indentation of stones in building.

Gilt burneist torris—like to Phebus schone,
Skarsment, *reprise*, corbell and battellingis.
Palice of Honour, iii. 17.

Fr. *reprise de pierres*, denting pieces of stone; Cotgr.

RERIT, *pret. v.* Fell back.

The Sotheron ost bak *rerit* off that place,
At thai fyrst tuk, v akyr breid and mar.
Wallace, vii. 1191. MS.

Edit. 1648, *retired.* Fr. *arrieré*, cast or fallen behind, from *arriere* backward; or immediately from *riere*, id. corr. from Lat. *retro.* *Bak rerit* is an obvious tautology.

To RESCOURS, *v. a.* To rescue.

"This man that *rescoursit* the Kyng wes callit Turnbull, and wes rewardit with riche landis be the kyng." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 10.

O.Fr. *rescourr-er*, L.B. *rescuere*, to assist.

RESCOURS, *s.* Rescue, relief in a siege.

—Gylmyne the Willeris, that than
Held the towre, and wes worthy man,
Sawe his wictalis war nere gane,
And hope of the *rescours* had he nane.
Wyntown, viii. 34. 30. V. the *v.*

"The gouernour laid ane sege to the castell of Lochindoris, quhare erle Dauid Cumynis wife was for the tyme. This woman knawing her hous mony dayis afore abyll to be segit, send to Kyng Edward, and desirit *rescours.*" Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 9.

To RESETT, *v. a.* 1. "To receive, harbour, or entertain," S. Rudd.

2. To receive stolen goods.

"Quha *resets* theift stollen fra anie man; he salbe estemed as ane common theif, and salbe punissed with the like paine." Stat. Alex. ii. c. 21. V. the *s.*

RESET, RESETT, *s.* 1. Place of residence, abode.

Bot qwhethire thai caws had or nane,
Ilk man til his *reset* is gane.
Wyntown, viii. 26. 260.

2. The act of harbouring one who is considered as a public enemy, or exposed to danger.

Than thai gert tak that woman brycht and scheyne,
Accusyt hir sar of *reſett* in that cass:
Fell syiss scho suour, that scho knew nocht Wallass.
Wallace, iv. 715. MS.

3. One who affords harbour to another, when exposed to danger from enemies.

Thar duelt a Wallas welcummyt him full weill;
Thocht Ingliss men thar of had litill feille.
Bathe meite and drynk at his will he had thar.
In Laglyne wode, quhen that he maid repayr,
This gentill man was full oft his *resett;*
With stuff of houshald strestely he thaim bett.
Wallace, ii. 17. MS.

4. One who keeps an inn.

"It is ordanit that in all burrow townis of the realme, and throuchfaris quhair commoun passages ar, thair be ordanit hostillaris and *resettis*, hauand stablis and chalmers." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 26. Edit. 1566.

5. The act of receiving goods which one knows to be stolen; a common law-term, S.

"The crime of *reset* of theft consists either in harbouring the person of the thief after the goods are stolen, or in receiving or disposing of the goods." Erskine's Instit. B. iv. Tit. 4. s. 63.

6. The receiver of stolen goods; improperly used in the vulgar adage, "*The resett* is as ill as the thief," S. Rudd.

The forensic term is *Resetter*, q. v.

Mr. Macpherson derives the word, sense 1., from A.S. *seta*, inhabitant, *saetung* occupation, possession. But it seems merely Fr. *recepte*, *recette*, receiving. O.Fr. *recept*, retraite, demeure; Gl. Rom. de Rose. L.B. *recept-us* denoted the obligation of a vassal to receive his lord into his castle, if this was necessary either in warfare or for business; *receptum*, the right of going to a particular place for food; jus pastus, *droit de giste; recipere*, pastum praebere; Du Cange. Hence Belg. *receptes*, the feasts which are given to a newly married pair by their relations.

The forensic sense seems merely secondary; as being a restricted application of a term which is otherwise used with greater latitude.

Recetted occurs in O.E. as equivalent to *harboured*.

——Gyf eny wolde
Come as to defense, that ner wounded were,
Other wery, as in a castel *recetted* were there.
R. Gloue. p. 214.

RESETTER, *s.* 1. "He who entertains," Rudd.

2. A receiver of stolen goods; a forensic term.

"Such as sell goods belonging either to thieves, or to other lawless persons who dare not themselves appear at a public market, may be justly considered, not only as *resetters* of the goods, if they were stolen, but as concealers of the thieves or other offenders from justice." Erskine's Instit. B. iv. T. 4. s. 63.

RESH, *s.* A rush.

Mine harness helped me not a *resh;*
It stinted never but in my flesh.
Sir Egeir, p. 7.

To RESILE, *v. n.* 1. To draw back, to flinch, S.

"It has been said of me, that I have, in word at least, *resiled* from my wonted zeal for the Presbyterian Government." Wodrow's Hist. i. 208.

2. To resist the force of, to start back from; applied to argumentation.

Read Duram and Calvin well;
If from their reasons you *resile*,
I'le count you sots, or that your knaverie
Will lead us back to Roman slaverie.
Cleland's Poems, p. 79.

Fr. *résil-er*, id. Lat. *resil-ire*.

RESING, *adj.*

Schir, I complane of injure;
A *resing* storie of rakyng Mure
Hes mangillit my making, throw his malise,
And present it into your palise.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 107.

"Raisen? raised?" Pinkerton. Perhaps a story that makes a great noise, q. has much currency; A.S. *reas-an*, Su.G. *ras-a*, to run.

RESP, RISP, *s.* A kind of coarse grass, S. Gl. Sibb.

To RESP, RISP, *v. n.* To make a noise resembling that of a file, S.

Swannis souchis throw out the *respand* redis,
Ouer all the lochis and the fludis gray.
Doug. Virgil, 401. 47.
Or than the bustous swyne fed wele, that bredis
Amang the buskis rank of *risp and* redis,
Beside the laik of Laurent mony yeris.
Ibid. 344. 42.

Rudd. views both these as the part. pr. Sibb. says, that he "mistakes the meaning entirely;" as he thinks that *resp*, *risp* is the *s*. But, in none of the passages, the pl. is used; which would certainly have been the case, as corresponding to *redis*. The evidence of the MSS. is rather against this being the *v*. Ruthven MS., in the first passage, has *rispy;* Elphynstoun MS. *resp and;* in passage second, Ruthv. MS. *risp and*, in Elph. MS, *rysp and*.

This, at any rate, can only be a secondary use of the *v*. as signifying to rasp. V. RISP.

RESPONSALL, *adj.* Responsable, Acts Parl. pass.

To RESSOURSS, RESURSE, *v. n.* To rise again; *Resourss*, rose again.

Zepherus began his morow courss,
The swete wapour thus fra the ground *resourss;*
The humyll breyth doun fra the hewyn awaill,
In euery meide, bathe fyrth, forrest and daill.
Wallace, viii. 1185. MS.

——*Resursyng* vp hie in the are.
Doug. Virgil, 297. 26.

Fr. *resourd-re;* whence *resource*, rising again; from Lat. *resurg-ere*. In O.Fr. indeed, *resurrexi* occurs as an adj. synon. with *ressuscité;* Dict. Trev.

RESSUM, *s.* A small fragment, *There's no a ressum to the fore*, S.B.

A.S. *reasn*, a beam, or Su.G. *ris*, a twig? The phrase may have been borrowed from a ruined house, of which there was not a beam or wattle left standing.

To REST, *v. n.* To be indebted to one. *What am I restand you?* How much do I owe you? S.

Properly, the prep. *to* is subjoined.

"Our said soverane Lord—ordainis that the said John, now Erle of Gowrie, sall nawayis be callit, persewit, chargit, or burdenit with the payment of quhatsumever his said umquhill father's dettis, quhairof he took allowance in ony of his compts of thesaurarie, for the space of aue yeir next to cum after the dáit hereof, that in the meintyme his Hienes may see the said Erle satisfeit of the saidis superexpenses, *restane* be his Majestie to his said umquhill father." Act Sederunt, 20th June 1600.

Fr. *etre en reste*, to be in arrears; a financial phrase. Hence,

RESTES, *s. pl.* Arrears; Fr. id.

"The three Estaites of Parliament decernis and ordainis letters to be direct, to require the Ordinares to give their letters upon all Prelates, to cause payment be maid of all *restes*, awin be them to the seate of the Sessioun, of all termes by-gane." Acts Mar. 1543. c. 2. Murray.

REST. *Auld rest*, probably old sprain.

——The painful Poplesie, and Pest,
The Rot, the Roup, and the *auld Rest*——
Watson's Coll. iii. 14. V. FEYK.

A sprain is often called a *wrest*, *wrist*, or *rest*, S. A.S. *wraest-an* to distort.

To RESTYN, *v. a.* To refresh.

Thare is na land mare likand to myne entent,
Nor quhare me list so weil, and profitabil
Our wery folkis to *restyn* and estabill.
Doug. Virgil, 128. 13.

Rudd. views this as a *s.* But it is evidently the *v.*, used in that form which seems to have been borrowed from the A.S. Thus *sayne* occurs for *say*, *sene* for *see*, &c.

RESTING CHAIR, a long chair shaped like a *sofa*, used in farm-houses, Ang. Perths.

To RETENT, *v. a.* To cause to resound.

Their Pagans fell, with clamor huge to hear,
Made such a dinne as made the heaven resound,
Retented hell, and tore the fixed ground.
Hudson's Judith, p. 33.

Fr. *retent-ir*, to resound, to ring again.

RETH, *adj.* Fierce, unruly.

The Ingliss men thocht thar chyftayn was slayne;
Bauldly thai baid, as men mekill off mayn,
Reth horss repende rouschede frekis wndir feit;
The Scottis on fute gert mony loiss the suete.
Wallace, iii. 193. MS.

A.S. *rethe*, fierce, savage. Some early Editor, not understanding the language, has rendered it, as in Edit. 1648,

Rich horse ramping rushed frekes under feet.

In Edit. Perth, by mistake *rech*. V. REPENDE.

RETHNAS, *s.* Ferocity, cruelty.

Thir ar no foulis of ref, nor of *rethnas*,
Bot mansuete, but malice, mandrit and meke.
Houlate, i. 19. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this *prey*. But although this idea is necessarily implied, it is previously expressed in *ref*. A.S. *rethnes*, *rethnesse*, ferocitas, saevitia.

To RETOUR, RETOWRE, *v. a.* 1. To make a return in writing; a forensic term, used with respect to the service of ane heir, S.

"It is the maist necessar, common & profitable brieue or inquisition that is vsed be the lieges of this realme, quhairby ane desiris to be served and *retoured*, as narrest & lauchful air to his father or vther predicessour." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Breve *de morte antecessoris*.

2. To make a legal return as to the value of lands, S.

"Thair lands are so high *retoured*, that a forty-merk land with us will not pay so much rent as a two-merk land elsewhere." Baillie's Lett. i. 370.

3. To return.

——And swa he
Wyth honowre and wyth honestè
Retowryd syne in his land hame.
Wyntown, ix. 11. 99.

RETOUR, RETOURE, *s.* 1. Return, in a general sense.

—Nor yit ane victour with prosperité
Vnto thy faderis cieté haue *retoure*.
Doug. Virgil, 361. 7.

2. The legal return that was made to a brief, remitted from chancery.

"There is twa kindes of *retoures* or answeres maid be the persons of inquest, to this brieue, and retoured to the Chancellarie: the ane is generall, and the vther speciall." Skene, Verb. Sign. ut. sup.

3. The legal return made as to the value of lands, S.

"—The common burdens were laid on, not according to the *retour* or merk-land, but the valuation of the rents." Baillie's Lett. i. 370.

The word is not only retained in courts of law, but in vulgar language. *A retour-chaise*, is one returning from the stage to which it has been hired, S.

The term is used in the laws of France, with respect to inheritance, although in a different sense. On apelle, *retour* de partage, ce qu'on ajouté au lot d'un des coheritiers, pour suppléer ce qui lui appartient de droit. Dict. Trev.

To RETREAT, *v. a.* To recall, to retract.

"And als thair wes mony of the byschoppis quhilkis wer conuenit in this wickit conuentioun, quha *retreatit* thair awin deliberatioun, quhilk wes neuir done be the generale consalis dewlie conuenit." Kennedy of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 87.

Fr. *retract-er*, Lat. *retract-are*.

REVAY, *s.* Riot, synon. *deray*.

It war teir for to tel treuly in tail
To ony wy in this warld wourthy, I wise,
With revaling and *revay*, all the oulk hale.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 27.

Fr. *rev-er*, to rove, to dote, *reve* a dream.

REVE.

His gloves, his gamesons, glowed as a glede;
With graynes of *reve* that graied ben gay.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 5.

Reve seems to denote that middle colour between yellow and grey, which the Latins called *rav-us*; Su.G. *rapp*, id. *Graynes* of *reve*, are dye-stuffs of this colour. *Graied* may signify, *made grey*.

REUER, RYVIR, *s.* A robber, a pirate. V. REYFFAR.

REUERE', REURY, *s.* Robbery.

Wallace was ner; quhen he sic *reueré* saw,
He spak to thaim with manly contenance,
In fayr afforme, he said, but wariance;
"Ye do ws wrang, and it in tyme of pess
Off sic rubry war suffisance to cess."
Wallace, iv. 40. *Reury*, Ed. Perth.

REVERENCE, *s.* Power, S.

"—Sin hath put you in the courtesy and *reverence* of justice." Rutherford's Lett. P. ii. ep. 34.

REUERY, *s.* 1. Noise, uproar.

The women routtis baldly to assay,
Wyth felloun brute, grete *reuery*, and deray,
Furth haldis samyn on the feildis sone.
Doug. Virgil, 388. 13.

2. It is used to denote the crackling noise made by flames.

Than he that set the kendlyng glaid and gay,
Behaldis how that the low dois make deray,
Blesand and crakand with ane nyse *reuery*.
Ibid. 330. 52.

"From Fr. *resverie*, idle talking, raving, vain fancy;" Rudd.

REVERS

——Syne marrowis mix
Do schute at buttis, bankis and brais,
Sum at the *revers*, sum at the prikkis.
Scott, Evergreen, ii. 189. MS.

"The *rovers* at which the archers shott;" Ramsay. But *at rovers* E. signifies, without any particular aim. The expression seems therefore to mean, at random, as opposed to shooting at a mark; from Fr. *au revers*, backward, cross.

To REVERSE, Reuerse, *v. a.*

The Rychmound borne doun thar was:
On him arestyt the Douglas,
And him *reuersyt*, and with a knyff
Rycht in that place reft him the lyff.
Barbour, xvi. 417.

And him *reversit* with a knife. Edit. 1620.

It may either signify, overturned, overthrew, Fr. *renvers-er*; or gave a back stroke to, from Fr. *revers*, which denotes a stroke of this kind.

To REVERT, Reuert, *v. n.* 1. To revive, after a state of decay.

The knoppit sionis with leuis aggreabill,
For till *reuert* and burgione ar maid abill.
Palice of Honour, Prol. ix. Ed. 1579.

——And every thing in May *reverts*.
Evergrèen, ii. 186.

2. To recover from a swoon, or from sickness, S.B.

O.Fr. *revert-ir*, retourner, revenir, Dict. Trev.

To REUEST, Rewess, Rawess, *v. a.* 1. To clothe.

Tisiphone that furious monstoure wilde,
In bludy cape *reuestit* and ouer sylde,
Sittis kepand but slepe bayth nycht and day
That sory entré and this porche alway.
Doug. Virgil, 183. 40.

2. To clothe anew; metaph.

——The cornis croppis, and the bere new brerde
Wyth gladesum garmont *reuesting* the erd.
Ibid. 400. 28.

Fr. *revest-ir*, id. literally, to clothe again, to resume one's clothes. It seems especially to have denoted the throwing off one's ordinary garments, when one was about to appear in the distinctive badges of office, or of ceremony; thus applied to the putting on of the royal, pontifical, or sacerdotal dress. Our good Bishop, in the first passage, seems to have borrowed his phraseology from the ecclesiastical customs in his own time. A cette procession tout le Clergé étoit *revêtu* de chappes. Dict. Trev.

In this very sense the term, a little disguised, is used by Blind Harry.

In to the kyrk he gert a preyst *rewess*;
With humyll mynd, rycht mekly, hard a mess.
Wallace, vi. 870. MS.

Maister Jhon Blar was redy to *rawess*,
In gude entent syne bownyt to the mess.
Ibid. viii. 1194. MS.

Revestre', *s.* A chapel or closet.

To the also within our realme sall be
Mony secrete closet and *revestré*,
Quharin thy workis and fatail destenyis,
Thy secrete sawis and thy prophecyis,
I sall gar kepe, and obserue reuerentlye.
Doug. Virgil, 165. 6.

The designation is evidently borrowed from Fr. *revestiaire*, the place where the ecclesiastical vestments are kept; E. *vestry*.

REUK, *s.*

——Thai that held on horss in hy
Swappyt owt swerdis sturdyly;
And swa fell strakys gave and tuk,
That all the *reuk* about thaim quouk.
Barbour, ii. 365. MS.

This seems to signify the atmosphere, the welkin, especially as in a thick and misty state. V. Rak. Or as this battle was towards night, ver. 300, it may denote the atmosphere as it appears in twilight. Isl. *rook-r* crepusculum, *ɣok-ua*, vesperascere.

REURY, *s.* Robbery. V. Reuere'.

To REW, *v. n.* 1. To repent, S.

Thow sall *rew* in thi ruse, wit thow but wene,
Or thow wond of this wane wemeles away.
Gawan and Gol. i. 8.

i. e. Thou shalt repent of thy boasting.

Hence, *to rew a bargain*, to break, or to attempt to break, it, in consequence of one's regretting that one has entered into it, S.

2. To grieve or have compassion for, E. *rue*.

The King said, "Certis, it war pité
That scho in that poynt left suld be,
For certis I trow thar is na man
That he ne will *rew* a woman than.
Barbour, xvi. 280. MS.

Thai *rewid* nocht ws in to the toun off Ayr,
Our trew Barrownis quhen that thai hangyt thar.
Wallace, vii. 1062. MS.

A.S. *hreow-ian*, poenitere; lugere. Germ. *reuen*, id. Alem. *hriuuo*, me poenitet.

Rew, *s.* Repentance.

Sumtyme the preistis thocht that thai did weil,
——Thoch that all vyces rang in thair persoun,
Lecherie, gluttunrie, vain-gloire, avarice;
With swerd and fyre, for *rew* of relegioun,
Of christin peple oft maid sacrefice.
Maitland Poems, p. 302.

i. e. Used fire and sword for making people repent of, or recant, what they called heresy. Or, it may signify, because of their *change* of religion.

A.S. *hreowe*, Alem. *hriuuo*, poenitentia; Sw. *ruelse*, id.

Reuth, Rewth, *s.* 1. Sorrow, or cause for repentance.

Reuth have I none, outlak fortoun and chance,
That mane I ay persew both day and nicht.
King Hart, ii. 53. *Maitland Poems*, p. 38.

V. Outlak and Rewmyd.

2. Pity, or cause of pity.

Hou Lust him slew it is bot *rewth* to heir.

Bellend. Evergreen, i. 46. st. 30.

REW, *s.* 1. A row, a line.

Cramessie satine, velvot embroude in divers *rewis*. *Palice of Honour*, i. 46.

Chaucer uses the word in the same sense; *on a rew*, in a line.

Hence, "*the plane rew of a window*, the wooden board or level on which it rests, *window sole*, in the modern phrase." Gl. Compl.

2. A street; S. *raw*, as "*Potter-raw* Edinburgh, *Ship-raw* Aberdeen;" Rudd.

Sum cumpanyis with speris, lance and targe,
Walkis wachand in *rewis* and narow stretis.
Doug. Virgil, 50. 17.

All burrowstounis, everilk man yow prayis
To maik bainfyris, fairseis, and clerk-playis;
And, throw your *rewis*, carrels dans, and sing.
Maitland Poems, p. 284.

Fr. *rue*, L.B. *ruga*. Rudd. views Germ. *reihe*, ordo, series, as the radical word; *eine reihe hauser*, continuata aedium series. And the idea is certainly just. Only, he has selected a term as the root, which, as it is only a derivative, has less resemblance than its primitive. V. Raw.

REWAR, *s.* A robber; a pirate.

Apon the se yon *Rewar* lang has beyn,
Till rychtwyss men he dois full mekill teyn.
Wallace, x. 817. MS. V. Reyffar.

REWELYNYS, Rowlyngis, Rillings, Rullyions, Rullions, *s. pl.* Shoes made of undressed hides, with the hair on them; S. *rullions*.

Till Louchabyre he held hys way,
And the tothir hym folowyd ay,
And led hym in-tyl swylk dystres,
That at sa gret myschef he wes,
That hys Knychtis weryd *rewelynys*
Of hydis, or of Hart Hemmynys.
Wyntown, viii. 29. 273.

Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wer,
A Scotts thewttil wndir thi belt to ber,
Rouch *rowlyngis* apon thi harlot fete.
Wallace, i. 219. MS. *Rulyions*, Edit. 1648.

Thare left fute and al thare leg was bare,
Ane rouch *rilling* of raw hyde and of hare
The tothir fute couerit wele and knyt.
Doug. Virgil, 233. 2.

This is the word used for translating *crudus pero*, Virg. vii. 690. From this passage it appears that the inhabitants of ancient Latium, or at least of the district now called Campania, wore shoes of untanned leather, or what we call *rullions*. Servius observes, that this is a rustic shoe, which they borrowed from the Greeks, from whom they sprung.

"After the Scots were dislodged [from Stanhope-park, A. 1327, or 1328], some of the English went to view their camp, partly to see their customes and manner of living, and what provision they had, partly to seek some spoil. When they were come there, they found only five hundreth carcasses of red and fallow deare, a thousand paire of Highland showes called *rullions*, made of raw and untand leather, three hundreth hides of beasts set on stakes, which served for caldrons to seethe their meat." Hume's Hist. Douglas, p. 45.

The term, because of the meanness of the dress, is used as a reproachful designation for a Scottish man, in Minot's *Banocburn*.

Rughfute riveling, now kindels thi care,
Bere-bag, with thi boste, thi biging is bare;
Fals wretche and forsworn, whider wiltou fare?
Poems, p. 7.

This is very near the S. phrase, *rouch rullion*, applied to this kind of shoe. Warton renders *biging* clothing. But it certainly means dwelling-house. Minot, that his satire might be more severe, seems to have made himself acquainted with some S. terms. The designation *bere-bag* refers to a bag for carrying barley meal, commonly called *bear-meal*, which constitutes a considerable part of the food of many of our country-men to this day. The idea seems to be, that the Scots had left both their houses and their *girnels* empty, in order to supply themselves with meal, while they were on the field. Every man, according to our ancient statutes, when summoned to attend the King, was bound to bring forty days provision with him.

It is certainly the same word, which occurs in a very coarse passage, applied to the Scots during the usurpation of Edw. I., although by Hearne, without any respect to the sense, expl. "turning in and out, wriggling."

Thou scabbed Scotte, thi nek thi hotte, the deuelle it breke,
It salle be hard to here Edward, ageyn the speke.
He salle the ken, our lond to bren, & werre bigynne,
Thou getes no thing, bot thi *riuelyng*, to hang ther inne.
R. Brunne, p. 282.

It seems doubtful, if R. Brunne himself understood the term. For he uses it, as if it signified a rope, or something by which one might be *hung*.

In Dunbar's time, the use of the *rilling* seems to have been confined to those who were viewed as Highlanders. Hence he thus addresses Kennedy.

Ersch Katherene with thy polk, breik and *rilling*. *Evergreen*, ii. 55.

He applies it as a term of reproach, nearly in the same manner as Minot had done before him. For he calls Kennedy, *Ruck-rilling*, Ibid. p. 60. This is certainly equivalent to *ruch rilling*, and perhaps should have been thus printed.

Mr. Macpherson gives no conjecture as to the origin. Rudd. views it as perhaps derived from *raw*, q. *rawlings;* Sibb., q. *rollings*, as "originally they might be only broad thongs or stripes of raw hide *rolled* about the feet; or as possibly a corr. of Fr *poulaines*, i. e. *souliers a poulaine*, a kind of rude sandals made of horse leather, from *poulaine* a colt."

Mr. Tooke, having quoted the passage in Douglas, derives *rilling* from A.S. *wrig-an*, as being "that with which the feet are *covered*." Divers. Purley, ii. 232.

But the term is A.S. *rifling*, obstrigillus; *rifelingas*, obstrigilli; Aelfric. Gl. Isidore thus defines *obstrigilli;* Qui per plantas consuti sunt, et ex supe

fiore parte corrigia trahitur, ut constringantur; p. 1310.

In the passages quoted, the various changes of the term may be traced. Minot writes *riveling*, which is most nearly allied to the A.S.; and a shoe of this kind is to this day called a *rivelin* in Orkney. *Rewelyng* is only a different mode of pronunciation; hence *rowlyng*, *rullion*. *Rilling* is *rifling* softened by the substitution of *l* for *f*.

But whence, may it be said, is the A.S. word? This it is not so easy to determine. But probably it has been formed from MoesG. A.S. *rih* hirsutus, and *fel* pellis, q. *rough*, or *hairy*, *skin* or *hide*. The Gael. name, according to Shaw, is *cuaroga*.

REWELL, *s.*

The schipman sayis, "Rycht weill ye may him ken,
Throu graith takynnys, full clerly by his men.
His cot armour is seyn in mony steid,
Ay battaill boun, and *rewell* ay off reid.
Wallace, ix. 106. MS.

Fr. *roucle*, "a round plate of armour, for defence of the arme-hole, when the arme is lifted up;" Cotgr. Early editors have stupidly rendered this *rayment*.

REWELLYT, *pret. v.*

Gud Wallace than that stoutly couth thaim ster,
Befor thaim raid in till his armour cler,
Rewellyt speris all in a nowmyr round.
Wallace, x. 279. MS.

This is the word in MS., instead of *rewllyt*, Perth Ed., and seems to signify, "they discovered, shewed, or *revealed*, their spears at all points, in a circular form."

REWERS.

Off Kingis fen I dar mak no rahers,
My febill mynd, my trublyt spreit *rewers*.
Wallace, ix. 315. MS.

This either signifies, *fears*, by an improper use of Fr. *rever-er*, to reverence; or perhaps, *shrinks back*, from Fr. *revers* backward, q. my mind recoils at an attempt so arduous as that of describing the appearance of royalty.

To REWESS, *v. a.* To attire one's self for the discharge of official duty. V. REUEST.

REWID, *pret. v.* Deprived of, reaved.

And the treis begouth to ma
Burgeans, and brycht blomys alsua,
To wyn the helyng off thair hewid,
That wykkyt wyntir had thaim *rewid*.
Barbour, v. 12. MS.

i. e. To gain that beautiful covering to their heads, of which cruel winter had bereaved them. The sense is totally lost in Edit. 1620, p. 83.

To win the *hewing* of their head,
That wicked winter hath them made.

V. REIFE.

To REWM, *v. n.* To roar.

The pepill beryt lik wyld bestis in that tyd,
Within the wallis rampand on athir sid,
Rewmyd in reuth with mony grysly grayne.
Wallace, vii. 459. MS.

This is radically the same with *Rame*; and evidently the origin of *Rummyss*, q. v. *Rewmyd* indeed has been changed to *rumisht*, Edit. 1648 and 1673. V. RAME. Hence,

REWMOUR, *s.* Tumult, clamour.

Rewmour raiss with cairfull cry and keyne.
The bryme fyr brynt rycht braithly apon loft:
Till slepand men that walkand was not soft.
Wallace, vii. 438. MS.

This is evidently quite different from E. *rumour*; as being the same with Germ. *rumor*, tumult, and nearly allied to Isl. *romur*, applause, as denoting the noise made in expressing it.

REWME, *s.* Realm; O.Fr. *reaume*.

He wes uevyr worth, na all hys kyn,
The fredwme fra that *rewme* to wyn.
Wyntown, viii. 3. 140.

It is used by Wiclif.

"And if a *rewme* be departid agens it self: thilke *rewme* may not stonde." Mark iii.

RHIND MART, a whole carcase from the herd, a *mart* of cow or ox beef.

"I was long puzzled to find the meaning of a word often made use of in the *reddendo* of charters in the North country, a *Rhind Mart*. The word *Mart* I understand to be something payable at Martinmas; but the meaning of *rhind* I could not find, until it was explained to me by a person conversant in the German language, from whom I learned that this word was made use of in Germany for horned cattle, such as cows or oxen." Russel's Conveyancing, Pref. viii.

But Germ. *rind*, which must be the word referred to, has no relation to horns. It simply signifies an ox or cow: *rinder*, pl. "neat, cattle, great cattle." Hence the distinction, *rinder und schafe*, great and small cattle, or neat and sheep. Kilian says, that Teut. *rind* properly means, bos in masculino genere; and *rind-vleesch*, caro bubula. Wachter derives the term from *renn-en*, coire, as applicable both to male and female. Thus a *rind mart* seems properly to signify, a *mart* from the herd, as opposed to one from the flock, beef as distinguished from mutton, &c. Hence most probably E. *runt*, although now restricted in its signification; being applied to "an animal below the natural growth of the kind;" Johns.

Isl. *rind* is used in the same sense as the Germ. word; bos, vitula, G. Andr. This author indeed says that it is of Germ. origin; adding, that it is an ancient name of a woman in the Edda, being that of the daughter of a king of Livonia, the concubine of Odin.

RIACH, *adj.* Dun, ill-coloured, S.B.

—"I had nae mair claise bat a spraing'd faikie, or a *riach* plaidie." Journal from London, p. 8.

V. RAUCHAN.

RIAL, RIALLE, *adj.* Royal. V. RYBEES.

It is sometimes used substantively.

There come in a soteler, with a symballe,
A lady, lufsom of lete, ledand a knight;
Ho raykes up in a res bifor the *rialle*.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 1.

To RIB, *v. a.* *To rib land*, to give it half plowing, S. Belg. *gerib*, ridged. Hence,

RIBBING, *s.* A slight plowing.

"The dung is then spread, and the ground gets a kind of *ribbing*, and directly after that the seed furrow." P. Lesly, Fife, Statist. Acc. viii. 513.

RIBBALDAILL, RYBBALDY, *s.* "Vulgarity;" Pink.; properly, low dissipation.

And till swylk thowlesnes he yeid,
As the courss askis off yowtheid.
And wmquhill into *rybbaldaill;*
And that may mony tyme awaill;
For knawlage off mony statis
May quhile awailye full mony gatis.
As to the gud Erle off Artayis
Robert, befell in his dayis.
For oft feyneyng off *rybbaldy*
Awailyeit him, and that gretly.
For Catone sayis ws, in his wryt,
That to feuye foly quhile is wyt.
Barbour, i. 336. 341. MS.

From the connexion, it might seem synon. with folly. But I suspect that the sense is still stronger; that it signifies debauchery, profligacy of the lowest kind; corresponding to O.Fr. *ribaudie*, used by J. de Meun in this sense.

Apres garde que tu ne dies
Ces laismes et ces *ribaudies.*
Rom. de Rose.

Scortatio, latrocinium, scelus, libido, luxuria; Dict. Trev.

RIBBAND. *St. Johnston's ribband*, a halter, a rope for hanging one as a criminal, S.

Hence of *St. Johnston's ribband* came the word,
In such a frequent use, when with a cord
They threaten rogues; though now all in contempt
They speak, yet brave and resolute attempt.
Muse's Threnodie, p. 119.

This phrase, according to Adamson, had an honourable origin. The inhabitants of Perth, also called St. John's Town, at the beginning of the reformation, finding that the Queen Regent and the Popish Clergy were determined to keep no faith with them, three hundred, whom he compares to the Spartans under Leonidas, devoted themselves for the preservation of their religion and liberty. He thus describes their engagement.

Such were these men who for religion's sake,
A *cord* of hemp about their necks did take,
Solemnly sworn, to yield their lives thereby,
Or they the gospel's veritie deny:
Quitting their houses, goods and pleasures all,
Resolv'd for any hazard might befall,
Did passe forth of the town in armes to fight,
And die, or they their libertie and light
Should lose, and whosoever should presume
To turn away, that cord should be his doome.

RYBEES, *s. pl.*

Thus Schir Gawayn, the gay, Gaynour he ledes,
In a gleterand gide, that gleimed full gay,
With riche ribaynes reidsett, ho so right redes,
Rayled with *rybees* of rial aray.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 2.

Perhaps *borders*, from Fr. *ribe*, a coast or skirt; *riba*, id. Bullet. As this piece of dress, however, is said to have been *gleterand*, i. e. glittering, *rubies* may be meant.

RIBBLIE-RABBLIE, *adj.* Confused, disordered, Loth. synon. *reel-rall*, S. Teut. *rabbel-en*, praecipitare sive confundere verba.

RIBUS, *s.* A musical instrument.

—The rote, and the recordour, the *ribus*, the rist.
Houlate, iii. 10. 16.

This seems corr. from *ribibe* or *rebekke*, both of which denoted a sort of violin. Fr. *rebec*, Arm. *rebet*, id. *rebet-er*, to play on the violin. Both these words came also to be used, although for what reason is unknown, as contemptuous terms for an old woman. In this sense is *ribibe* used by Chaucer.

RICE, *s.* V. RYSS.

To RICH, *v. a.* To enrich.

Of that spreth mony war *rychyd* thare,
That pour and sympil be-for war.
Wyntown, viii. 42. 57.

Belg. *ryck-en*, Sw. *rik-ta.* V. RYK.

To RICH, *v. n.* To become rich.

"As the carle *riches*, he wretches;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 24.

RICHT, *adj.* 1. In health; *No richt*, not in good health, S. Germ. *nicht richt*, id.

2. In the exercise of reason, possessing soundness of mind. *He's quite richt now;* he has come to his senses: *No richt*, insane, S.

"*Duplied*,—He was of a weak judgment, and not very *right*, and so it was needless to ask counsel from him." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 85.

In his right mind, is an E. phrase. Our term seems to be used elliptically.

To RICHT, *v. a.* To put in order, in whatever respect, to put to rights; often, to mend, S.

The word is used in the same sense in Franc. Tatian, describing the calling of two of the disciples, says, that Jesus saw them *rihtente iro nezzi*, rectificantes retia sua, S. *richting* their nets.

RICHT NOW, *adv.* Just now.

"It is the layndar, Schyr," said ane,
"That hyr childill *rycht now* hes tane."
Barbour, xvi. 274. MS.

In A.S. it is inverted; *Nu rihte*, jam, nunc.

RYCHTSWA, *adv.* In the same manner.

"And *rychtswa* the Scriand of the Regalitie salbe chalangit at thre heid Courtis befoir the Lord of the Regalitie." Acts Ja. II. 1426. c. 110. Edit. 1566. V. CRISTIE.

RICHTS. *At richts*, straight, speedily, Doug. Virgil. "As we say, *at the rights*, i. e. at the nearest way," Rudd.

Su.G. *raett waeg*, via recta.

RICHTWYS, *adj.* Righteous, Wyntown.

A.S. *rihtwis*, Isl. *rettvis*, Sw. *raetwis*. Ihre views the termination *wis* as formed from MoesG. *wis-an*, esse, and therefore as merely indicating the existence of a quality. Perhaps it is rather from *wis*, modus, forma, as denoting the quality itself.

RICK, *s.* "Matter," Pinkerton.

—— I haif fund a gret horse bane.——
Schyr, ye may gar the wyffis trow,
It is ane bane of Sanct Brydis cow;
Gude for the fevir tartane.

Schyr, will ye rewill this *rick* wejll,
All haill the wyvis will kiss and kneill,
Betwix this and Dumbartane.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 74.

Perhaps from A.S. *recc*, cura, as we use *concern* for business; or *racc*, story, narration.

RICKLE, RICKILL, *s.* A heap; as, *a rickle of stanes*, a heap of stones; *a rickle of banes*, a phrase used to denote a very meagre person, S.

Ye sall have ay quhill ye cry ho,
Rickillis of gould and jewellis to.
Philotus, S. P. Repr. iii. 15.

"Mr. Abercromby, the surveyor, depones, 'That when the water is filtrating through the dike at low water, there is more water filtrates through the damdike, which is the next thing to a *rickle* of stones, from one end to the other, than the eyes of the two intakes could contain." Petition, Thomas Gillies of Balmakewan, &c. 1806, p. 10.

This is a diminutive, evidently allied to A.S. *ricg*, Su.G. *rock*, *ruke*, Isl. *hrauk*, cumulus, *hreik-a* cumulum exstruere, MoesG. *rik-jan*, congerere. Perhaps Belg. *richgel*, a ridge, is from this stock; as E. *rick* undoubtedly is. Su.G. *ben-rangel*, which properly denotes a skeleton, is also metaph. used in the same sense with our *rickle of banes*. But most probably the resemblance is merely accidental.

To RICKLE, *v. a.* To put into a heap; applied to corn, S.

"There is a method of preserving corn, peculiar to this part of the country, called *Rickling*, thus performed. After the corn has stood some days in uncovered half stooks, from forty to sixty sheaves are gathered together, and put up into a small stack, —and covered with a large sheaf, as a hood, tied down with two small straw ropes." P. Kirkmichael, Ayrs. Statist. Acc. vi. 104. N. V. the *s.*

RID, RIDE, *adj.* Severe, sharp.

Thar mycht men se a hard bataill,
And sum defend, and sum assaile;
And mony a reale romble *rid*
Be roucht, thar apon athir sid.
Barbour, xii. 557. MS.

Yit sall I mak tham unrufe, foroutin resting,
And reve thame thair rentis with routis full *ride*.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 15.

Perhaps from A.S. *reth*, ferox, saevus. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *reide*, ira; or *hrid*, Su.G. *rid*, certamen, impetus; *Hin hardasti hrid*, certamen acerrimum, Verel.

RIDE, *adj.* Rough, rude, Gawan and Gol. ii. 15. V. ROID.

To RIDE, *v. a.* In the diversion of curling, to drive one's stone with such force, as to carry before it that stone, belonging to the opposite party, which is nearest the mark, or blocks up the way. *To ride full out*, to carry it quite away from the possibility of winning, S. V. WICK, *v.*

RIDE, *s.* The act of sailing. *A rouch ride*, a rough passage by water, S.

This seems to be a metaph. of Goth. extract. For Isl. *redskap* is equally applied to carriage on horseback and on shipboard. Hominis vectura equo vel cymba, Verel. Ind.; from *rid-a* equitare, to travel on horseback.

To RIFE, RIFFE, RYFFE, *v. n.* To rive, to be rent.

Quha can not hald thare pece ar fre to flite,
Chide quhill thare hedis *riffe*, and hals worthe hace.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 66. 29.

Su.G. *rifw-a*, Isl. *riuf-a*, id. E. *rive*.

RIFF-RAFF, *s.* The rabble, persons of a worthless character, S.; also used as a low E. word. V. Grose's Class. Dict.

It is, however, a very old term in E., applied to vile persons.

The Sarazins ilk man he slouh alle *rif & raf*.—
He sauh tham *rif & raf* comand ilka taile.
R. Brunne, p. 151. 276.

It also denotes things of the basest kind.

Ne costom no seruise of thing that he forgaf,
That noither he no hise suld chalange *rif* no *raf*.
Ibid. p. 111.

"The least scrap, the least bit," Gl.

Perhaps from A.S. *reaf-ian*, Su.G. *rifw-a*, Isl. *rif-a*, rapere, whence *rif*, rapina; as having been primarily applied, as above, to the depredations of war.

RYFART, *s.* A radish. V. REEFORT.

RIFT. Leg. RIST, *s.* A musical instrument.

— The rote, and the recordour, the ribus, the *rist*.
Houlate, iii. 10. MS.

A.S. *hrisc-ian*, vibrare, stridere?

To RIFT, *v. n.* To belch, to eructate, S.

Three times the carline grain'd and *rifted*.——
Ramsay's Poems, i. 297.

Johnson mentions the *v.* But it is rather a provincial word. Skinner gives it as used in Lincolns.; Dan. *raev-er*, Su.G. *rap-a*, Alem. *ref-an*, eructare; Dan. *raeven*, eructatio. Sibb. derives it from the Lat. *v.*

RIFT, *s.* A belch, an eructation, S.

And tho' their stamack's aft in tift
In vacance-time,
Yet seenil do they ken the *rift*
O' stappit weym.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 46.

RIG, *s.* A tumult; also, a frolic, Loth.

Isl. *rig-a*, motare, citare in gyrum. I suspect, however, that *rig*, in this sense, is rather a cant term of modern formation.

RIG, RIGG, *s.* 1. The back of an animal.

Anone is he to the hie mont adew;——
His tale, that on his *rig* before tymes lay,
Vnder his wame lattis fall abasitly.
Doug. Virgil, 394. 39.

"The back, Scot. called the *rigging* and *rig-back*;" Rudd. V. REISSIL.

2. A ridge, S.

It seems to receive the name from its resemblance to the back, in relation to the depression of the sides; as the ridge is elevated above the furrow. Chaucer, *rigge*, id.

Of the, Serranus, quha wald nathing schaw,
Quhare thou thy *riggis* telis for to saw,
As thou was chosin capitane of were?
Doug. Virgil, 196. 9.

3. *Rig and Fur*, a phrase used to denote ribbed stockings, S.

Rug signifies *back*, O.E.

R. Glouc. gives the following account of the manner in which Edward the Confessor did penance for listening to the false accusation of Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, against his mother; p. 340.

——— The byssopes echon,
Ech after other, asoylede then kyng of thys trespas
Myd gerden in hys naked *rug*, & that gret pyte was.
Thre strokes the moder ek, wepynde wel sore,
Gef hym to asoyly, & ne mygte vor reuthe mor.

It seems doubtful whether *gerden* signifies *rods*, or is synon. with *strokes*. V. GIRD, *s.*

A.S. *hricg*, Isl. *hriggr*, Su.G. *rygg*, Dan. *reg*, Belg. *rugge*, Teut. *ruck*, dorsum.

RYG-BAYNE, RIG-BONE, *s.* The back-bone.

Wallace, with that, apon the bak him gaif,
Till his *ryg bayne* he all in sundyr draif.
Wallace, ii. 44. MS.

——— Syne with ane casting dart
Peirsing his rybbis throw, at the ilk part
Quhare bene the cupling of the *rig bone*.
Doug. Virgil, 329. 43.

Rig-bane, S. Doug. uses *bone*, metri causa. *Riggin-bone*, Chaucer.

A.S. *hricgban*, Dan. *rigbeen*, Su.G. *ryg-ben*, spina dorsi.

RIGGING, RIGGIN, *s.* 1. The back, S. called also *rig-back*, Rudd.

Syne to me with his club he maid ane braid,
And twenty rowtis apoun my *rigging* laid.
Doug. Virgil, 451. 42.

2. The top or ridge of a house, S. *riggen*, id. A. Bor.

A hack was frae the *rigging* hanging fu
Of quarter kebbocks.———
Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

Hence, *riggin-tree*, the roof-tree, or beam which forms the roof of a house, S.

Sw. *tak-ryggen*, the ridge of a house; q. *thack-riggin*. A.S. *hricg* signifies *fastigium*, as well as *dorsum*. *Thaes temples hricg*, Templi fastigium, Luke, iv. 9.

RIGHT, *adj.* In the exercise of reason, S. V. RICHT.

RIGLAN, RIGLAND, *s.* An animal that is half castrated, S. *Riggilt*, A. Bor., a ram that has one testicle.

——Ye sall hae a *rigland* shire
Your mornin' gift to be.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 272.

E. *rig*, *rigsie*, *riggil*, *ridgeling*. V. Jun. Etym.

RIG-MARIE, *s.* A name given to a base coin, Loth. Dumfr.

My banes were hard like a stane dyke,
No *Rig-Marie* was in my purse.
Watson's Coll. i. 14.

Supposed to have originated from one of the billon coins struck during the reign of Queen Mary, which had the words *Reg. Maria*, as part of the legend.

RIGWIDDIE, *s.* The rope, or chain, that crosses the *back* of a horse, when he is yoked in a cart, by which the shafts are supported, S.

From *rig*, back, and *widdie*, a twig, or bundle of *withes*; as this had been used before the use of ropes. This custom is still preserved in some parts of S. The *rigwiddie*, in the Highlands, is to this day made of twisted twigs of oak.

That, which fastens the harrow to the yoke is called a *trodwiddie*, also *cutwiddie*, (Fife,), more commonly, a *master-graith*. To this are fastened two *swingle-trees*; and to these the horses are yoked by the *theats* or traces, S.

Isl. *trod* denotes a stake or pole.

RYK, RYKE, *adj.* 1. Potent, Wyntown; according to Mr. Macpherson. But I have overlooked it.

2. Rich.

The land had rest, the folk ware *ryke*,
And foysowne wes of froyt and fude.
Wyntown, viii. 38. 214.

Than Eduuarde self was callit a Roy full *ryk*.
Wallace, i. 120. MS.

MoesG. *reiks*, princeps, praefectus; A.S. *rica*, princeps, potens; *ryc*, Su.G. *rik*, Belg. *ryk*, Isl. *ryk-ur*, dives.

These terms were primarily used to denote power, which, in barbarous times, was the great source of wealth; because powerful men enrich themselves by making the weak their prey.

RIK, RYKE, *s.* A kingdom.

And hawbrekis, that war quhyt as flouris,
Maid thaim gletirand, as thai war lyk
Tyll angelys hey off hewynys *ryk*.
Barbour, viii. 234. MS.

Bot Wallace thriss this kynrik conquest haile,
In Ingland fer socht battaill on that *rik*.
Wallace, ii. 358. *Ryke*, Perth Ed.

MoesG. *reiki* imperium, principatus, dominatio; A.S. *ryce*, Franc. *riki*, *riche*, regnum.

RILLING, *s.* A shoe made of rough untanned leather. V. REWELYNYS.

RIM, *s.* A sort of rocky bottom in the sea, where fish are caught, Orkn.

"As to rocks, we have three of what we call *rims*, which are generally occupied by our fishermen as their best fishing grounds;—the *rim* shoals deepen from twenty to forty fathom, or upwards." P. Birsay, Orkney, Statist. Acc. xiv. 351.

Perhaps allied to Isl. *hraun*, saxosa loca, cautibus continuis obsita, G. Andr.; if not a derivative from *rif*, Su.G. *ref*, whence E. *reef of rocks*.

RIMBURSIN, *s.* A rupture of the abdominal muscles; in consequence of which the belly sometimes bursts, Bord. Northumb. Horses and cows are both subject to it.

—— The worm, the wareit wedonypha,
Rimbursin, ripplis, and bellythra.
Roull's Cursing, *Gl. Compl.* p. 331.

From *rim* (of the belly), and *burst*, or the part. pa. *bursen*.

To RIN, *v. n.* 1. To run, S.

——— Sic multitude
Of slauchter he maid, quhil Exanthus the flude
Mycht f[illegible] way to *rin* vnto the see.
Doug. Virgil, 155. 18.

Moes.G. [illegible] *rinn-an*, Su.G. Isl. *rinn-a*, Germ. [illegible] *rinn-en*, [illegible] re.

2. To become curdled, in consequence of being sourced [illegible] a term used as to milk, S.

Su.G. [illegible] *renn-a*, coagulare; *miolken ar* [illegible] the milk is *run*, or curdled. Hence E. [illegible] *earnin*.

To rin in [illegible] *ad*, to make giddy, to intoxicate [illegible], S.

[illegible] 1. [illegible] the act of running, S.

[illegible] from the door comes with a *rin*,
[illegible] that Jean and Nory wad gang in,
[illegible] yon fiery lass cou'd tame.
Ross's Helenore, p. 89.

2. *A rin of watter*, a water-fall; also, a stream, S. Germ. *rinne*, fluvius, Su.G. *raenna*, canalis.

RINNIN DARN, a disease in cows, in which they are severely affected with a flux, S.B. *Darn* may signify what is secret.

RIN-WAW, *s.* A partition, a *wall* that *runs* or extends from one side of the house to the other, and divides it, S.

Some might prefer Su.G. *ren*, a stake, as this sort of wall is often made with stakes interlaced with straw and clay.

To RIND, RYNDE, *v. a.* To dissolve any fat substance by the heat of the fire; as, *to rind butter, to rind tallow*, i. e. to melt it, S. also, *render*.

"That na maner of man—tak vpon hand, to *rynde*, mylt, nor barrell talloun, vnder the pane of tinsall of all thair gudis." Acts Ja. V. 1540. c. 105. Edit. 1566. c. 123, Murray.

It makes them clout elbows and breasts,
Keep *rinded* butter in charter chests.
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 77.

I leave the creash within my wame,
With a' my heart to Finlay Grame;
It will be better than swine seam
For any wramp or minyie;
First shear it small, and *rind* it sine
Into a kettle clean and fine.
Watson's Coll. i. 60.

From Su.G. Isl. *rind-a*, pellere, propellere, because it is *beaten* during the operation; as we say, *to beat butter*; or from Isl. *raenn-a*, *rinde*, liquefacere, to melt. S. and A. Bor. *render* is evidently from the same source. "To melt down. To *render* suet. North." Gl. Grose.

To RYND, *v. n.* To pertain, to belong.

—— "First to considder, geue the geurale consalis had the spreit of God to do that thing quhilk *ryndit* to the weill of the rest of the congregatioun, as had the Apostolis?—Swa it is necessare, that thay quhilkis occupyis the place of the Apostlis, haue the gyft of the haly gaist (conforme to the promeis of oure Salueour), to do in all sortis that *ryndis* to thair office." Kennedy of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 27.

Su.G. *rind-a*, A.S. *hrin-an*, *aethrin-an*, Germ. *rein-en*, tangere; O.Teut. *reen-en*, conterminum esse. I need scarcely observe, that *touching*, used metaph., is equivalent to, *concerning*, *pertaining to*.

RYNE, *s.*

Thai turssit up tentis, and turnit of toun,
The Roy with his round tabill, richest of *ryne*.
Gawan and Gol. i. 18.

Either, kingdom, Fr. *regne*; or, as this is otherwise written and pron. S., perhaps rather *territory*, *domain*; Teut. *reyn*, limes, confinium. The latter seems supported by another passage.

Now is the Round Tabil rebutit, *richest* of *rent*.
Ibid. iv. 11.

To RING, *v. a.* To reign, S.

Do clois the presoun of wyndis, and thar on *ring*.
Doug. Virgil, 17. 28.

RING, *s.* 1. Kingdom.

Thair saw we mony wrangous conquerouris,
Withouttin richt reiffaris of otheris *ringis*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 230.

Honour, quod scho, to this heuenlie *ring*,
Differs richt far fra this warldlie governing.
Palice of Honour, iii. 77.

Although this may be viewed as a corr. of the Fr. or Lat. *v.*, yet we have some very ancient Goth. words of a similar form. MoesG. *ragin-on*, *reikin-on*, to govern, to preside; *ragin-eis*, a senator.

2. It also signifies reign, S. It seems doubtful to which of these senses the last extract belongs.

But gif thow will thine hart incline,
And keip his blissit law diuine;—
— As did monie faithfull kingis
Of Israell, during thair *ringis*:—
Quhais riche rewarde was heuinly bliss,
Quhilk sall be thine, thow doand this.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 273.

R. Brunne uses it in this sense, p. 85.

To William the rede kyng is gyuen the coroun,
At Westmynstere toke he *ryng* in the abbay of Londoun.

RING, *s.* The meal which fills up the crevices in the circle around the millstones, Loth.

To fill these with the first grain that is ground, after the stones are picked, is called *ringing* the mill.

This is different from the definition of the term in Ang. V. MILL-RING. The term, as thus expl. seems merely to respect the *circular* form of the stones.

RING, *s.* Used as synon. with *rink*, a race, if not an *erratum*.

"It is enough that those who run a race see the gold only at the starting place; and possibly they see little more of it, or nothing at all, till they win to the *ring's* end, and get the gold in the loof of their hand." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 24. V. RENK.

RING, *s.* A circular fort, S.

"There are many Pictish and Scotch encampments in this parish and the neighbourhood. All of them are of a round or oval figure, and are called *rings* by the common people." P. Lauder, Berw. Statist. Acc. i. 77.

"There are in the parish four encampments, all of a circular figure, called *rings* by the common people." P. Cuiter, Lanark. Statist. Acc. vi. 78. V. also xiii. 390. 391.

This term seems to be used only in the South and South-West of S.; and may have originated merely from the circular form of these inclosures. Among the Northern nations, however, the same word, primarily signifying a ring for the finger, or any thing circular, has been applied to these places where *thing, ting*, i. e. their *comitia*, or public conventions, were held. Hence the phrase, in the Sw. laws, *A thing oc a ring*, in judicio et circulo; Ihre, in vo.

Among the Germans it was extended to encampments. The Huns gave the name of *Ring*, or *Hringe*, to that place in the middle of the camp, of a circular form, in which the king, with his nobles, used to lodge, both for the sake of honour and of security. Lambec. Bibl. Vindob. ap. Ihre. Hence the palace of their princes was denominated *Rhingus*. V. Du Cange.

It has, with great probability, been supposed by Verel. and other learned writers, that from *ring*, as denoting such an assembly, the Ital. have formed *reng-are, areng-are, aring-are*, verba facere in comitiis, foro, senatu; whence, Fr. *harang-uer*, the word being merely aspirated. Fr. *rang-er*, to set in order, and *rang*, the right of precedence in a public meeting, E. *rank*, have been traced to the same source.

To RIDE AT THE RING, a phrase denoting an ancient amusement.

A.S. *hring-sete*, signifies circus, "a roundle or circle, a place in Rome, where the people sat and saw games; *Hring-seta*, Circenses, games of wrestling, running, and the like exercises;" Somner. *Hring* seems here used in reference to the circular form of the buildings. But Alem. *ring* was transferred to the entertainment; lucta, certamen; *ring-en*, certare, luctare; Dan. *ring-er*, id. In Su.G. it is used to denote a ring, which, as it was anciently suspended at the tournaments, the knights attempted to carry away with their lances. Hence, *rida till rings*, hastiludium exercere; Ital. *arringo*, locus certaminis.

It is singular, that this ancient custom of *riding at the ring*, which was reckoned an amusement worthy of the most celebrated knights, is now observed only by the Fraternity of *Chapmen*, on the day of the annual election of their president or *Lord*.

"To prevent that intemperance to which social meetings in such situations are sometimes prone, they spend the evening in some public competition of dexterity or skill. Of these, *riding at the ring*, (an amusement of ancient and warlike origin), is the chief. Two perpendicular posts are erected on this occasion, with a cross beam, from which is suspended a small ring: the competitors are on horseback, each having a pointed rod in his hand; and he who, at full gallop, passing betwixt the posts, carries away the ring on his rod, gains the prize." P. Dunkeld, Perths. Statist. Acc. xx. 433.

This seems to have been an amusement used in Iceland. Hence, *hringleikur*, lusus genus, Verel.; literally, the *ring-sport*, or *play*; Sw. *ringleek*.

RING DANCIS, "S. a kind of dances of many together in a ring or circle, taking one another by the hands, and quitting them again at certain turns of the tune (or *Spring*, as Scot. we call it), and sometimes the Piper is put in the center;" Rudd.

Like to the goddes Diane with hir rout,—
Ledand *ring dancis*, quham followis ouer all quhare
Ane thousand nymphis flokand here and thare.
Doug. Virgil, 28. 42.

"The *ring* means the *dance à la ronde*." Sir D. D. Annals, i. 259, N.

The learned judge is certainly right. For Kilian gives Teut. *ringh-dans* as synon. with *ronden-dans*, orbis saltatorius. V. HOP.

RING SANGIS, songs or tunes adapted to *ring dances*.

To the sche led *ring sangis* in karoling.
Doug. Virgil, 220. 31.
Sum sang *ring sangis*, dancis, ledis and roundis,
With vocis schil, quhil all the dale resoundis.
Ibid. Prol. 402. 33.

It certainly should have been printed *dancis ledis*, without the comma. V. preceding word.

RINGALD, *s.* Crowd. V. RANGALD.

RINGE, *s.* A whisk or small besom, made of heath, S. corr. from the E. v. *rinse*.

RINGE-HEATHER, *s.* Cross-leaved Heath, S.B. Erica tetralix, Linn.

It seems to receive its name from *ringes* being made of it.

RINGIT QUOY, a phrase used in Orkney, denoting a circular inclosure. V. QUOY.

RINGLE-EYED, RYNGIT, *adj.* Having a great proportion of white in the eye, S.

"Scot. we yet call such horses as have a great deal of white in their eye *Ringle-ey'd*;" Rudd.

The term seems properly to denote a *ring* of white as it were encroaching on the ball of the eye. This idea is conveyed by the language of Doug.

——His creist on hicht bare he,
With bawsand face, *ryngit* the forthir E.
Doug. Virgil, 146. 36.

A horse, that has this form of the eye, is generally reckoned apt to startle, as seeing objects from behind.

RINK, RYNK, *s.* A strong man.

Stevin come steppand in with stendis,
Na *rynk* mycht him arreist.
Chr. Kirk, st. 6. Often written *Renk*, q. v.

A.S. *rinc*, strenuus miles; but also used, in a general sense, for vir, homo. Su.G. *ring*, vir praestans, eximius. Ihre inclines to derive it from *reke*, Isl. *reck-ur*, a hero, *n* being often inserted in the Northern languages. *Reckar*, indeed, in pl. is so defined by Verel., as plainly to shew that it is radically one; Viri proceri et robusti; expl. in Sw. Stora och starka karlar, i. e. S. *stour and stark carles*. Perhaps the Isl. term ought to be traced to MoesG. *reiks*, a prince.

RINK, *s.* A course, &c. V. RENK.

To RINK, *v. n.* "S. *To rink up and down*, discurrere, circumire," Rudd. vo. *Renk.*

To ride and rink, to scamper about the country on horseback, S.B. V. RENK.

RINKER, RINKETER, *s.* A high, thin, and long-legged horse, as opposed to one of a round squat shape, S. It is generally conjoined with the adj. *auld.*

The phrase, auld *rinker*, or *rinketer* seems equivalent to, *old*, or *worn-out race-horse*; from *rink*, a race. V. RENK.

RINKROUME, *s.* "Place of tournay."

That round *rinkroume* wes at vtterance:
Bot Talbartis hors, with ane mischance,
He outterit, and to rin was laith.

Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, 1594, B. i. a.

V. RENK.

RINO, *s.* Ready money, a cant term, S.B.

——That their kindness may continue,
Wishes them fouth o' ready *rino.*

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 244.

RINS, *s. pl.* A local term denoting two large promontories, Galloway.

Ir. *rinn*, a hill, Lhuyd. Gael. *rinn*, a point,—but used in a general sense, Bullet says, that Alem. *rain* signifies a mountain, and *rein* a ridge, a promontory. I do not find the terms either in Schilter or Wachter. But Isl. *hraun* is rendered, saxosa loca, cautibus continuis obsita; G. Andr. p. 121.

RIOLYSE, *s. pl.* Princely persons, nobles.

Twa rynnyng renkis raith the *riolyse* has tane;
Ilk freik to his feir to frestin his fa.

Gawan and Gol. iii. 21.

Formed perhaps, as Mr. Pinkerton observes, from *royal*, often written *rial*, *ryal*; or it may be immediately from Lat. *regalis* princely, or *regales* petty kings. V. FRESTIN.

RIOT, *s.* Festivity, indecent mirth.

The gild and *riot* Tyrrianis doublit for joy,
Syne the reird followit of the younkeris of Troy.

Doug. Virgil, 37. 11.

Thus, as Rudd. has observed, O.Fr. *riot-er* signifies, to feast and be merry. Isl. *hriot-a*, subsultare.

To RYOT, *v. a.* To destroy, to ravage.

All that he fand he makyt his;
And *ryotyt* gretly the land.

Barbour, ix. 500. MS. *Roytyt*, Ed. Pink.

——Inglis man he come agayne,
And gert his folk wyth mekil mayne
Ryot halyly the cwntré.

Wyntown, viii. 30. 111.

Isl. *riod-a*, Su.G. *rod-ia* desolare, vastare; Teut. *ruyt-en*, destruere, vastare. Hence the Belg. phrase, *ruyten and rooven*, to pillage and plunder. V. ROISTERS.

RYOT, *s.*

——The nawyne
Of Frawns thai tuk wp all of were,
And wan thame all wyth thare powere,
And slwe the Amyrall of that flot.
Than all the lawe in that *ryot*,
That thai in-to schippys fand,
Thai let rycht nane than pas to land.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 100.

Mr. Macpherson views it as perhaps an err. for *rowt*, q. crowd, army. Or, it may signify destruction, E. *rout*, from the *v.*

RIP, RIPP, REIP, *s.* A handful of corn not thrashed, S. Gl. Shirr.

A guid New-year I wish thee, Maggie,
Hae, there's a *ripp* to thy auld baggie.

Burns, iii. 140.

It properly denotes that which one holds in his hand, as he cuts it down on the field; *reap*, Northumb. V. RAPEGYRNE.

RIP, *s.* A basket made of willows, or of willows and straw, for holding eggs, spoons, &c. Ang.

RIP, *s.* 1. Any thing base or useless; as a counterfeit piece of money; an old horse, S.

It is used in the latter sense in cant E.

2. A cheat, S.

Rap is synon. q. v. I have not, however, heard *rap* used to denote a worn-out horse. Belg. *rappig* signifies scabby, scurvy; Alem. *hrgp-an*, to steal.

To RIPE, RYPE, *v. a.* 1. To search, to examine, S.

And eftyre this mony a day
The grafe, quhare this dede Pypyne lay,
Thai *rypyd*, and the body soucht.

Wyntown, vi. 4. 33.

Quho heirtofore hes hard within the bowells of Edinburgh, yettes and dures under silence of nicht brust up, houses *ryped*, and that with hostility, seaking a woman, as appeareth, to oppresse hir?" Knox's Hist. p. 303.

In this sense, we speak of *riping* for stolen goods, S.

2. To probe.

——All the hyrnis of his goist
He *rypit* wyth the swerd amyd his coist,
So tyl his hart stoundis the pryk of death.

Doug. Virgil, 339. 38.

3. To investigate; transferred to the act of the mind.

Bot *ripe* the querel, and discus it plane.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 354. 28.

"Be instructioun of gods word examine, discus, serche and *rype* weil thi conscience." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 153. b.

4. To poke, S.

Then fling on coals, and *ripe* the ribs,
And beck the house baith but and ben.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

i. e. poke the grate.

Rudd. deduces it, although used somewhat obliquely, from A.S. *rypt*, dissutus, *rypp-an*, spoliare, whence E. *rip*; Sibb. from Teut. *repp-en*, movere, agitare. But the most probable origin is A.S. *hryp-an*, dissuere, the proper root of E. *rip*. It also signifies fodere, to dig, Somner. This may, indeed, be viewed as the literal sense of the *v.* as used by Wyntown.

We may mention two Isl. words, which are perhaps allied.

Hrip denotes a sieve, G. Andr. p. 123. and the *v. sift* is metaph. used with respect to accurate investigation. *Rif-ia* is rendered, distinguere, explicare, Verel., a sense which has considerable affinity.

RIPPET, RIPPAT, *s.* 1. Tumult, the noise of great mirth, S.

——Thre hundreth rial templis dyng
Of riot, *rippet*, and of reuelling
Ryngis, and of the myrthfull sportis sere
The stretis sounding on solacius manere.
Doug. Virgil, 269. 47.

2. It also signifies uproar, in a bad sense, S.
Allace! this is ane fallone *rippat!*
The widdifow wardannis tuik my geir
And left me nowdir horss nor meir,
Nor erdly gud that me belangit.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 186.

Teut. *repp-en*, movere, agitare, and Su.G. *rap-a*, to rush headlong, seem to be cognate terms. But it is perhaps rather to be traced to Teut. *ravott-en*, tumultuari, luxuriari.

RIPPIE, *s.* A kind of pock-net fixed to a hoop, used for catching crabs, Mearns.

Perhaps allied to Isl. *hrip*, cribrum; or *hrip-a*, raptim ago.

To RIPPLE, *v. a.* *To ripple lint*, to separate the seed of flax from the stalks, S. A. Bor.
——Syn powing, and *ripling*, and steeping, and then
To gar's gae and spread it upon the cauld plain.
Ross's Helenore, p. 135.

Teut. *rep-en*, stringere semen lini; *repe*, instrumentum ferreum, quo lini semen stringitur; Germ. *riffel*, id. The *v. riffel-n* varies a little in its signification, being rendered to hatchell or pull flax. Isl. *ripell* denotes an instrument wherewith any thing is scraped; *rupl-a*, nudare, spoliare. But Su.G. *rep-a*, to pluck, seems to direct us to the original idea; *repa lin*, linum vellere; MoesG. *raup-jan ahsa*, to pluck the ears of corn, Mark ii. 23. Nearly allied to this, if not deduced from it, is A.S. *rip-an*, metere, to *reap*, E.

RIPPLIN-CAIMB, *s.* A flax-comb, or instrument for separating the *bolls* of flax from the stem, S. V. the *v.*

"Every thing has its time, and so has the *ripling-comb*;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 95. equivalent to, "Every dog has his day."

To RIPPLE, *v. n.* To drizzle; used both in the North and South of S.

RIPPLES, RIPPLIS, *s. pl.* 1. A weakness in the back and reins, said to be attended with shooting pains, S.
——Rimbursin, *ripplis*, and bellythra——
Roull's Cursing, Gl. Compl. p. 331.
For warld's wasters, like poor cripples,
Look blunt with poverty and *ripples*.
Ramsay's Works, i. 143.

From the cause, to which this disease is attributed, perhaps the name is corr. from Fr. *ribauld*, a fornicator. This seems confirmed by the Teut. phrase. *Vuyl rabauld*, ita rei venereae intentus ut enervetur; Kilian.

2. Used improperly to denote the *King's evil*, Bord. V. Gl. Compl. ibid.

From the vulgar song quoted, it seems uncertain whether the term be meant in this, or the common signification.

RISE, *s.* A bulrush; or perhaps a coarse kind of grass.
Unto ane mudy mares in the dirk nycht,
Amang the *risis* and redis out of sycht,
Full law I lurkit, quhil vp salis drew thay
Doug. Virgil, 43. 9.

Rudd. is doubtful, whether the term denotes rushes, or shrubs. But it is most natural to understand it of some kind of grass, as conjoined with reeds. It is evidently the same with *Reyss*, q. v.

A.S. *risc*, juncus, Isl. *reis*, MoesG. *raus*, arundo.

RISE, RYS, RICE, RYSS, *s.* 1. A small twig or branch, S.

Although generally rendered as if pl., it most frequently occurs in the sing., when it should be written *rise*, *rys*, or *rice*; and in pl., *ryss*, as *hors* for *horses*.
Welcum oure rubent rois upoun the *ryce*.
Bannatyne's Poems, p. 194.
Heich Hutchoun with ane hissil *ryss*
To red can throw thame rummil.
Chr. Kirk, st. 16. i. e. a hazel rod.
The kowschot croudis and pykkis on the *ryse*.
Doug. Virgil, 403. 22.

In these passages it seems used in the sing. *Rise* signifies branch in some early specimens of E. poetry. V. Warton's Hist. E. P. i. 32.
And therupon he had a gay surplise,
As white as is the blosme upon the *rise*.
Chaucer Milleres T. ver. 3324.
"Hot peasecods," one began to cry,
"Strawberry ripe, and cherries *in the rise*."
i. e. on the twig.
Lydgate's London Lyckpenny. Ellis, Spec. E. P. i. 325.

2. In the pl. it denotes brushwood, or small twigs, S.
Doun thre thruch *ryss* ane revir ran with stremis.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 9.

This passage, not understood by Lord Hailes, is evidently, as Mr. Pinkerton observes, "through the bushes." The words have, from inadvertency, been transposed. They are printed in Evergreen, xi. 24. Doun throwch the *ryss*, &c.

The term is also used in Orkney. The branches of heath, juniper, &c. are called the *ryss* of such a plant.

Hence the common S. phrase, *stake and rice*, pales for enclosing ground, formed by stakes driven into the earth, and thin boughs nailed across; in some places, by twigs wattled or intertwined, which is the ancient mode.

"That na man mak hedgis of dry *staikis*, *rise* or stikis, or yit of hewin wod, bot allanerly of lyand wod." Acts Ja. II. 1457. c. 94. Edit. 1566.

"Victorine capitane of Britane commandit the Britonis by general edict to byg the wal betuix Abircorne and Dunbritane with *staik* and *ryse* in thair strangest maner to saif thaym fra inuasion of Scottis & Pichtis." Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 6. Palis subdibusque; Boeth.

"At that time, the houses in Rannoch were built of, what they called, *Stake and Rise*." P. Fortingal, Perths. Statist. Acc. ii. 458.

The same phrase is applied to the partition-walls in many cottages. These are called walls of *sta-*

and rise; "i. e. of stakes, and small twigs, ropes or such like, twisted about them, and then plaistered over." Rudd. vo. *Risis.*

Isl. *hrys* virgultum, Su.G. *ris*, id. whence *ris-a*, to beat with rods; Isl. *hreys-ar*, *hrisk-ior*, a place beset with twigs or brushwood; sometimes a marsh of this description, palus virgultis consita; Verel. Teut. *rysk-en*, virgulta, rami; Su.G. *ruska*, congeries virgultorum. This Seren. (vo. *Rush*) derives from *rusk-a*, vento agitare. If this etymon be well-founded, we may view A.S. *hrisc-ian*, stridere, rispare, as a cognate term. This, again, may be viewed as an oblique use of the old MoesG. *v. hris-jan* to shake, because of the rustling noise, caused by the shaking of trees, armour, &c.

To RISK, *v. n.* To make "a noise like the tearing of roots," Gl. Burns.

——Thy auld tail thou wad hae whiskit,
An' spread abreed thy weel-fill'd brisket,—
Till spritty knowes wad rair't and *risket.*—
Burns, iii. 143.

It seems properly to refer to the noise made by bulrushes, and the like, when hastily passed through. V. the preceding etymon.

RISP, *s.* The coarse grass that grows in marshy ground, S.

And hard on burd into the blemit meids,
Amangis the grene *rispis* and the reids,
Arryvit scho——
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 10.

Rispe is used in this sense in Wallace, Edit. 1648. instead of *Reyss*, MS. V. Reyss, and Resp.

To RISP, *v. a.* 1. To rub any body with a file, S. *rasp*, E.

Su.G. *rasp-a*, Germ. *rasp-en*, Fr. *rasp-er*, Hisp. *rasp-ar*, Ital. *rasp-are*, id. Wachter views these terms as formed, by metathesis, from Isl. *reps-a*, cum aliorum injuria corradere; and this from Germ. *reib-en*, to rub.

2. To rub any hard bodies together; as *to risp the teeth*, S.

It is also used in a neut. sense, as denoting the ungrateful sound emitted.

RITMASTER, *s.* A captain or master of horse.

"At present there was very little difference between the King's secret council, and Dalziel's council of war. Duke Hamilton was only *Rit-master* Hamilton, as the General used to call him, Rothes was *Rit-master* Lesly, Linlithgow was Colonel Livingstone, and so of the rest." Wodrow, i. 271.

Belg. *rit-meester*, id. Teut. *rit-meester*, *rid-meester*, *ryd-meester*, dux equitatus, magister equitum, from *rit*, *ryd*, equitatus.

RITTOCH, *s.* The Greater Tern, Orkn.

"The Greater Tern, (*sterna hirundo*, Lin. Syst.) which is here known by the name of the *Rittoch*, appears only in summer." Barry's Orkney, p. 303.

G. Andr. gives *rit-ur* as the Isl. name of the seapie; Avis marina, pica marina, vulgo *risa*, p. 200; According to Penn. in Isl. the Kittiwake is called *Ritsa*, Norw. *Rotteren*, Zool. p. 539.

RIVE, *s.* A rent, or tear, S. Isl. *ryf*, from *rif-a*, to rend.

RIVE, *s.*

Now bringeth me atte *rive*,
Schip and other thing;
Ye se me nevir olive,
Bot gif ich Ysonde bring.
Sir Tristrem, p. 84.

"The sea shore, from *ripa*, Lat." Gl. Tristr. Perhaps rather from Isl. *rif*, *reif*, brevia; q. the place where ships of small burden lie, for receiving passengers, as being shallow.

To RYVE, *v. a.* To rob, to spoil.

——Thai besid Enuerkething,
On west half towart Dunferlyng
Tuk land; and fast begouth to *ryve*.
Barbour, xvi. 551. MS. V. Reif, *v.*

Ryuer, *s.* A robber.

With thy virginal handis breke anone
Yone Troiane *ryueris* wappinnis and his spere.
Doug. Virgil, 380. 44.

Rudd. observes; "But 125. 10. our author seems to denote a Hawk by it."

Glade is the grounde the tendir flurist grene,—
The wery huntar to fynd his happy pray,
The falconere rich *ryuir* vnto fleyne.

Germ. *refier* denotes a tract of country; *lust-refier*, a pleasant region. It is most probable, however, that the term here used signifies "abundance of prey." V. Reyffar.

To RIZAR, *v. a.* To dry in the sun. *A rizart haddock*, one dried in this manner, S.

Fr. *ressorè*, parched, or dried, by the sun.

Rizar, *s.* A drying by means of heat, properly that of the sun, S.

RIZARDS, Rizzer-berries, *s. pl.* The name given to Red Currants; *uvae Corinthiacae*, S.

"There are also at Scalloway some Goose and *Rizzer-berrie* bushes, which use every year to be laden with fruit, which are a great rarity in this place of the world." Brand's Orkney, p. 80.

ROBIN-HOOD, a play condemned in our old Acts of Parliament.

The nature of it is partly explained in the following verses.

In May quhen men yeid everichone,
With *Robene Hoid* and Littill-Johne,
To bring in bowis and birkin bobbynis;
Now all sic game is fastlings gone,
But gif it be amangs clovin *Robbynis*.
Scott, *Evergreen*, ii. 187. MS.

Birkin bobbynis means, the seed-pods of birch. *Robbynis* may either be *ruffians*, or denote bankrupts, q. cloven or broken. Fr. *Robin* is used as a term of reproach. *Robin a trouvé Marion*, a notorious knave hath found a notable quean. *Robon*, a short-gown, is used in composition in a similar sense: *La sequele au robon*, mean tradesmen, the refuse, &c. Cotgr.

Arnot has thrown together the principal circumstances relating to this ancient custom.

"The celebration of games by the populace, in honour of their Deities and heroes, is of the greatest antiquity, and formed the principal part of the Pagan religion. The *Floralia* of Rome seems to have been continued with our forefathers, after the introduction of Christianity, under the title of May-

games. The custom observed at this day in England, of dancing about May poles, and of carrying through the streets of London pyramids of plate adorned with garlands, undoubtedly originated from the same Pagan institution. As the memory of the original heroes of those games had been long lost, it was extremely natural to substitute a recent favourite, in room of an obsolete heathen deity. *Robin Hood*, a bold and popular outlaw of the twelfth century, by his personal courage, his dextrous management of the bow, and by displaying a species of humanity and generosity in supplying the necessities of the poor with the spoils he had robbed from the wealthy, became the darling of the populace. His atchievements have been celebrated in innumerable songs and stories. As for the game which has been instituted to his honour, it is not so easy to describe what it was, as how strongly it was the object of popular attachment.

"The game of *Robin Hood* was celebrated in the month of May. The populace assembled previous to the celebration of this festival, and chose some respectable member of the corporation to officiate in the character of *Robin Hood*, and another in that of *Little John*, his squire. Council Register, V. i. p. 30. Upon the day appointed, which was a Sunday or holiday, the people assembled in military array, and went to some adjoining field, where, either as actors or spectators, the whole inhabitants of the respective towns were convened. In this field they probably amused themselves with a representation of *Robin Hood's* predatory exploits, or of his encounters with the officers of justice. A learned prelate preaching before Edward VI. observes, that he once came to a town upon a holy-day, and gave information on the evening before of his design to preach. But next day when he came to church, he found the door locked. He tarried half an hour ere the key could be found; and, instead of a willing audience, some one told him, 'This is a busy day with us; we cannot hear you. It is *Robin Hood's* day. The parish are gone abroad to gather for *Robin Hood*. I pray you let (i. e. hinder) them not. I was fain (says the bishop), to give place to *Robin Hood*. I thought my rochet should have been regarded, though I were not; but it would not serve; it was fain to give place to *Robin Hood's* men.' Latimer's Sermons, p. 73. A. D. 1550.

"As numerous meetings for disorderly mirth are apt to engender tumult, when the minds of the people came to be agitated with religious controversy, it was found necessary to repress the game of *Robin Hood* by public statute. Acts Mar. 1555. c. 61. The populace were by no means willing to relinquish their favourite amusement. Year after year the magistrates of Edinburgh were obliged to exert their authority in repressing this game, (Council Register, V. iv. p. 4. 30.); often ineffectually. In the year 1561, the mob were so enraged at being disappointed in *making a Robin Hood*, that they rose in mutiny, seized on the city-gates, committed robberies upon strangers; and one of the ring-leaders being condemned by the magistrates to be hanged, the mob forced open the jail, set at liberty the criminal and all the prisoners, and broke in pieces the gibbet erected at the cross for executing the malefactor. They next assaulted the magistrates, who were sitting in the council-chamber, and who fled to the tolbooth for shelter, where the mob attacked them, battering the doors, and pouring stones thro' the windows. Application was made to the deacons of the corporations to appease the tumult. Remaining, however, unconcerned spectators, they made this answer: "They will be magistrates alone, let them rule the multitude alone." The magistrates were kept in confinement, till they made proclamation be published, offering indemnity to the rioters upon laying down their arms. Still, however, so late as the year 1592, we find the General Assembly complaining of the profanation of the Sabbath, by making of *Robin Hood plays*.—Book of Universal Kirk, p. 414." Hist. Edinburgh, pp. 77.–79.

The phrase, *gathering for Robin Hood*, refers to the custom of a number of people going through the country to collect money for defraying the expences of this exhibition; as, for purchasing dresses in which the actors were to appear. Ritson has given some curious extracts, on this subject, from Lyson's Environs of London.

"1 Hen. 8. Recd for *Robyn Hod's* gaderyng 4 marks.

5 Hen. 8. Recd for *Robin Hood's* gaderyng at Croydon, - - - 0 9 4

11 Hen. 8. Paid for three broad yerds of rosett for makyng the frer's cote, 0 3 6

——Shoes for the mores daunsars, the frere and mayde Maryan at 7d. a payre, - - - 0 5 4

16 Hen. 8. Recd at the church-ale and *Robyn hode* all things deducted, 3 10 6.

&c. &c." Ritson's Robin Hood, i. civ. cv.

It might appear, from one expression used by Arnot, that the prohibition of this game was the effect of the Reformation. But the act of Parliament was made against it so early as the year 1551, several years before the general reception of Protestant principles in Scotland. It might give no offence to the court, that this game was celebrated on Sabbath and on holidays. But men of sober minds must have observed, that, however innocent at first view, it had in fact an immoral tendency; as it consisted in the honourable commemoration of the manners of a notorious robber. It has been said indeed, that "the character of *Robin Hood* and the outlaws of these early ages, when a proper allowance has been made for the violence of an occupation to which the impolitic severity of the laws compelled them, was not such as to awaken in us much disapprobation;"—that he "robbed the rich only," &c. V. Godwin's Life of Chaucer, i. 197.-198. The laws, with respect to the royal forests, were indeed exceedingly severe. But the individual had, on this account, no right to live in a state of rebellion. In proportion as the memory of *Robin Hood* was regarded by the vulgar, they must have been alienated from subjection to their rightful rulers, when a law seemed severe; and armed against the rich, at least in their inclinations.

There seems to have been sufficient reason for the exercise of civil authority in the suppression of this game. It is natural enough to suppose that villains, taking advantage of the gathering for *Robin Hood*, would at times carry the matter so far as to imitate this celebrated character in the very mode of gathering. This, we find, was actually done. Knox accordingly gives the following more particular account of the conduct of "the rascall multitude," who "wer steired up to mak a *Robin Huid*."

"Bot yet they ceassit not to molest, alswell the inhabitants of Edinburgh, as divers cuntreymen, *taking from thame money*, and *threatning* sum with farder injureis: Quharewith the Magistrates of the toun hiely offendet, tuk more deligent heid to sic as resortet to the toun, and apprehendet ane of the principall of that misordour, named *Kyllone*, a cordinar, quhome they put to ane assyis; and being convicted, (for he could not be absolved, for he was the cheif man that *spoylled* Johne Moubry *of ten crowns of the Sone)* they thocht to have executed jugement upoun him, and erectet a gibbet benethe the croce." Hist. p. 269. 270.

ROCH, Roche, Rotche, *s.* A rock, Fr. *roche*.

Na bridill may him dant, nor bustuous dynt,
Nor bra, hie *roche*, nor brade fludis stynt.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 94. 20.

"The depe hou cauernis of cleuchis & *rotche* craggis ansuert vitht ane hie not." Compl. S. p. 59. *Roch*, Burrow Acts, c. 62. O.E. *roche*.

In then at the *roche* the ladies ryde.
Sir Orpheo, *Ritson's E. M. R.* ii. 262.

ROCKAT, *s.* A surplice, or loose upper garment, E. *rochet;* Gl. Sibb.

Su.G. Germ. *rock*, Alem. *rokke*, A.S. *roce*, S.B. *rocc-us*, Arm. *rocket*, Fr. *rochet*, an outer garment, Fenn. *roucat*, the covering of a bed made of skins.

ROCKING, *s.* A denomination for a friendly visit, Ayrs.

On Fasten-een we had a *rockin*,
To ca' the crack and weave our stockin;
And there was muckle fun an' jokin.
Burns, iii. 236. V. Append. p. 7.

"There is another custom here, less noted indeed, but seemingly of equal antiquity, commonly known in the language of the country by the name of *rocking*, that is, when neighbours visit one another in pairs, or three or more in company, during the moon-light of winter or spring, and spend the evening alternately in one another's houses. It is here marked, because the custom seems to have arisen when spinning on the *rock* or *distaff* was in use, which therefore was carried along with the visitant to a neighbour's house. The custom still prevails, though the *rock* is laid aside; and when one neighbour says to another, in the words of former days, "I am coming over with my *rock*," he means no more than to tell him that he intends soon to spend an evening with him." P. Muirkirk, Statist. Acc. vii. 612. 613.

ROCKLAY, Rokely, *s.* A short cloak, S. *A reid rocklay*, a scarlet cloak worn by women, Ang.

He coft me a *rokely* o' blue.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 188.

The lasses syne pat on their shoon
Their *roklies* and their fine lace.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 91.

"A cloak for a woman." N.

This seems most nearly allied to Su.G. *rocklin*, a surplice. V. Rockat.

RODDIKIN, Ruddikin, *s.* The fourth stomach of a cow, sheep, or of any ruminating animal, S. the Atomason; the same with Reid, q. v.

RODDING TIME, the time of spawning.

"It is said that the raising of the Damhead of Partick mills, upon the Kelvin, is the sole cause why the fish come not up in *rodding time* to the Glazert." P. Campsie, Statist. Acc. xv. 321, N. V. Red, Redd, *s.*

RODEN-TREE, *s.* The mountain-ash, S.B. V. Roun-tree.

Rodens, *s. pl.* The berries of the roan-tree, S.B.

ROEBUCK-BERRY, *s.* The Stone-bramble berry, S. Rubus Saxatilis, Linn.

"Wild fruits are here in great abundance, such as—bird-cherry called here hagberry, rasp-berries, *Roebuck-berries*, and strawberries," &c. P. Lanark, Lanarks. Statist. Acc. xv. 25.

"They [roes] feed during winter on grass, and are remarkably fond of the Rubus Saxatilis, called in the Highlands, on that account, the *Roebuck Berry*." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 107.

A similar name is given in Sw. to another species of the Rubus, the chamaemorus. It is called *hiortron*, or the hart-bramble; Linn. Flor. Suec. No. 449.

ROY, *s.* King.

Than Eduuarde self was callit a *Roy* full ryk.
Wallace, i. 120. MS.

It was used so late as the seventeenth century.

"The Bishop in his owne citie, and among his vassals, will thinke himselfe a pettie *Roy;* who dare deny to lend, to give, to serve them with whatsoever they have?" Course of Conformitie, p. 47.

Fr. *roi*, Gael. *re*, id. In Gl. Compl. it is said that the latter seems to be of Fr. origin. But this idea is unnatural. The Fr. term is in fact of Celt. origin. C.B. *rhuy*, *rhi*, Corn. *ruy*, Arm. *rue*, *roue*, Ir. *righ*. Lat. *rex* is probably from the Celt. stock.

To ROY, *v. n.* To rave.

Rebald, renounce thy ryming, thou but *royis;*
Thy trechour tung has tane a Heland strynd.
Dunbar, *Evergreen*, ii. 50.

Apparently from the same root with Teut. *reven*, Fr. *rev-er*, id. We say *rove* for *rave*. C.B. *rhcydh*, mirth.

ROID, Royd, Ride, *adj.* 1. Rude, severe.

The King, that stout wes and bauld,
Wes fechtand on the furd syd,
Giffand and takand rowtis *roid*.
Barbour, vi. 288. MS. also, xv. 54.

Ride has the same meaning.

Yit sal I mak thame unrufe, foroutin resting,
And reve thame thair rentis with routis full *ride*.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 15.

Thus eftere a *royd* harsk begynnyng
Happynnyt a soft and gud endyng.
Wyntown, ix. 1. 27.

2. Used metaph. for large; in reference to the roughness of the means employed.

Throu the gret preyss Wallace to him socht,
His awful deid he eschewit as he mocht,
Wndyr ane ayk, wyth men about him set.
Wallace mycht nocht a graith straik on him get;
Yeit schede he thaim, a full *royd* slope was maid.
The Scottis went out, no langar thar abaid.
Wallace, v. 77. MS.

A.S. *reothe*, *rethe*, rude, rough. Su.G. *rodia* indeed signifies to cultivate ground by removing trees, shrubs, &c., and metaph. to remove any obstacle. But notwithstanding the apparent connexion between this and the term as used in Wallace, from the allusion to a gap made in a hedge or wall, there seems to be no real affinity.

ROYET, ROYIT, *adj.* 1. Wild, irregular, unmanageable.

——To rede I began,
The *royetest* ane ragment with mony ratt rime.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239. a, 53.

2. In a moral sense, dissipated, S. like E. *wild*.

Ye *royit* louns, just do as he'd do;
For mony braw green shaw an' meadow,
He's left to cheer his dowy widow.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 84.

"*Royet* lads may make sober men;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 28.

3. Romping, that cannot be restrained from sport, S.

"From the same signification [Fr. *deroyer*], is the Scots word *royet*, or *royit*, signifying, romping." Ramsay's Poems, i. 239. N.

According to Sibb., "q. *de-royed*, from Fr. *des-royer*, or *des-arroyer* perturbare." But by the supposed change, the word would have a signification quite contrary. If not allied to *Roy*, used as a *v.* q. v., I would refer to Fr. *roide*, fierce, ungovernable. *Une course roid*, the course taken by an unmanageable horse. Lysandre et Caliste, p. 158.

ROYETNESS, *s.* Romping, S.

ROIF, ROVE, RUFF, *s.* Rest, quietness.

Robene, thou reivis me *roif* and rest,
I luve bot the allone.
Robene and Makyne, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 99.

This is the reading in MS., instead of *roiss*, as given by Lord Hailes.

This riche rywer down ran, but resting or *rove*,
Throw a forest on fauld, that ferlye was fair.
Houlate, i. 2. MS.

Fortoun him schawit hyr fygowrt doubill face,
Feyll syss or than he had beyne set abuff:
In presoune now delyuerit now throw Grace,
Now at vness, now into rest and *ruff*.
Wallace, vi. 60.

Roif and rest is undoubtedly a mere pleonasm, common with S. writers. For the terms are synon.; Alem. *rauua*, O.E. *row*, id. "*Row*, or *ru*, also written *ro*. Rest, repose, quietness;" Verstegan, p. 255. Su.G. *ro*, Isl. *roi*, quies.

ROIK, *s.* A thick mist, fog, or vapour. V. RAK, RAWK.

ROIK, *s.* A rock.

Na more he said, bot blent about in hy,
And dyd espie, quhare that ane grete *roik* lay.
Doug. Virgil, 445. 42.

To ROIP, *v. a.* To make an outcry, to expose to sale by auction. V. ROUP.

ROIS, *s.* A rose.

—*Rois*, register, palme, laurere, and glory.—
Doug. Virgil, 3. 9.

ROISE, *s.*

The blude of thair bodeis
Throw breist plait, and birneis,
As *roise* ragit on rise,
Our ran thair riche wedis.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 16.

"Stream?" Gl. Pink. If this be the meaning, it must be the same with what we call a *rush*, as *a rush of water*, S. from A.S. *hreos-an*, Su.G. *rus-a*, to rush. It would then signify; "as a stream rages on the twigs or brushwood."

Su.G. *rose* signifies a clot of any thing, as *blod-rose*, clotted blood. Did this lead to the sense, *ragit* might be allied to Su.G. *rage*, an heap. But the allusion, I suspect, is merely to a red *rose*, when it is *ragged*, so that its leaves are shed or scattered on its parent *twig*. *Rose on rise* is a common phrase. V. RISE.

ROISS, Bannatyne Poems, p. 99. V. ROIF.

ROIST, *s.* A roost.

Thou raw-moud rebald, fall doun at the *roist*.
Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 48.

This metaph. phrase, signifying, "Yield to thy superior," has an obvious reference to a fowl dropping from the *roost*, from weakness or fear.

ROYSTER, *s.* 1. A vagabond, a freebooter, a plunderer.

"Somerled—gathered a great band of *Roysters* together, and arriving at the frith or bay of the river Clyde, there made a descent on the left side of it." Buchanan's Hist. Scot. i. p. 311.

It is used for *facinorosos*, Lib. vii. c. 43. It occurs also in O.E.

"He spared not his spurres, nor fauoured his horse flesh: rode lyke a *Royster*, and doubted no daunger." Saker's Narbonus, ii. Fol. 63, a.

Elsewhere the writer uses it rather in the sense of spendthrift.

"The spending of my lyuinge, hath prooued me a lewde loyterer, and the losing of my lands a right Abbey lubber:—now shall my owne rod bee the remedy for such a *royster*: and my owne staffe my stale for so foolish a harbinger." Ibid. i. Fol. 32, b.

Junius renders *roister*, grassator, a robber; referring to Isl. *hrister*, concussor, a term which occurs in the Death-song of Regner Lodbrog, st. 15. He also refers to *hraustur*, robustus, validus, fortis.

This term, at first view, might seem allied to Su.G. *rost-a*, to prepare; in a secondary sense, to prepare for war, Isl. *rosta*, combat, warfare; especially as O.Fr. *rusterie*, *rustrerie*, *rustrie*, signify pillage; *rustre*, a ruffian.

But, according to Bullet, L.B. *Rustarii* is the same with *Rutarii*, *Rotarii*, the designation given to a set of rascals, who committed great devastation in France, in the eleventh century. They embodied themselves in troops, like the regular militia, and in this way pillaged the different provinces of the kingdom. In O.Fr. they were called *Routiers*.

The name was afterwards transferred to the stipendiary forces, employed by the kings of England. They were raised abroad, and generally in Germany. Such were those, whom King John brought against Berwick, where they were chargeable with great cruelty.

Anno 1216. 18. Cal. Febr. cepit Johannes Rex Angliae villam & castellum de Berwic, ubi cum *Rutariis* suis feroci supra modum & inhumana usus est tyrannide.—In reditu autem suo *Rutarii* sui *Ministri Diaboli* Abbatiam de Coldeingam expoliaverunt. Chron. Mailros. Rer. Angl. Script. i. 190.

Bullet derives the term from Ir. *ruathar*, pillage; Du Cange, p. 1544. with greater probability, from L.B. *rupturarius*, a peasant, formed from *rumpere*, q. one who *breaks* up the ground, as these depredators chiefly consisted of peasants. *Rutarii* he views as originating from the Fr. pronunciation, in *Routiers*. It confirms this etymon, that Matth. Paris, and other writers of that age, use *Ruptarii* in this sense.

Both Spelman and he derive *rout*, as denoting a tumultuous crowd, from L.B. *rupta*, Ruptariorum cohors.

It seems doubtful, however, whether the insertion of *p* in this word proves it to be from *rumpere*; as this insertion was very common with writers in the dark ages, as *condempno* for *condemno*, *alumpnus* for *alumnus*, &c. Perhaps *ruptarii*, *rutarii*, may rather be from the same origin with *Ryot*, *v.* q. v. or Teut. *ruyter* miles, which seems properly to denote a soldier of cavalry. Germ. *reuter*, *ritter*, Dan. *ryttere*, a rider, a trooper; *rytterie*, cavalry, troopers.

2. The term is also applied to a dog, apparently of the bull-dog species.

Some dogs bark best after they byte;
Some snatch the heels and taile about,
And so get all their harns dung out.
A well-train'd *Royster* fast will close
His jawes upon a mad bull's nose.
Cleland's Poems, p. 112.

To ROYT, *v. n.* To go from place to place without any proper business, to go about idly, S.B.

A beast, that runs through the fields, instead of keeping to its pasture, is said to *royt*.

Su.G. *rut-a*, discurrere, vagari.

ROYT, *s.* A reproachful appellation.

Thy ragged roundels, raveand *Royt*,
Some short, some lang, some out of lyne, &c.
Polwart, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 2.

It may perhaps denote an unsettled fellow, as allied to the *v.*

ROYTYT, Barbour, ix. 500. V. RYOT, *v.*

ROK, *s.* Perhaps, a crowd, a throng.

A tounschip ay ryding in a *rok*;—
It may wele ryme, bot it accordis nought.
Pinkerton's S. P. Repr. iii. 126.

Su.G. *rok* cumulus, *rok-a* coacervare.

To ROLE, *v. a.* To row, to ply the oar.

—— On the coistis syde fast euery wycht
Spurris the persewaris to *role* besely.
Doug. Virgil, 135. 7.

Hence *rollaris*, rowers, *remiges*, Ibid. 321. 50.

ROLK, *s.* A rock.

—— Syne swymmand held vnto the craggis hicht,
Sat on the dry *rolk*, and himself gan dycht.
Doug. Virgil, 133. 30.

ROLLYD, *part. pa.* Enrolled.

Of archeris thare assemblid were
Twenty thowsand, that *rollyd* war.
Wyntown, viii. 40. 129.

ROLLOCHIN, (gutt.) *adj.* *A rollochin queyn*, a lively young woman, who speaks freely and with sincerity, S.

Rallack, to romp, A. Bor., (Grose), is evidently from the same origin. These words are perhaps allied to Isl. *rialla*, vagatim feror, *rugl-a* effutire, or Sw. *rolig*, pleasant, merry, diverting, fond of sport.

To ROLP, *v. n.* To cry. V. ROIP.

ROMANYS, ROMANIS, *s.* 1. A genuine history.

Lordingis, quha likis for till her,
The *Romanys* now begynnys her.
Barbour, i. 446. MS.

"This word *Romanys* does not mean what we now term a *romance*, or fiction; but a narration of facts in *romance*, or the vulgar tongue. This use of the term is the genuine one, while we abuse it. Decrees of councils, and other remains of the ninth and tenth centuries in France, shew that the Francic, or German, was the court language, while the common people spoke the *lingua Romana rustica*, or *romance*. When this last language had prevailed, as that of the greater number always does, and began to be written, it was long called *romance*, but latterly French. Such was also the case in Spain and Italy.—As tales were first written in romance, the name of the language passed to the subject. Barbour begins, ver. 8, &c. with telling us, that his narration is *suthfast*, or true: and the reader needs only peruse *Dalrymple's Annals*, to see the veracity of the most, if not all of it." Note by Mr. Pinkerton, ibid.

2. A work of fiction.

Thir *romanis* ar bot ridlis, quod I to that ray,
Lede, lere me an vthir lessoun, this I ne like.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, b. 9.

Ital. *romanze*, Fr. *roman*, id.

ROMBLE, *s.* A blow, a stroke.

Thar mycht men se a hard bataill,
And sum defend, and sum assaile;
And mony a reale *romble* rid
Be roucht, thar apon athir sid.
Barbour, xii. 557. MS.

"i. e. many a royal rude blow;" from Belg. *rommel-en*, to rumble, because of the noise made by the stroke.

ROME-RAKARIS, *s. pl.* "Those who search the streets of Rome for relics," Lord Hailes; or, perhaps, who pretend to come from Rome with relics, which they sell to the superstitious.

And sanis thame with deid mennis banis,
Lyk *Rome-rakaris* with awsterne granis.
Bannatyne Poems.

q. *raiking* to Rome. V. RAIK, *v.*

In O.E. *Rome runners.*

—— There I shall assigne
That no man go to Calice, but if he go for euef,
And all *Rome runners*, for robbers of beyond,
Beare no siluer ouer sea, that signe of kyng sheweth.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 19, a.

RONDELLIS, *s. pl.* Small round targets, commonly borne by pikemen; Fr. *rondelles.*

"Aude ye soldartis & conpangyons of veyr, mak reddy your corsbollis,—lancis, pikkis, halbardis, *rondellis*, tua handit sourdis and tairgis." Compl. S. p. 64.

RONE, *s.* "Sheep-skin dressed so as to appear like goat-skin;" Gl. Wynt.

A *rone* skyne tuk he thare-of syne,
And schayre a thwayng all at laysere,
And wyth that festnyd wp his gere.
Wyntown, viii. 32. 50.

Mr. Macpherson mentions Gael. *ron*, seal, sea-calf, Sw. *rone*, boar. Perhaps it signifies *roe-skin*, from A.S. *ran*, Belg. *reyn*, a roe.

RONE, RON, *s.* 1. A shrub or bush; pl. *ronnys.*

The *rone* wes thik that Wallace slepyt in;
About he yeid, and maid bot litill dyn.
So at the last of him he had a sycht,
How prewalye how that his bed was dycht.
Wallace, v. 357. MS.

The roses reid arrayt the *rone* and ryss.
Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 186.

It is evidently the pl. of this *s.* which is used by Doug., and rendered by Rudd. "brambles, briars." He seems to have given this sense, to support his derivation from Fr. *ronce*, id. According to this supposition, it must be a pl. *s.* But in all the passages quoted from Virg., it may be understood in the more general sense given above.

Small birdis flokand throw thick *ronnys* thrang.
Virgil, 201. 19.

The wod was large, and full of bushis ronk,—
Of breris full, and thik thorn *ronnys* stent.
Ibid. 289. 53.

—— Kiddis skippand throw *ronnys* eftir rais.
Ibid. 402. 22.

Thorn ronnys cannot mean, *thorn briars* or *thorn brambles.* It evidently denotes thorn bushes.

The weird sisters wandring, as they were wont then,
Saw ravens rugand at that ratton by a *ron* ruit.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 12.

Rudd. also refers to "Isl. *runne*, saltus sylvae." But the origin is *runni*, as used by the ancient Goths and Icelanders, to denote a bush or shrub. *Brinner up runn en;* If one bush be in a blaze; Leg. Suderm. ap. Ihre. *That hefur Moses audsynt vid runnen;* Moses shewed at the bush; Luke, xx. 37. *Gloande ellde loga af einum runne;* A flame of fire out of a bush; Exod. iii. 3. *Slaande hoffuodet med ronne;* Striking his head with bushy twigs. V. *Roenn*, Ihre.

2. *Rone* would seem at times to denote brush-wood, or a collection of bushes.

The lyon fled, and throu the *rone* rinnand,
Fell in the net, and hankit fute and heid.
Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 194.

Perhaps the passage from Wallace, quoted above, should be understood in this sense.

RONE, *s.* A coarse substance adhering to flax, which, in hackling, is scraped off with a knife, Perths.

RONE, *s.* The mountain-ash, or roan-tree.

My rubie cheiks, wes reid as *rone*,
Ar leyn, and lauchtane as the leid.
Maitland Poems, p. 192.

V. ROUN-TREE.

RONE, *s.* A run of ice, a sheet of ice; properly what is found on a road, in consequence of the congelation of *running* water, or of melted snow, S.

Ye ar the lamps that sould schaw them the licht;
Lo leid them on this sliddrie *rone* of yce.
Lyndsay, S. P. Repr. ii. 205.

Isl. *hraun* is used in a sense nearly allied.

"A stretch of lava, or a *hraun*, of three miles in length, and two and a half in breadth, remains to this day as a monument of it." Von Troil's Lett. p. 225.

Isl. *hroenn*, sparsa congeries ex nive, aqua et pulvere, G. Andr. p. 121.

RONE, *s.* The spout affixed to the side of a house, for carrying down the rain-water from the roof, S.O.

Sw. *raenna*, a spout; *takraenna*, a spout for the rain on house eaves, Widog. from *tak*, the roof, (whence S. *thack*), and *raenna*, a derivative from *raenn-a*, to run. Germ. *rinne*, Mod. Sax. *ronne*, a canal.

RONGED, *part. adj.* Gnawed, fretted, worn away; Fr. *rongé*, id.

"Besydis all this, thair clipped and *ronged* Sollis, quhilk had na passagis thir thre years bygane in the realme of France, ar comanded to have cours in this realme, to gratifie thareby hir new comed in souldiours." Knox's Hist. p. 164.

"Forget not the first essay of their good service in Parliament, to God, the Kirk, and Commonwealth, in giving their votes and suffrages to seventeen erections of the Prelacies and livings of the Kirk in temporal lordships, to attaine thirteen *rounged* and dilapidate Bishoprickes." Course of Conformitie, p. 43.

RONGIN, *pret.* Reigned.

"The Pychtis had sum tyme the principall and maist plenteus boundis of al the landis, that ar now vnder the empire of Scottis, eftir that thay had *rongin* in the samyn i. M. i. C. Ii yeirs." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 5.

RONK, *s.* "Moisture;" Pinkerton.

For wes he never yit with schouris schot,
Nor yit our run with *ronk*, or ony rayne.
King Hart, Maitland Poems, p. 3.

I suspect that the word rather signifies deceit; Teut. *rancke*, fallacia. If moisture be meant, it is probably an erratum for *Roik*, q. v.

RONKIS, *s. pl.* Inserted by Mr. Pinkerton in his list of words not understood, seems to signify, folds or cresses in a cloak or veil.

Quhen freyndis of my husbandis beholds me on far,
I have my waltir sponge for wa, within my wide *ronkis*,
Than wring I it full wylelie, and weitis my cheikis.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 60.

A cress is still called a *runkle*, S. Dan. *rincke*, Su.G. *rynka*, a wrinkle, a fold; Isl. *rauga*, *roeka*, id. In Edit. 1508, *clokis*, however, is the term used.

RONNACHS, *s. pl.* Couch-grass, Aberd. Mearns.; *qwicken*, Ang.

RONNYS. V. RONE, 2.

ROOD-DAY, *s.* The third day of May, S.B. V. RUDE-DAY.

Rood day is used by Wyntown for the 14th September, or day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, in the Popish Calendar.

ROOD GOOSE, RUDE GOOSE, apparently the Brent Goose, the *Road goose* of Willoughby, Anas Bernicla, Linn., Ross.

"During the winter storms, there are *shoals* of sea-fowls on the coast here, such as wild ducts [ducks], and a species of geese called *rood-geese*, which are esteemed good eating." P. Kiltearn, Ross, Statist. Acc. i. 265.

"*Rude geese* and swans sometimes come there in the winter and spring, especially when the frost is intense." P. Kilmuir W., Ross, Ibid. xii. 274.

The Brent goose, in Orkney, is called *Raid* or *Rade Goose*; and, like the fowl here described, comes in winter.

Dan. *radgaas*, Norw. *rautgaas*; Teut. *rotgans*, anser minor, sterilis, Kilian.

ROOF-TREE, *s.* 1. The beam which forms the angle of a roof, to which the *couples* are joined, S.

2. A toast, expressive of a wish for prosperity to one's family; because this beam covers the house, and all that is in it.

"Your *roof-tree*," or, "I drink your *roof-tree*;" i. e. I wish health to all your family, S.B.

ROOK, *s.* A disturbance, a sort of uproar. *To raise a rook*, to cause disturbance, Loth.

It seems doubtful whether this be a metaph. use of *roik*, *rouk*, a mist, like the synon. vulgar phrase, *to raise a reek in the house*, S. or allied to Su.G. *ryck-a*, cum impetu ferri, Germ. *ruck-en*, movere, *ruck*, impetus, Su.G. *ryck*, id. Dan. *ryk*, impetus. If the latter be the etymon, perhaps *rig*, a tumult, may be viewed as originally the same word.

ROOK, *s.* Thick mist, S. V. RAK, *s.* 3.

ROOKY, *adj.* Misty, S. A. Bor.

There Wallace stay'd, no wise alarm'd or fear'd,
Until the twinkling morning star appear'd:
A *rocky* mist fell down at break of day,
Then thought he fit to make the best o's way.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 330.

The author has undoubtedly wrote *rooky*.

ROOM, *adj.* Roomy, spacious. V. ROWME, *adj.*

ROOM, *s.* A possession. V. ROWME, *s.*

ROON, *s.* A shred, a remnant, Gl. Shirr., S.B., also *roond*. V. RUND.

To ROOSE, *v. a.* To extol. V. RUSE.

ROOST, *s.* 1. This word signifies, not only a hen-roost, as in E., but the inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars of wood reaching from the one wall to the other, S.

2. It is also vulgarly used to denote a garret, S.B. Isl. *raust*, Edda Saemund. is rendered an ascent; Su.G. *roste*, the highest part of a building, which sustains the roof.

ROOT-HEWN, *adj.* Perverse, froward, S.B.

Ye'll see the town intill a bonny steer;
For they're a thrawn and *root-hewn* cabbrach pack.
Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

The idea seems borrowed from the difficulty of hacking the roots of trees, or of raising them out of the ground. Sw. *rothugg-a*, to root up; to cut off by the roots; from *rot* radix, and *hugg-a* caedere, S. *hagg*, E. *hack*, *hew*.

To ROOVE, RUVE, RUIFF, *v. a.* 1. To rivet, to clinch, S.

"That there be ane prick of iron, ane inche in roundnesse, with ane shoulder under and abone, rising upright, out of the center or middest of the bottom of the firlot, and passing throw the middest of the said over-croce barre, *ruiffed* baith under and abone." Acts Ja. VI. 1587. c. 114. Murray.

2. Metaph., to determine any point beyond the probability of alteration.

"In the mean time, they are so peremptor, that they may pass a vote, declaring the King, for no scant of fault, incapable to govern while he lives. If this nail be once *rooved*, we with our teeth will never get it drawn." Baillie's Lett. ii. 236.

Sibb. derives it from E. *groove*. But Fr. *riv-er* is used precisely in the same sense. Both terms seem to be radically allied to Isl. *roo*, summitas clavi; Verel. Ferramentum clavi cuspidi tenaci aptatum; G. Andr. p. 200. *Ruif* foramen, *ruif-a* perforare, might also be viewed as having some affinity. V. NEID-NAIL.

ROPEEN, *s.* Any hoarse cry.

"The *ropeen* of the rauynis gart the eras crope." Compl. S. p. 60. V. ROUP, *v.*

ROSEIR, *s.* "A rose-bush, arbour of roses; Fr. *rosier*;" Gl. Sibb.

ROSET, ROZET, *s.* Rosin, E.

Full of *roset* doun bet is the fir tre.
Doug. Virgil, 169. 17.

Burns uses *rozet* metaph. V. DRODDUM.

ROSIGNELL, *s.* A nightingale.

Syne tuke thame to the flicht,
The Osill and the *Rosignell*,
The Phoenix and the Nichtingell.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 28.

Fr. *rosignol*, id. although this writer by mistake views them as different birds.

ROST, *s.* An impetuous current. V. ROUST, *s.* 2.

ROTCOLL, *s.* Horse-radish, S.B. Cochlearia armoracia, Linn.

Perhaps from Su.G. *rot*, root, and *koll*, fire, q. burning root, because of its pungency; as it is now in Sw., for the same reason, called *peppar-rot*, i. e. pepper-root.

ROTE, *s.* A musical instrument.

His *rote* withouten wene,
He raught by the ring.
Sir Tristrem, p. 106.

The *rote*, and the recordour, the ribus, the rist.
Houlate, iii. 10.

V. CITHARIST.

Chaucer uses the term. Notker, who lived in the tenth century, as Tyrwhitt observes from Schilter, says that "it was the ancient *Psalterium*, but altered in its shape, and with an additional number of strings." According to Notker, the Psaltery was in his time in Teut. called *rotta* a sono *vocis*. V. Schilter in vo. This seems to intimate that the name has some relation to the voice; and in Isl. *rodd* is *vox*. L.B. *roecta*, *rota*, *rotta*, Du Cange. Wachter contends, that its true name is *crotta*, or *chrotta*. It is mentioned by Venantius Fortunatus, who flourished about 580, as a British instrument.

Graecus Achilliaca, *Crotta* Britanna canit.
Lib. vii. carm. 8.

The *crota*, as used by the ancient Britons, and by the Welch in modern times, is a stringed instrument, C.B. *crioth*, a sort of harp or lyre; *crythor*, one who plays on a stringed instrument, E. *crowder*. Ir. *cruith*, a lyre, a violin; *cruitare*, a musician.

It seems extremely doubtful, however, if the opinion of Wachter, that *rotta* is the same with *crotta*, be well founded. Ritson derives the term "from *rota*, a wheel, in modern French *vielle*, and in vulgar English *hurdy-gurdy*, which is seen so frequently, both in Paris and London, in the hands of Savoyards." Dissert. on Romance, E. M. R. i. CLXV, N. V. Sir Tristrem, Note, p. 305.

ROTHOS, *s.* A tumult, an uproar; a term used in the higher parts of Ang.; synon. *ruthar*, q. v.

Its resemblance to Gr. ῥοθος, a tumult, noise of waters, (from ῥεω, fluo), must be viewed as merely accidental.

ROTTACKS, *s. pl.* "Old musty corn. Literally, the grubs in a bee-hive;" Gl. Popular Ball.

And now a' their gear and ald *rottacks*
Had faun to young Hab o' the Heuch.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 293.

ROUBBOURIS, *s. pl.*

—— Sa the King gart euerie day
Befoir Bell and his altar lay
Fourtie fresche wedderis fat and fyne,
And sex greit *roubbouris* of wicht wyne.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 64.

This seems to denote casks of certain dimensions. But I have observed no similar term. In later editions, *rubors*.

ROUCH, *adj.* 1. Rough, S.

— Persauyt the mornyng bla, wan, and har,—
The sulye stiche, hasard, *rouch* and hare.
Doug. Virgil, 202. 27.

2. Hoarse, S. Germ. *Ein rauher hass*, hoarseness; literally, *a rouch hass*, or throat.

This, although apparently only a peculiar use of *rauh*, hirsutus, greatly resembles Lat. *rauc-us*. V. ROULK.

3. Plentiful. *A gude rouch house*, an house where there is abundance of provisions, S.

"He has a hole under his nose, that will never let him be *rough*;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 145. "Plentiful," N.

The term is used, in conjunction with another, in a proverbial phrase; "They do nae keep a genteel house, but they have ay plenty of *rouch and round*;" Clydes. Perhaps *rouch* here denotes the plainness of the food; as *round* undoubtedly conveys the idea of abundance; corresponding to Su.G. *rund*, bountiful, liberal, Wideg. largus, liberalis, Ihre. The last-mentioned writer views the term as allied to A.S. *rum*, whence *rumedlice* liberaliter, *rumgifa* liberalis. But *round*, E. is used in the sense of large, as "a good *round* sum." V. Johnson. The Fr. say, *Tenir table ronde*, to keep open table. This, however, may be viewed as borrowed from the romantic histories of King Arthur.

4. As denoting immoral conduct. A profane swearer, a drunkard, &c. is called *a rouch*, or *a rouch-living man*, S.

ROUCH-RIDER, *s.* A horse-breaker, S.

ROUCH, *s.* The act of rowing. V. ROUTH.

ROUCHT, *pret. v.* Reached.

Bot he, that had his sword on hycht,
Roucht him sic rout, in randoun rycht,
That he the hede till the harnys claiff.
Barbour, v. 632. MS.

V. RAUCHT.

ROUCHT, *pret. v.* Cared; from RAK, q. v.

Fyftcyne he tuk, and to the toun went thai,
Couerit his face, that no man mycht him knaw;
Nothing him *roucht* how few ennymyis him saw.
Wallace, iii. 356. MS.

i. e. He wished to be seen by few; in mod. S. *He car'd na how few saw him*.

Rouht, O.E. id.

—— If the decretal ne were ordeynd for this,
The clerkes ouer alle ne *rouht* to do amys.
R. Brunne, p. 337.

ROUDES, *adj.* Expl. "haggard."

She has put it to her *roudes* lip,
And to her *roudes* chin;
She has put it to her fause fause mouth,
And the never a drop gaed in.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 136.

V. the *s.*

ROUDES, *s.* An old, wrinkled, ill-natured woman, Fife; pron. *rudes*.

Sae grey a gate! mansworn! and a' the rest!—
Ye lied, auld *roudes*.————
Auld *roudes!*—filthy fellow, I shall auld ye.
Ramsay's Works, ii. 147. 149

The termination indicates a Fr. origin; perhaps *rudesse*, harshness, austerity.

To ROVE, *v. n.* To be in a delirium, S. "To rove (in a fever); to be light-headed, or delirious;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 93.; *rave*, E.

ROVING, *s.* Delirium, S.

"We run our souls out of breath, and tire them in coursing and galloping after our own night-dreams, (such are the *roving* of our miscarrying hearts), to get some created good thing in this life."—Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 89.

To ROVE, *v. a.* *To rove cotton*, or *wool*, to bring it into that ropy form which it receives before being spun into thread. Statist. Acc. vi. 38.

ROVE, *s.* Rest; the same with ROIF, q. v.

To ROUK, ROWK, *v. n.* "To lie close, to crouch;" Gl. Sibb.

Thair was na play bot Cartis and Dice,
And ay Schir Flatterie bure the price;
Roundand and *rowkand* ane till ane vther;
Tak thow my part (quod he) my brother,
And mak betuix vs sicker bandis,
Quhen ocht sall vaik amangis our handis,
That ilk man stand to help his fallow.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 266.

If we could suppose that it signified "to lie close, to crouch," it would be most natural to view it as allied to Isl. *hruk-a* coarctatio, junctis genu calcibus sedentis; G. Andr. But *rowkand* and *round-and* seem to be perfectly synon.; both signifying whispering. V. ROWKAR.

ROUK, *s.* Mist, S.

ROUKY, *adj.* Misty, S. A. Bor. V. RAK, RAWK.

ROULK, ROLK, *adj.* Hoarse.

I hard a peteous appeill with a pure mane;—
Rowpit rewchfully *roulk* in a rud rane.
Houlate, i. 4.

In MS. *rolk*. Fr. *rauque*, Lat. *rauc-us*. *L* is often inserted after *u*, and sometimes instead of it; as *sowlpit* for *sowpit*.

To ROUM, *v. a.* To find place for. V. SOUM and ROUM.

ROUN, *s.* Roe of fish.

"Thir salmond in the tyme of heruist, cumis vp throw the smal watteris, speciallie quhare the watter is maist schauld and loun, and spawnis with thair wamis plet to vthir. The hie fische spawnis his meltis. And the scho fische hir *rounis*." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11. V. RAUN.

ROUN, ROUNE, *s.* 1. Letters, characters.

Tristrem was in toun;
In boure Ysonde was don;
Bi water he sent adoun,
Light linden spon;
He wrot hem al with *roun*,
Ysonde hem knewe wel sone.
Sir Tristrem, p. 115.

Here we find a very ancient Northern word, used, most probably, in its primary sense; A.S. Isl. *run*, Su.G. *runa*, litera, character. This term, because the ignorant were filled with admiration at the use of letters, which were thence a powerful mean of imposition in the hands of the designing, was transferred to magical characters. The idea may, however, be inverted. It may be supposed, that, as those, who have pretended to divine, have generally used some mysterious characters, or hieroglyphics, it was eventually used to signify letters in general.

Various etymons have been given of the word, which may be seen in the learned Ihre's Gloss. He derives it from *run-a*, to whisper. But perhaps the *v.* was rather derived from the *s.*, as MoesG. *run-a*, C.B. *rhin*, Ir. *run*, denote a secret, a mystery; and, according to Pezron, Celt. *rhyn-ia* signifies magical secrets. V. Keysler, Antiq. Septent. p. 462.

Obrien, vo. *Run*, observes, that "if Olaus Wormius had known that *run* is the common and only word in the old Celtic or Irish, to express the word secret, or mystery, it would have spared him the trouble of the long dissertation in the beginning of his book, *de Literatura Runica*, to account for the origin of the word *Runae*, which was a mysterious or hieroglyphic manner of writing used by the Gothic Pagan Priests, as he himself observes in another place."

Although the term occurs in some of the Celtic dialects in one sense, it is most probable that it is originally Gothic; as it is not only found in almost all the Gothic dialects, but found with a variety of cognates or derivatives. V. ROUN, *v.*

2. A tale, a story, a narrative.

Marke schuld yeld, unhold,——
Thre hundred pounde al boun,
Of monè of a mold,
Thre hundred pounde of latoun,
Schuld he;
The ferth yere, a ferly *roun!*
Three hundred barnes fre.
Sir Tristrem, p. 52.

i. e. "The fourth year, he should deliver three hundred noble children; a marvellous story!"

In the following passage, *roune* may signify either characters, writing, or tale, narrative.

I was at [Erceldoune;]
With Thomas spak Y thare;
Ther herd Y rede in *roune*,
Who Tristrem gat and bere.
Ibid. p. 9.

3. It seems to be used, in a loose sense, for speech, mode of expression, in general.

"Hunters whare be ye,
The tokening schuld ye blowe."—
Thai blewen the right kinde,
And radde the right *roun*.
Sir Tristrem, p. 32.

To ROUN, ROUNE, ROUND, ROWN, *v. n.* To whisper.

Mekeliche he gan mele,
Among his men to *roun:*
He bad his knightes lele,
Come to his somoun.
Sir Tristrem, p. 17.

I am under a necessity of differing from my friend Mr. Scott, who renders *roun* in this place, "to

summon privately." The idea is indeed the same. But the meaning of the term itself is to whisper. "He began to mingle with his men, to whisper to them; and desired his trusty knights to obey his summons."

This ilk cursit fame, we spak of ere,
Bare to the amouris Quene noyis, and gan *roune*,
The schippis ar grathand, to pas thay mak tham boune.

Doug. Virgil, 110. 7.

It is sometimes used as a *v. a.*

Sum *rownys* till his fallow thaym betwene
Hys mery stouth and pastyme lait yistrene.

Doug. Virgil, 402. 51. Chauc. *rowne*, id.

Hence the phrase, *to round one in the ear.*

Scho *roundis* than an epistil *intill eyre.*

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 72.

Su.G. *run-a*, A.S. *run-ian*, Alem. *run-en*, Germ. *raun-en*, Teut. *ruyn-en*, mussitare, submissa voce loqui. *Or-runen*, auricularium, Gl. Pezian. Teut. *oor-ruyn-en*, in aurem mussitare. C.B. *rhegain*, susurrare, murmurare. V. Jun. Gl. Goth. vo. *Runa*. Ihre derives the *s. runa*, a secret, from the *v.*, because those who have any secret to tell, and are afraid of being overheard, generally whisper. V. the *s.*

ROUNAR, ROWNAR, ROUNDAR, *s.* A whisperer.

Him followit mony freik dissymlit,—
With *rownaris* of fals lesingis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 28.

And be thow not ane *roundar* in the nuke;
For gif thow be, men will hald thé suspect.

Ibid. p. 97.

ROUNNYNG, ROWNNYNG, *s.* The act of whispering.

——Thair lordys had persawing
Off discomfort, and *rownnyng*,
That thai held samyn twa and twa.

Barbour, xii. 368. MS.

To ROUND, *v. n.* To whisper. V. ROUN, *v.*

ROUND, *adj.* Abundant, plentiful. V. ROUCH, sense 3.

ROUN-TREE, ROAN-TREE, ROWAN-TREE, *s.* The Mountain-ash. Sorbus sylvestris Alpina, Linn. S.

"The Quicken or Mountain Ash, Anglis. The *Roan-Tree*, Scotis." Lightfoot's Flora Sc. p. 256.

"I meane—by such kinde of charmes as commonly daft wiues vse, for healing of forspoken goods, for preseruing them from euill eyes, by knitting *roun-trees*, or sundriest kind of hearbes, to the haire or tailes of the goodes." K. James's Daemonologie, p. 100.

In my plume is seen the holly green,
With the leaves of the *rowan tree*;
And my casque of sand, by a mermaid's hand,
Was formed beneath the sea.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 392.

The term *roan-tree* seems to have been formerly used in E. For, although not found in modern dictionaries, it is mentioned by Skinner.

Skinner is uncertain whether it may not receive this name from the colour called *roan*. But it is a Goth. term. Su.G. *ronn*, *runn*, sorbus aucuparia, Dan. *ronne*, id. *ronneber*, the berries of the mountain-ash.

Ihre observes, that, among the ancient Goths and Icelanders, *runn* denoted a shrub or bush, and supposes that, as a shrub springs up in a variety of shoots, which is often the case as to the *roan-tree*, it retained the name from this circumstance. He mentions another conjecture, which is far more probable, that this tree received its name from *runa*, incantation, because of the use made of it in magical arts.

The superstitious use of the Mountain-ash gives great probability to this etymon. Even in our own country, there are still some so attached to the absurd usages of former times, that, in order to prevent the fatal effects of an *evil eye*, to which they ascribe any misfortune that befals their cattle, they cut a piece of this tree, peel it, tie a red thread round it, and put it on the lintel of the *byre* or cow-house. Then, it is supposed, their cattle are proof against *skaith*. This charm is especially observed in Angus on the evening preceding *Rood-day*, (May 3d). They often also tie these branches round their cattle with scarlet threads. On this day, for preventing the power of witchcraft, some old women are careful to have their rocks and spindles made of the wood of the *roan-tree*.

The first of these customs has considerable analogy to one observed by the ancient Romans, in their *Palilia*, or Feast celebrated in the end of April, for the preservation of their flocks. The shepherd, in order to purify his sheep, was, in the dusk of the evening, to bedew the ground around them with a wet branch, then to adorn the *folds* with leaves and *green branches*, and to cover the *doors* with garlands. He was also to touch his sheep with smoking sulphur, so as to make them bleat, and to burn the male olive, fir, sabine and laurel. V. Ovid. Fast. Lib. iv.

"It is probable that this tree was in high esteem with the Druids; for it may to this day be observed to grow more frequently than any other tree in the neighbourhood of those Druidical circles of stone so often seen in North Britain; and the superstitious continue to retain a great veneration for it, which was undoubtedly handed down to them from early antiquity.—Their cattle,—as well as themselves, are supposed to be preserved by it from evil; for the dairy-maid will not forget to drive them to the *shealings* or summer pastures with a rod of the *Roan-tree*, which she carefully lays up over the door of the *sheal boothy*, or summer-house, and drives them home again with the same. In Strathspey, they make for the same purpose, on the first day of May, a hoop of the wood of this tree, and in the evening and morning cause all the sheep and lambs to pass through it." Lightfoot, p. 257.

ROUND, *s.* A merry dance, "in which the body makes a great deal of motion, and often turns round," Rudd.

Vpstert Troyanis, and syne Italianis,
And gan do doubil brangillis and gambettis,

Dansis and *roundis* trasing mony gatis
Athir throw vthir reland on thare gyse.
Doug. Virgil, 476. 2.

"The country swains and damsels," says Rudd., "call them S.-*roundels*, not much unlike the Lydian measures of the Ancients."

Doug. mentions *roundis*, 402. 33, as if different from *ringis*, although they are certainly the same. Fr. *dance à la ronde*. V. RING DANCIS.

2. The tune appropriated to a dance of this kind.
Sum sang ring sangis, dancis, ledis, and *roundis*,
With vocis schil, quhil al the dale resoundis.
Doug. Virgil, 402. 33.

ROUND-ABOUT, *s.* A name given to a *circular* fort or encampment.

"There are a great many *round-abouts* in the parish, commonly called *Picts Works*. They are all circular, and strongly fortified by a wall, composed of large stones." P. Castletown, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc. xvi. 84. V. RING, *s.* id.

ROUNDAL, *s.* A kind of poetical measure, generally consisting of eight verses, in which the two last rhyme with the two first, and the fourth also corresponds to the first.

Rudd. views this word as somewhat different in signification from E. *roundel*.

The railyeare rekkinis na wourdis, bot ratlis furth ranys,
Ful rude and ryot resouns bayth *roundalis* and ryme.
Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 22.

Fr. *rondeau*, "a rhyme or sonnet that ends as it begins;" Cotgr. Teut. *rondeel*, L.B. *rondell-us*, rhythmus orbicularis; Hisp. *rondelet*, circularis cantilena, Du Cange. The origin is evidently Fr. *rond*, round.

ROUNDAR, *s.* A whisperer. V. ROUNAR.

ROUNDEL, *s.* A table, a board.

Befoir them was sone set a *roundel* bricht,
And with ane clene claith finelie dicht,
It was ouir-set.——
Priests of Peblis, *S.P.R.* i. 3.

And quhan the King was set doun to his meit,
Unto his fuil gart mak ane semely seit,
Ane *roundel* with ane cleine claith had he,
Neir quhair the King micht him baith heir and se.
Ibid. p. 22.

Fr. *rondeau de paltissier*, a round and flat board on which pastry-cooks raise their paste; Teut. *rondeel*, id.

ROUNG, *s.* A round piece of wood; a cudgel. V. RUNG.

ROUNGED, *part. adj.* Consumed, exhausted. V. RONGED.

To ROUP, ROWP, ROPE, ROIP, ROLP, *v. n.*

1. To cry, to shout.

——Orestes son of Agamemnon
On theatries in farcis mony one
Roupit——
Doug. Virgil, 116. 27.

And thow Proserpyne, quhilk by our gentil lawis
Art *rowpit* hie, and yellit loude by nycht.
Ibid. 121. 31.

——Thar was mani a wilde lebard,
Lions, beres, bath bul and bare,
That rewfully gan *rope* and rare.
Ywaine, *Ritson's E.M.R.* i. 11.

Warton, when referring to this passage, by mistake renders the word *ramp*; Hist. E. Poet. iii. 109.

2. It occurs in a peculiar sense, either as denoting an incessant cry, or perhaps hoarseness of voice, as the adj. *roupy* is now used, S.

The Rauin come *rolpand* quhen he hard the rair,
Sa did the Gled with monie pictous pew.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 207.

"Thir slaves of Sathan, we say, *roupit* as they had bein ravenis; yea, rather thay yellit and roarit as devills in hell, *Heresie*, *Heresie*, Guilliam *and* Rought *will cary the Governour unto the Devill.*" Knox's Hist. p. 33.

3. Used as a *v. a.* To expose to sale by auction, S.

"Lady Kincarden craved that her son's estate might also be *rouped* for the use of the creditors, as to the casual rent of coal and salt." Fountainhall's Decis. *i.* 115.

"The commoun gud and patrimony of all burghs within this realme, sall be yeirly bestowed, at the sight of the Magistrates and Councell of the saidis burrowes, to the doing of the commoun affaires thereof allanerly, after the yeirlie *roiping* and setting thereof, as use is." Acts Ja. VI. 1593. c. 181. "The commoun good of Burrowes suld be *roiped*." Tit. ibid.

Teut. *roep-en*, clamare, clamorem edere, tollere vocem, clamitare, Germ. *ruff-en*. Rudd., having mentioned these verbs, refers also to Isl. *raup*, jactantia, *raupare*, jactator, and *hroop*, clamor. The two former may perhaps be allied; because of the noise often made by a *boaster* or braggart. He has not, however, observed that Isl.-Su.G. *rop-a* is synon. with *roep-en*; Alem. *ruaf-an*, *ruaf-en*. The oldest form of the *v.* is in MoesG. *hrop-jan*, *af-hrop-jan*, clamare, exclamare.

Hence Belg. *uyt-roep*, an outcry, Sw. *utrop*, Germ. *aus-ruf*, id. Teut. *wt-roep-en*, Sw. *ut-rop-en*, to proclaim.

A.S. *hreop-an*, clamare. I know not, if we should view as a cognate the *v. hrop-an*, Luke xviii. 5. to vex, to molest; q. by importunate crying. Hickes mentions E. *outroeper* as signifying a herald. *Rope*, as used in Ywaine, cannot be viewed as a proof that the *v.* was O.E. For it is undoubtedly a S. poem.

ROUP, ROUPING, *s.* An outcry, a sale of goods by auction, S.

"A *roup*, in Scotland,—a canting or outcry." Rits. Gl. A. M. R.

"The Lords ordained a *roup* to be made of the estate of Cunnochie in Fife." Fountainhall, i. 13.

"The tenements are set by *Roup*, or auction, and advanced by an unnatural force to above double the old rent, without any allowance for inclosing." Pennant's Tour in S. 1772. p. 201.

ROUPER, *s.* One who cries.

Land-louper, light Skouper, ragged *Rouper* like a raven.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 30.

ROUPING-WIFE, *s.* "A female auctioneer." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 127.

ROUP, *s.* 1. Hoarseness, S. pron. *roop.*

O may the *roupe* ne'er roust thy weason!
May thrist thy thrapple never gizzen!

Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, st. 3.

Baith cooks an' scullions mony ane
Wad gar the pats and kettles tingle,—
To fleg frae a' your craigs the *roup*.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 77.

Some derive this from Isl. *hroop, heroop*, vociferatio, because this is frequently the cause of hoarseness. V. Ray. The idea has great probability; as *rousty*, hoarse, seems formed by analogy, from the *v. roust*, to cry.

2. Sometimes used to denote that disease otherwise called the *croup*, S.B. This is perhaps meant in the following passage.

—The Rot, the *Roup*, and the auld Rest.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 14.

V. FEYK.

3. It also denotes a disease which affects hens in the mouth or throat, S.

ROUPY, ROOPIT, *adj.* Hoarse, S. "*Roupet*, hoarse, as with a cold," Shirr. Gl.

Alas! my *roupet* Muse is hearse!

Burns, iii. 20.

ROUST, *s.* Rust, S. pron. *roost.*

Out on the, auld trat, agit wyffe or dame,
Eschames ne time in *roust* of syn to ly.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96. 29.

Hence *rousty*, rusty. Teut. *roest*; and *roestigh*.

ROUST, ROST, *s.* A strong tide or current; or the turbulent part of a frith, occasioned by the meeting of rapid tides, Orkn.

"We had several *rousts* or impetuous tides to pass." Brand's Orkn. p. 7. 8.

"These currents have different names, as Dennis-*roust*, North Ronalsha-*roust*." Ibid. p. 48.

"*Rost* or *Roust*, a tide, where the sea usually runs high with ebb." P. Cross, Orkney, Statist. Acc. vii. 476.

Isl. *roest, raust*, aestuaria, vortices maris, Verel. Ind. *Rost*, vortex, Ol. Lex. Run.; allied perhaps to Su.G. *rust-a*, tumultuari. But the ingenious editor of the Gl. to Orkneyinga S., having expl. the term, cataracta maris, gurges, observes that such whirlpools take their name from *raust*, sonus, from the great noise which they make. Therefore, he says, the vortex of *Malstroem*, near the Feroe islands, is denominated from *maal, maele*, sermo, sonus. He mentions A.S. *rase*, stridor, impetus fluvii, as synon. with *raust*.

To ROUST, *v. n.* 1. To cry with a rough voice, S.B.

And lo as Pharon cryis and doys *roust*,
With haltand wourdis and with mekle voust,
Eneas threw ane dart at him that tyde.

Doug. Virgil, 327. 9.

2. To bellow; applied to cattle, S.B.

Thay twa bullis thus striuand in that stound
Be mekill fors wirkis vthir mony wound,—
That of thare *rousting* al the large plane
And woddis rank rowtis and lowis agane.

Doug. Virgil, 438. 7.

"Either from *rust*, as if the throat had contracted *rust*, or from the Lat. *raucus, raucitas;* or from *rowt* [id.], and all originally from the sound;" Rudd. "Much the same with *Roup* and *Rout*;" Sibb. Lye has come nearer to the mark, in referring to Alem. *hluzreister*, clamosus. V. Jun. Etym.

The origin is Isl. *raust*, vox canora; *hahreist-a*, vociferare, from *ha*, high, and *reist, raust*, voice. Ihre views Su.G. *rust-a*, tumultuari, as a cognate term. Hence,

ROUST, *s.* The act of roaring or bellowing, S.B.

ROUSTY, *adj.* 1. "Hoarse, having a rough voice," S. Rudd. V. ROUP, *s.*

2. Not polished, not refined; in allusion to the harsh music of one who is hoarse, or has a rough voice.

Ressaue this *roustie* rural rebaldrie,
Laikand cunning, fra thy pure laige unleird.

Palice of Honour, Concl.

ROUSTREE, *s.* The cross bar on which the crook is hung, Aberd.

Perhaps from Su.G. *roeste*, suprema aedificii pars.

To ROUT, ROWT, *v. n.* 1. To bellow, to roar as cattle do, S. *Rowt, rawte*, A. Bor. id.

Frae faulds nae mair the owsen *rout*,
But to the fatt'ning clover lout.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 106.

Nae mair thou'lt *rowte* out-owre the dale,
Because thy pasture's scanty.

Burns, iii. 64. V. CAM-NOSED.

This is the primary sense. According to Sibb. this word is formed *ex sono*. But it is evidently the same with Isl. *raut-a*, rugire belluarum more, frendere; or as G. Andr. expl. it, to roar as a lion or wild boar.

2. To roar, to make a great noise; used in a general sense.

The firmament gan rumyllyng rare and *rout*.

Doug. Virgil, 15. 48.

It denotes the noise of waters.

Ane *routand* burn amydwart therof rynnis,
Rumland and soundand on the craggy quhynnis.

Doug. Virgil, 227. 37.

ROUT, ROWT, *s.* 1. The act of bellowing, S.

Lyke as the bul, that bargane begyn wald,
Geuis terry byl *routis* and lowis mony fald.

Doug. Virgil, 410. 12.

2. A roar, a loud noise, S.

Thay all lekkit, the salt-wattir stremes
Fast bullerand in at euery rift and bore.
In the mene quhile, with mony *rowt* and rore
The sey thus trublit, and the tempest furth sent
Felt Neptune.——

Doug. Virgil, 16. 55. V. the *v.*

To ROUT, *v. a.* To beat, to strike, S.

Thair stent was mair than they cou'd well mak out;
And whan they fail'd, their backs they roundly *rout*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 48.

Isl. *rot-a* percutio, ictu onero; *rot* ictus, G. Andr.

ROUT, RUTE, *s.* A blow; properly, a severe or weighty stroke, S. *lounder*, synon.

Bot he, that had his sword on hycht,
Roucht him sic *rout*, in randoun rycht,
That he the hede till the harnys claiff.
Barbour, v. 632. MS. Edit. 1620, *routs*.

The rede blude with the *rout* folowit the blaid.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 23.

With that scho raucht me sic ane *rout*,
Quhill to the erde scho gart me leyn.
Maitland Poems, p. 201.

Thir hardy kempis al in waist let draw
Athir to vthir mony *rutis* grete,
On holl sydis feill double dyntis gan bete.
Doug. Virgil, 142. 16. V. LOUNDER.

ROUTAND, *part. pr.*

The Inglis sic abasing
Tuk, and sic dreid of that tithing,
That in v. c. placis and ma
Men mycht se samyn *routand* ga;
Sayand, "Our lordis, for thair mycht,
Will allgate fecht agane the rycht."
Barbour, xii. 360. MS.

"*Whispering*," Gl. Pink. I can perceive no reason for this, but that *rownnyng* is used a little downwards; and substituted in this place, in Edit. 1620. The sense certainly is; "Men might see them *assembling* in a tumultuous manner. *To rout*, is used in this sense, E. from Su.G. *rut-a*, vagari, discurrere; or Isl. *rot-ast*, circumagere, conglobare. Bellicumque vocabulum est; *A bardaga rot-ast*, ad certamen ineundum confluere; Heims Kring. i. 236. V. Ihre, vo. *Rote*, manipulus.

ROUTH, ROUCH, *s.* 1. The act of rowing, or of plying with oars.

The swift *Pristis* with spedy *routh* fute hote
Furth steris the stern Muestheus anane.
Doug. Virgil, 131. 31.

So that agane the streme throw help of me,
By airis *rouch* thidder caryit sal thou be.
Ibid. 241. 39.

2. A stroke of the oar.

Besely our folkis gan to pingil and strife,
Swepand the flude with lang *routhis* belife.
Ibid. 77. 33.

It is written *rouch* either from corr. pronunciation, or by the mistake of some transcriber.

"From *row*, as *truth* from *true*, *ruth* from *rue*, *growth* from *grow*;" Rudd. But he has not observed that the formation is A.S. *Rewete*, *rowette*, *rowutte*, remigatio; from *rew-an*, *reow-an*, *row-an*, remigare.

ROUTH, ROWTH, *s.* Plenty, abundance, in whatever respect, S.

Let never man a wooing wend,
That lacketh thingis thrie:
A *rowth* o' gold, an open heart,
And fu' o' courtesy.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 143.

I dinna want a *routh* of country fair,
Sic as it is, ye'er welcome to a skair.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 14.

Sibb. expl. it as also signifying, "rough, roughness;" and thinks that, as denoting plenty, it may be from *rife*, plentiful. It has apparently more resemblance to Su.G. *roge*, a heap, whence *rogadt* cumulatus; *rogadt maatt*, a heaped measure. Hence,

ROUTHIE, *adj.* Plentiful, S.

Then wait a wee, and canie wale
A *routhie* butt, a *routhie* ben.
Burns, iv. 319.

ROUTHLESS, *adj.* Profane, applied to one who neither regards God nor man, Fife.

It seems merely E. *ruthless* used in a peculiar sense.

ROUTHURROK, *s.* A species of goose mentioned by Leslie, De Orig. et Mor. Scot. p. 35. V. QUINK.

"*Routheroock-goose*, Bernacle-goose, Anas erythropus. The name—occurs in the old writers on Orkney; but is now nearly unknown in the islands." Neill's Tour, p. 196.

Isl. *hrotta*, anser montanus; *Fialla rota*, *hrota*, etiam animal anus, G. Andr. p. 124.

To ROW, *v. a.* 1. To roll; part. pa. *rowit*.

The huge wallis weltres apon hie,
Rowit at anis with stormes and wyndis thre.
Doug. Virgil, 15. 40.

2. To revolve, to elapse; applied to time, in a neut. sense.

Than the yong child, quhilk now Ascanius heicht,—
Thretty lang twelf monthis *rowing* ouer, sall be king.
Doug. Virgil, 21. 20.

3. To revolve; applied to the mind.

——For his dere birding dredand sore,
Ilk chance in haist did *row* in hys memore.
Ibid. 383. 34.

Hence,

To row about, to be in an advanced state of pregnancy, a low phrase, S.

ROWAN, ROWING, *s.* Wool as it comes from the cards, a flake of wool, S.

According to Sibb. q. *rolling*. But it seems rather allied to *Rove*, *v. a.* q. v. Hence, perhaps,

"*To cast a rowan*, to bear an illegitimate child," Sibb. This resembles the metaph. use of *Lagen-gird*, q. v.

ROWAN, *s.* *Auld rowan*, "old jade," Pink.; a term given to a bawd, who, by a great deal of coaxing, endeavours to entice a young woman to marry an old man.

——Cum lick that beird *auld rowan*.
Now sic the trottibus and trowane,
Sa busilie as scho is wowane,
Sic as the carline craks.
Philotus, *S. P. Repr.* iii. 15.

Sibb. views it as the same term with that mentioned above. But it is certainly equivalent to witch, or sorceress, as allied to Germ. *rune*, Su.G. *runa*; more commonly in a compound state, *Al-runa*, mulier fatidica, or as some render it, omniscia. Others suppose that the word is properly *alte-runa*, vetula saga, or as here, *auld rowan*. Keysler. de Mulier. Fatidicis, p. 469. The same writer informs us, that the ancient Finns had a goddess supposed to preside over storms, whom they called *Roune*. Now we know that it has been generally believed by the

Northern nations, that the witches had great power in this respect. Germ. *raune*, Su.G. *runo*, denote magical arts. V. ROUN, *s.* 2., also ROUN-TREE.

ROWAN, *s.* A name for the turbot, a fish, Fife.

"Formerly there was a very plentiful fishing upon the coast here, consisting of cod, ling, haddock, *rowan* or turbot, skait, &c.—But within these 4 or 5 years past, the fish have in a manner quite deserted these places (particularly the haddock), and none are now caught but a few cod, *rowan*, and skait." P. St. Monance, Statist. Acc. ix. 337.

ROWAR, *s.* A wooden bolt or bar, which may be moved backwards or forwards.

The tothir end he ordand for to be,
How it suld stand on thre *rowaris* off tre,
Quhen ane war out, that the laiff doun suld fall.
Wallace, vii. 1155. MS.

Edit. 1648 and 1673, *rollers*.

Fr. *roul-er*, to roll; *rouleaux*, "long and round leavers, whereon ships are gotten into a dock, and launched into the water againe; Cotgr."

ROWY, *s.* King.

Precelland Prince! havand prerogatyve
As *rowy* royall in this regioun to ring;
I thé beseik aganis thy lust to stryve
And louse thy God aboif all maner of thing.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 148.

V. ROY.

ROWKAR, *s.* A whisperer, a tale-bearer.

"Also the wisman speikis of thame that ar quhysperaris, *rowkaris* & rounaris on this manner: *Susurro inquinabit animam suum, et in omnibus odietur.* A *rowkar* and rownar sall fyle his awin saule, & sall be hettit of all men. Mairouir he sais: *Susurro, et bilinguis maledictus erit multos enim turbauit pacem habentes.* A man or woman that is ane *rowkar* and doubil toungit, is cursit and wariit, for siclik ane persone hes put mekil trubil amang men & wemen, quhilk afore was at peace." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 71, a.

Rouk is expl. "to be close, to crouch." But *rowkar* is here given as synon. with Lat. *susurro*. It may be allied to Su.G. Isl. *rykte*, *rychte*, Germ. *rucht*, *ge-rucht*, fama. These terms are frequently used in a bad sense, and have been traced to Alem. *ruog-en*, Germ. *rug-en*, Isl. *raeg-a*, to accuse, to defame.

To ROWME, ROUME, *v. n.* To roam, to wander.

——He went diuers thingis to se,
Rowming about the large tempill schene.
Doug. Virgil, 27. 11.

This is from the same origin with E. *room*, as Skinner has observed with respect to *roam*; because he who wanders in succession occupies much ground, and still seeks a new place.

A.S. *rum-an*, Belg. *ruym-en*, Germ. *raum-en*, Su.G. Isl. *rym-a*, removere, diffugere. Isl. *rum*, foras, Verel. Ind. Mod. Sax. id. Alem. *rumo* procul, rumor; longius, Ihre in vo. V. next word.

To ROWME, *v. a.* 1. To make room, to clear, to remove obstacles.

Out throu the thickkest of that oste
Of legis, bolnyt than in boste,
Abont hym than he *rowmyt* thare
Thretty fute on breid, or mare.
Wyntown, ix. 27. 417.

Buskis withdrawis, and branchis al to rent
Gan ratling and resound of thare deray,
To red thare renk, and *rowmes* thaym the way.
Doug. Virgil, 232. 25.

Teut. *ruym-en*, vacuare, vacuum reddere; amputare ramos supervacuos, extricare agrum silvestrem: Sw. *gifwa rum*, to clear the way. A.S. *rum-ian*, viam aperire. We find indeed the very phrase used by Wyntown. *Veg rum-ian*, quasi diceres, obstacula viae summovere; Ihre, vo. *Ryma*.

2. To enlarge.

Jocc, than Byschape of Glasgw
Rowmyd the kyrk of Sanct Mongw.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 366.

Teut. *ruym-en*, ampliare, dilatare; Su.G. *rym-a*, id.; evidently from *rum* locus, or perhaps immediately from *rum*, spatiosus.

ROWME, ROUME, *s.* 1. Space, extent of place.

His hors in hy than has he tane,
And hym alane amang thame rade,
And rwdly *rowme* about hym made.
Wyntown, viii. 40. 172.

2. A possession, a portion of land; whether occupied by the proprietor, or by a tenant.

"Our fais hes not only tint schamefully the landis that thay wrangusly conquest, bot ar vincust in battall, chasit and doung fra thair *rowmes*, and inuadit with vncouth & domistik weris." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 20. Suis pulsi *sedibus*; Boeth.

—Theves hes done my *rowmis* range,
And teynd my fald.
Maitland Poems, p. 318.

"Siclike thair wyfis, barnis, executouris, or assignais, sall bruke thair takis, steidingis, *rowmes*, and possessiounis, alsweill of Kirklandis, as of Temporall mennis landis." Acts Mar. 1547. c. 5. Edit. 1566.

Ev'ry pensioner a *room* did gain,
For service done and to be done;
This I'le let the reader understand:
The name of both the men and *land*.
Scott of Satchell's Hist. Name of Scot, p. 45.

Room is still commonly used for a farm, S.

3. Local situation, in relation to the ministry of the gospel.

"Such as have not received ordination, should not be permitted to teach in great *rooms*, except upon urgent necessity, and in the defect of actuall ministers." Spotswood's Hist. p. 444.

4. Official situation.

—"It was not their pleasure he or his colleague Mr. Rankin should bruik their *rooms* any longer. So programs were affixed for the provision of two vacant *places* in their college." Baillie's Lett. i. 85.

5. *Room* is used for ordinal relation, like *place* in modern language.

"In the thrid *roume*, it coms in to be considered, how the signe and the thing signified are coupled." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. B. 3. b.

"Thus, in the first *room*, our religious and reformation-rights, and next our lives and civil liberties, are laid at the King's feet, to be trampled upon." Wodrow's Hist. i. 311.

6. A particular place in a literary work.

"The 11th act of this session, December 15th 1669, *Concerning the Forfeiture of Persons in the late Rebellion*, deserves a *room* in this collection." Wodrow's Hist. i. 313.

MoesG. *rumis*, A.S. Su.G. *rum*, place of any kind.

ROWME, ROUME, ROOM, *adj.* 1. Large, spacious.

Flaikis thai laid on temyr lang and wicht,
A *rowme* passage to the wallis thaim dycht.
Wallace, vii. 985. MS.

——To behald thame walking to and fro
Throw the *roume* hallis, and so bissy go,—
Ane paradise it was to se and here.
Doug. Virgil, 474. 32.

A.S. Su.G. *rum*, Isl. *rum-r*, Teut. *ruym*, amplus, spatiosus.

2. Clear, empty; used obliquely.

"A fair fire makes a *room* flet;" Ferguson's Prov. i. e. it makes those who are in it sit far from the fireside.

"*Scot.* we say, *To make a room house*, when one drives them out that are in it, and so makes it empty, and consequently much *room* in it;" Rudd.

Teut. *ruym* also signifies, laxus, vacuus; *ruym-huys*, domus laxa; Kilian. Belg. *ruum huus maken*, vacuas aedes facere, (Ihre); *Zyne handen ruym hebben*, to have one's hands free, Sewel.

ROWMLY, *adv.* Largely, liberally.

A tendrare hart mycht na man have;
Til lordis *rowmly* he landis gave;
His swnnys he mad rych and mychty.
Wyntown, ix. 10. 46.

In this adv. we have a vestige of a metaph. sense, in which the adj. has probably been used. A.S. *rum* not only signifies largus, amplus, but faustus. In Belg., however, we have a phrase more nearly allied; *Een ruyme beurs*, a well-stuffed purse; also, a liberal hand. The term is used like Lat. largus, which not only signifies large, spacious, but liberal, open-handed.

To ROWMYSS, *v. n.* To bellow. V. RUMMYSS.

To ROWT, *v. n.* To snore. Junius gives *route* as an E. word, although not mentioned by Johnson.

The King slepyt bot a litill than,
Quhen sic slep fell on his man,
That he mycht nocht hald wp his ey,
Bot fell in slep, and *rowtyt* hey.
Barbour, vii. 192. MS.

A.S. *hrut-an*, Isl. *kriot-a*, id.

ROZET, *s.* Rosin. V. ROSET.

RUBIATURE, *s.* Expl. "ragamuffin."

For laik of rowme that *rubiature*
Bespewit up the moderator.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 314.

Properly *robber*; from L.B. *robator*, *rubator*, Ital. *rubatore*, latro; L.B. *rob-are*, Ital. *rub-are*, furari, praedari; Du Cange.

To RUCK, *v. n.* To belch.

Sche riftit, *ruckit*, and maid sic stendis,
Sche yeild, and that at baith the endis.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 87.

Teut. *roeck-en*, Lat. *ruct-are*.

RUCK, *s.* A rick of corn or hay, S.B.

Isl. *hrauk*, Su.G. *roek*, (pron. *ruk*), Isl. *hruga*, cumulus.

RUCK-RILLING. V. REWELYNYS.

RUD, *adj.* Red.

The hostellar son, apon a hasty wyss,
Hynt fyr in hand, and till a gret hous yeid,
Quhar Inglissmen was in full mekill dreid;
For thai wyst nocht quhill that the *rud* low raiss;
As wood bestis amang the fyr thar gays.
Wallace, ix. 1448. MS.

A.S. *rude*, *reod*, Su.G. *roed*, (*rud*), Alem. *ruod*, Isl. *raud-ur*, Belg. *rood*.

RUDE, *s.* 1. Redness, blushing.

Lauinia the maide, wyth sore teris smert,
Hyr moderis wourdis felt depe in hir hert,
So that the *rude* did hir vissage glow.
Doug. Virgil, 408. 16.

2. Not the complexion in general, as some expl. it; but those parts of the face, which in youth and health, have a ruddy colour, as distinguished from the *lyre*, or those of which whiteness is the characteristic, S.B. "The red taint of the complexion," Shirr. Gl.

As ony rose hir *rude* was reid,
Her lyre wes lyk the lillie.
Chr. Kirk, st. 3.

Rudde, id. is used by Chaucer.

His *rudde* is like scarlet in graine.
Sir Topas, ver. 13.

A.S. *rudu*, rubor. According to Lye, it also signifies, *vultus*. Isl. *rode*, Su.G. *rodna*, Germ. *rote*, redness.

To RUDDY, *v. n.* To make a loud reiterated noise, S.B.

The wind is said to *ruddy*, when one means to express the loud irregular noise it makes, especially as striking upon any object that conveys the sound, as on a door or window. In like manner, it is said that there is *a terrible ruddying at the door*, when a person raps with violence and reiterated strokes, as if he meant to break it open.

Ruddying is nearly allied in sense to *thud*. There is this difference, however, that *ruddying* includes the superadded idea of repetition or continuance. *Ruddying* is the reiteration of *thuds* in uninterrupted succession. It perhaps also denotes rather a sharper sound than that expressed by *thud*, which, as vulgarly used at least, suggests the idea of a hollow sound. *Ruddy* is sometimes used as a *s.*

This is most probably allied to Isl. *hrid*, a storm, a tempestuous wind; as *thud*, q. v. has a similar origin. Isl. *hrid* and Su.G. *rid* also denote force in general; hence transferred to the rage of battle;—

Impetus; certamen. Isl. *skothrid*, pugna, *griothrid*, saxorum jactus.

RUDE, *adj.* Strong, stout; applied both to persons and things.

Ceculus discendit of Vulcanus blude,
And Umbro eik, the stalwart chiftane *rude*,
That come was fra the montanis Marciane
The bargane stuffis, relevand in agane.
Doug. Virgil, 337. 16.

——His big spere apoun him schakis he,
Quhilk semyt *rude* and square as ony tre.
Ibid. 445. 18.

RUDE, *s.* The spawn of fish or frogs, Ayrs.

And thou hast cum in Merch or Februeir;
There till ane pule and drunk the padock *rude*.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 65.

V. REDD.

RUDE, RWD, *s.* The cross.

Think how the Lord for the on *rude* was rent.
Think and thou fle fra him, than art thou schent.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 356. 16.

A.S. Su.G. *rod*, Germ. *rode*. Junius has observed, that as the Cimbr. or old Isl. word *roda* signifies an image, it appears that "the word *rod*, in its primary signification, anciently denoted an image of any kind, until from a special reason it was restricted to the cross of Christ, and also to the representation of this." Mr. Macpherson says, that "such explanation is inconsistent with his own quotations, to which hundreds of others might be added, all expressly bearing that Christ died *on* the *rude*;" Gl. Wynt. This argument, however, is not conclusive. For, although used by A.S. writers to denote the cross on which our Saviour himself suffered, this will not prove that the term, as first adopted by that people, properly signified the instrument of suffering. That material crosses were used, and probably with an image of Christ upon them, before the conversion of the A. Saxons, cannot be denied. V. Bingham's Orig. Ecclesiast. B. viii. c. 6. s. 20. This people, when they saw the veneration paid to the cross, might naturally apply to it a term formerly appropriated to the images of their false gods. As little can it be doubted, that they had innumerable words in common with the Goths whom they had left on the continent.

RUDE-DAY, *s.* The third day of May, S.B. i. e. what in the Kalendar is called, the day of the Invention of the Cross.

Some of the superstitions, connected with the first of May, seem to be transferred to this day, most probably as being so near the other. Some old women are careful, on the eve of this day, to have their rocks and spindles made of the Roun-tree, or Mountain ash, to preserve their work from the power of witchcraft. For the same reason, on the evening preceding this day, many hang up bunches of this tree above the doors of their cow-houses, and tie them round the tails of their cattle with scarlet-threads.

On this day, indeed, great attention to their cows is supposed to be necessary; as both witches and fairies are believed to be at work, particularly, in carrying off the milk. V. MILK THE TETHER. Many, accordingly, milk a little out of each dug of a cow *on the ground*. It is believed that this will make the cow *luck* or prosper during the whole summer; but that the reverse will be the case, if this ceremony be neglected. I need scarcely say, that this is evidently a heathenish libation, either to the old Gothic or German deity *Hertha*, the Earth, or to the Fairies. A similar superstition is mentioned, vo. PAN-KALE.

Great virtue is ascribed to *May-dew*. Some, who have tender children, particularly on *Rude-day*, spread out a cloth to catch the dew, and wet them in it, S.B.

On this day, as well as on Christmas, New-year, and Handsel-Monday, a superstitious person would not allow a bit of kindled coal to be carried out of his own house to a neighbour's, lest it should be employed for the purposes of witchcraft.

A superstitious regard to this season has also prevailed in Germany. There witches are supposed to have peculiar power in the beginning of May. Among the Bructeri, as well as in Ireland, according to Camden, the woman, who, on the first day of May, first applied for fire, was believed to be a witch; Keysler, Antiq. Septent. p. 90. 91. He also says, that the Bructeri were wont to assemble during the calends of May, and spend their time in dancing and feasting in the open air and among the woods. This he ascribes to the abuse of those public assemblies which they used to hold at this season, when their prince or leader appeared among them. But it is more probable, that the respect paid to it was previous to these assemblies; that the nation, indeed, fixed on this as the time of assembling, because it was formerly consecrated by superstition. V. Keysler, p. 87. 88.

Although the regard attached to *Rude-day* must be immediately traced to Popery, there can be no doubt that many of the superstitions, observed at this time, existed previously to this. There is a considerable resemblance between some of these and those observed by the heathen Romans. At this time, they celebrated their *Floralia*, a feast in honour of *Flora*. Lactantius, (Inst. Lib. i. c. 20) and Minucius Felix, (Octav. p. 233) assert that she was a common prostitute, who engaged to leave a great legacy to the city of Rome, if a feast should be observed in commemoration of her; and that the Senate, thinking that this would be disgraceful, pretended that the feast was in honour of the goddess who presided over *flowers*.

As this is a time of great gaiety among young people, who generally go out into the fields in parties for their amusement, it was observed in the same manner among the Romans.

Venerat in morem populi depascere saltus.
Ovid. Fast. Lib. 5.

The greatest mirth was indulged. Persons appeared in the most fantastic habits. Even shocking indecencies were tolerated. I do not know that the Romans had any custom exactly similar to the May-pole. But they wore garlands of flowers, and clusters of berries, on their heads.

Tempora sutilibus cinguntur tota coronis, &c.
Ovid. ibid.

A great similarity may be observed between the superstitions observed on *Rude-day*, and those of *Beltane* in other parts of S. V. Beltane.

RUDE-GOOSE. V. Rood-goose.

To RUFE, *v. n.* To rest, to live in quietness.

This wid fantastyk lust, but lufe,
Dois so yung men to madness mufe,
That thay may nouthir rest nor *rufe*,
Till thay mischeif thair sellis.

Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 153. V. Roif.

Ruff, *s.* Rest. V. Roif.

To RUFF, *v. n.* 1. To beat a drum in that particular mode which is observed when proclamations are made, S.

This seems originally to have been an oblique use of Germ. *ruff-er*, to cry; Germ. *ausgeruff-en*, Sw. *utrop-a*, to proclaim; Germ. *ruf-er*, a crier.

This is also written *ruffle*.

"His Testimony is very short, and he got liberty to deliver it, tho' two drums were ready on each hand to *ruffle*, as Major White should order them." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 261.

"When James Robertson offered to speak upon the scaffold, he was interrupted by the *ruffling* of the drums; and when complaining of this, Johnstoun the Town Major beat him with his cane, at the foot of the ladder, in a most barbarous manner." Ibid p. 266.

2. To give a plaudit, by making a noise with the feet, S.

Ruff, *s.* 1. The roll of the drum, S.

2. Beating with the feet, as expressive of applause, S.

—Baith appear that night at play;
And got a *ruff* frae a' the house,
That made the billies unco crouse.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 23.

Ruffe, *s.* Apparently, fame, celebrity, q. state of *applause*.

"Sir James being thus rebuked, what could he do against a king, a monarch, a victorious and triumphant king? to whom all had yielded, with whom all went right well, in his *ruffe*, in his highest pitch, in his grandeur, compassed about with his guards, with his armies." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 21.

RUFFIE, *s.* A ruffian, a low worthless fellow, Ang.

Quhairfoir but reuth thay *ruffeis* did them ryue,
Rigorously without compassioun.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 233.

And him, that gaits ane personage,
Thinks it a present for a page;
And on no wayis content is he,
My Lord quhil that he callet be.
Bot how is he content, or nocht,
Deme ye about into your thocht,
The lerit sone of Erle, or Lord,
Upon this *ruffie* to remord,
That with all castings hes him bred,
His erands for to ryn and red?

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 110.

The origin seems Su.G. *rof-wa*, to rob.

RUFFY, *s.* A wick clogged with tallow, instead of being dipped, Tweed. Galloway.

"When the goodman of the house made family worship, they lighted a *ruffy*, to enable him to read the psalm, and the portion of scripture, before he prayed." P. Tongland, Kirkcud. Statist. Acc. ix. 328.

Sw. *roe-lius*, a rush light, from *roe*, juncus.

RUFFILL, *s.* Loss, injury.

I wald have rydden him to Rome, with ane raip in his heid,
War nocht *ruffill* of my renoun, and rumour of pepill.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 57.

Mr. Pinkerton derives it from Isl. *riufa*, to rob. V. Note, p. 393. But it seems rather allied to Teut. *ruyffel-en*, terere, verrere; q. the *tear and wear* of one's reputation.

RUFLYT, *pret. v.* Annoyed, harassed.

Bot thai with in mystir had,
Sa gret defence, and worthy mad,
That thai full oft thair fayis *ruflyt*,
For thai nakyn perall refusyt.

Barbour, iv. 145. MS.

In Edit. 1620, *rushed*. Junius expl. *ruffle*, tumultuose aggredi, from C.B. *rhyfel*, bellum.

To RUG, *v. a.* 1. To pull hastily or roughly, S.

O'er he lap, and he ca'd her limmer,
And tuggit and *ruggit* her cockernonie.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 303.

2. To tear, as a ravenous fowl with its beak, S.

Ane hidduous gripe with bustuous bowland beik,
His mawe immortall doith pik and ouer reik—
And sparis not to *rug*, riffe and gnawe.

Doug. Virgil, 185. 24.

Chaucer uses *rogge*, as signifying to shake. *Roggyn* or *Mevyn*, Agito, Prompt. Parv. ap. Tyrwhitt.

3. To spoil, to plunder.

Teut. *ruck-en*, trahere, vellere, avellere, rapere; Su.G. *ryck-a*, (pron. *reuck-a*) trahere, raptare; *Rycka ut taender*, dentes evellere, S. to *rug* out the teeth. Dan. *rug-er til sig*, to pluck, to take by force. Ihre thinks that the antiquity of the Su.G. term appears from Lat. *runco*, used to signify the tearing up of herbs; and that Gr. ἐρυ-ω, evellere, (Lat. *ruo*, *eruo*,) is the common fountain. Perhaps he might have immediately deduced the *v.* from Isl. *ry-a*, eruere, vellere; G. Andr. p. 98.

RUG, *s.* 1. A rough or hasty pull, S.

2. When one purchases any thing under its common price, it is said that he has got *a rug of it*, S.

This is evidently from the idea of one's snatching at any object, or seizing it with some degree of violence. He greedily lays hold of the opportunity of an advantageous bargain.

Ruggair, *s.* A depredator, one who seizes the property of others by force.

"At the north end of Raarsay, be half myle of sea frae it, layes ane ile callit Ronay, mair then a myle in lengthe, full of wood and heddir, with ane havin for heiland galeys in the middis of it; and the same havein is guyed [good] for fostering of thieves, *ruggairs* and reivairs, till a nail, upon the peilling

and spulycing of poure pepill." Monroe's Iles, p. 28.

To RUIFF, *v. a.* To clinch, to rivet. V. ROOVE.

RULLION, *s.* 1. A shoe made of rough untanned leather. V REWELYNYS.

2. It seems to be the same word, that is applied, metaph., to a coarse-made masculine woman, Fife.

RUM, *adj.* Excellent in its kind, Loth.

RUMBLING SYVER. V. SYVER.

RUMBLEGARIE, *adj.* Disorderly, having a forward and confused manner, S.

Jouk and his *rumblegarie* wife
Drive on a drunken gaming life.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 576.

It is also used, Burns iv. 235. V. ILL-DEEDIE.

From *rumble* to make a noise. (V. RUMMIL); and perhaps *gare* eager.

RUMGUMPTION, RUMMILGUMTION, *s.* Understanding, common sense, S.

They need not try thy jokes to fathom,
They want *rumgumption.*
Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, p. 8.

But sure it wad be gryte presumption,
In ane wha has sae sma' *rumgumption.*
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 321.

Rumgumption is used S.B., *rummelgumtion* elsewhere.

It may have been formed from A.S. *rum, rumwell*, spatiosus, and *geom-ian*, curare, q. a large share of sense. Or as used in the latter form, the first part of the word may be from *rummil*, to make a noise, the term being generally applied to those who are rough and forwurd in their manner, and at first view might seem destitute of understanding. It is equivalent to the S. phrase, *rouch sense.* Although *gumption* has the same meaning S. and A. Bor., the adj. *rumgumtious* has quite a different signification; "violent, bold, rash. North." Gl. Grose. V. GUMPTION.

To RUMMIL, RUMLE, *v. n.* To make a noise, to roar, E. *rumble.*

Ane routand burn amydwart therof rynnis,
Rumland and soundand on the craggy quhynnis.
Doug. Virgil, 227. 38.

Teut. *rommel-en*, Su.G. *raml-a*, Ital. *rombol-are*, Gr. ῥομβ-ω, strepere. Seren. derives the Su.G. *v.* from Isl. *rymb-er*, murmur. Perhaps it should be viewed as a dimin. from Su.G. *raam-a*, boare. V. RAME, *v.*

To RUMMYSS, RUMES, RUMMES, ROWMYSS, *v. n.* To bellow, to roar as a wild beast, S.

Lyke as ane bull dois *rummesing* and rare,
Quhen he eschapis hurt one the altare.
Doug. Virgil, 46. 13.

Of his E dolpe the flowand blude and atir
He wosche away all with the salt watir,
Grissillandis his teith, and *rummissand* full hie.
Ibid. 90. 47.

A lion, caught in the toils, is described as

Roland about with hydious *rowmissing.*
Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 195.

Rudd. views this word as probably derived from the sound. But there seems to be no ground for the supposition. It is undoubtedly a deriv. from some one of the verbs mentioned under *Rame.* Isl. *rym-a, rym-ia*, is used in a similar sense. *Skogdyren rymia ecke, naer thau hafa graesed;* The beasts of the field roar not, when they have grass, Job. vi. 5. Wachter mentions Fr. *ramas* as signifying noise, although I have not observed this word in any other dictionary.

RUMPLE, RUMPILL, *s.* 1. The rump, or rump-bone, S.

"It is a sign of a hale heart to rift at the *rumple;*" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 44.

"Ye ride sae near the *rumple*, ye'll let nane lowp on behind you;" Ibid. p. 84.

2. The tail, S.

"Otheris alliegis thay dang hym [St. Austine] with skait *rumpillis.* Nochtheles this derisioun succedit to thair gret displesoure. For God tuke on thaym sic vengeance, that thay and thair posterite had lang *talis* mony yeris eftir." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 17.

Perhaps a late learned, but whimsical writer, did not know that he had the authority of one of our own historians on his side.

RUNCHES, *s. pl.* Wild mustard; a term applied both to Sinapis Arvensis, and Raphanus Raphanistrum, S. *skellies*, synon. *skellachs*, Loth.

Some define *Runches* as a larger and whiter flower than *Skellachs*, Loth.

On ruites and *runches* in the field,
With nolt, thou nourish'd was a year;
Whill that thou past baith poor and peild,
Into Argyle some lair to leir.
Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 8.

RUND, ROON, *s.* The border of a web, the salvage of broad cloth, S. *Roon*, expl. "a shred, a remnant," Shirr. Gl., is the same word.

In thae auld times, they thought the moon,
Just like a sark, or pair o' shoon,
Wore by degrees, till her last *roon*
Gaed past their viewing.
Burns, iii. 254.

A.S. Su.G. Teut. *rand*, Isl. *rond, raund*, margo, extremitas. The primary sense of the Su.G. and Isl. words is, linea, which Ihre derives from *rad*, id. with the insertion of *n.*

To RUNDGE, *v. n.* "To range and gather," Gl. Evergreen.

—— Quha keip ay, and heip ay
Up to themselves grit store,
By *rundging* and spunging
The leil laborious pure.
Vision, Evergreen, i. 219. st. 12.

It seems doubtful if this word be not misapplied. For it may rather signify to gnaw, to consume, being apparently the same with *rounge.* V. RONGED.

RUNG, *s.* 1. Any long piece of wood; but most commonly a coarse heavy staff, S.

With bougars of barnis thay left blew cappis,
Quhill thay of bernis maid briggis;
The reird rais rudelie with the rappis,
Quhen *rungs* wes laid on riggis.
Chr. Kirk, st. 14.

Here the word evidently signifies any rough poles, or pretty gross pieces of wood, as the cross spars of barns, called *bougars*. Perhaps it has the same meaning in the following passage.

The calves and ky met in the lone,
The man ran with ane *rung* to red.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 217. st. 8.

"I'll take a *rung*, and rizle your rigging with it;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 396.

2. Used metaph., in relation to the influence of poverty.

An' as for Poortith, girnin carline!—
Aft hae I borne her wickit snarlin,
An' felt her *rung*.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 120.

Skinner observes, that those timbers of a ship, which constitute her floors, are called *rungs*; perhaps q. *rings*, (from their being bolted to the keels), *ringed poles*. But we have the very term in MoesG., in the sense still most common in S. *Hrugg*, supposed to be pron. *hrung*, virga. "And commanded them, that they should take nothing for their journey, *niba hrugga aina*, save a staff only;" Mark, vi. 8. Hence Isl. *raung*, pl. *rungor*, Su.G. *rong*, *rang*, *wraeng*, Fr. *varangues*, the ribs of a ship. Isl. *rang* is also used to denote the perch or pole on which fowls sit while they sleep; which more nearly approaches to the most ancient sense, and to that retained by us. *Honan sitter ei sa hogt a rang*, Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre; i. e. S. "The hen sits na sa heich on the *rung*." Junius strangely views E. *rodde*, Belg. *roede*, as synonymes of MoesG. *hrugg*, mentioning no other; Goth. Gl. In the Gl. to Landnamabok, Isl. *rong*, costa navis, is derived from *rang-r*, Dan. *vrang*, obliquus. But as we find the same term in MoesG., this derivation seems inadmissible.

To RUNK, *v. a.* To deprive one of what he was formerly in possession of, whether by fair or foul means; as, in play, to take all one's money, S.B.

Most probably it has originally been used in a bad sense, from Isl. *reinki*, crafty, *rank-or*, fraud; Pers. *renc*, guile.

RUNK, *adj.* Wrinkled, Aberd.

"But the thing that anger'd me warst awa was, to be sae sair guidg'd by a chanler-chafted auld *runk* carlen." Journal from London, p. 4.

This resembles the more simple form of the word, retained in Su.G. *rynka*, Dan. *rincke*, a wrinkle.

To RUNKLE, *v. a.* 1. In part. pa. *runkled*, *runckled*, wrinkled, S.

At har'st at the shearing nae younkers are jearing,
The bansters are *runkled*, lyart, and grey.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 3.

Auld Bessie, in her red coat braw,
Came wi' her ain oe Nanny,
An odd-like wife, they said, that saw,
A moupin *runckled* granny.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 272.

2. To crease, to crumple, S.

A.S. *wrincl-ian*, Belg. *wrinckel-en*, Germ. *runtzel-en*, Su.G. *rynck-a*, rugare.

RUNKLE, RUNKILL, *s.* 1. A wrinkle, S.

Alecto hir thrawin vissage did away,——
And hir in schape transformyt of ane trat,
Hir forret skorit with *runkillis* and mony rat.
Doug. Virgil, 221. 35.

2. A rumple, a crease, S.

"Christ hais luffit the kirk,—to mak it to him self ane glorious congregatioun, haiffand na spot nor *runkil*, nor ony siclyke thing, bot that it suld be haly & without repreif." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 17, a. b.

This is proverbially applied, in allusion to what are otherwise called the *nicks* in a cow's horn. "We may ken your eild by the *runkles* of your horn;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 75.; "spoken to old maids when they pretend to be young;" Kelly, p. 359.

RUNRIG, a term used in two senses; both as an *adj.* and a *s.*

1. Applied to land belonging to different owners, S.

"A separate act passed in the same session of parliament 1695, c. 23., for dividing lands belonging to different proprietors, which lie *runrig*, with the exception of acres belonging to boroughs or incorporations. Lands are said to lie *runrig*, where the alternate ridges of a field belong to different proprietors." Erskine's Instit. B. III. T. iii. s. 59.

2. *Run-rig* is also expl., "a common field, in which the different farmers had different ridges allotted to them in different years, according to the nature of their crops." P. Ayton, Berw. Statist. Acc. i. 80, N.

This mode of possession, or of farming, has been accounted for in the following manner.

"This neighbourhood, on both sides of Tweed, was formerly the warlike part of the country, and exposed to the inroads of the English; the lands, therefore, all lay *run-rig*, that when the enemies came, all the neighbourhood, being equally concerned, might run to oppose them." P. Smallholm, Roxb. Statist. Acc. iii. 217.

The same reason is elsewhere assigned for this mode of farming, Ibid. i. 80. 81. v. 322, N.

The same absurd plan of farming exists in the Hebrides. V. Pennant's Tour, 1772. p. 201. Various estates in S. are still possessed in this manner. In Orkney, this mode remains both among tenants and landholders.

"Many of the lands that belong to the same proprietor, as well as those that are the property of different proprietors, are blended together in what is called *runrig*." Barry's Orkney, p. 352.

Notwithstanding the plausibleness of the reason assigned for this custom, as securing common exertion during a state of warfare, it would seem that we ought to trace it to an earlier period. It is most probably a remnant of the ancient Gothic or Ger-

man manners. We learn from Tacitus (De Moribus Germ.) that, "among the Germans, the cultivated lands were not considered as the property of individuals, but of the whole tribe, which they cultivated, and sowed, and reaped, in common." V. Barry, p. 103.

Caesar gives materially the same account of the manners of the Germans. "Neque quisquam agri modum certum, aut fines habet proprios; sed magistratus, ac principes in annos singulos gentibus, cognationibusque hominum, qui una coierunt, quantum, et quo loco visum est, agri adtribuunt, atque anno post alio transire cogunt." De Bell. Gall. Lib. vi. c. 22.

The prevalence of *run-rig*, in Orkney and Shetland, even among different landholders, affords a strong presumption that it was introduced from Germany or Scandinavia, and gradually found its way, in Scotland, from North to South.

The name seems evidently derived from the circumstance of these lands or ridges *running* parallel to each other.

RUNT, *s.* 1. The trunk of a tree.

——— Muskane treis sproutit,
Combust, barrant, unblomit, and unleifit,
Auld rottin *runtis* quharin na sap was leifit.
Palice of Honour, i. 3.

2. The hardened stem or stalk of a plant, as of colewort or cabbage. *A kail-runt*, the stem of colewort, S.

"The stems, or, to give them their ordinary appellation, the *runts*, are placed somewhere above the head of the door; and the Christian names of the people whom chance brings into the house, are, according to the priority of placing the *runts*, the names in question." Burns, iii. 126. N. V. Bowkail.

3. An old woman, q. a withered hag, S.

Sibb. derives it, without any probability, from *root*. It is perhaps radically the same with Germ. *rinde*, bark; also, crust. For what is a *runt*, S. but the stalk hardened into a sort of bark?

RUNT, *s.* 1. An old cow, S.B. a cow that has given over breeding, Caithn.

This is evidently quite different from the sense of the word, as used in England, where it signifies an ox or cow of a small size. It is probably from the same origin, however; Belg. *rund*, a bullock, Germ. *rinde*, an ox or cow. V. Rhind Mart.

2. A contemptuous designation given to an old woman, S.

RURYK, *adj.* Rural, rustic, vulgar.

Wallace a lord he may be clepyt weyll,
Thocht *ruryk* folk thareff haff litill feill,
Na deyme na lord, bot landis be thair part.
Wallace, vii. 398. MS.

Lat. *rus*, *rur-is*, the country.

To RUSCH, Rusche, Rwyss, *v. a.* To drive, to put to flight.

For thai with in war tycht worthy;
And thaim defendyt douchtely;
And *ruschyt* thair fayis ost agayne,
Sum best, sum woundyt, sum als slayne.
Barbour, iv. 93. MS.

For athyr part set all thair mycht
To *rusche* thair fayis in the fycht;
And with all mycht on othyr dang.
Ibid. xiv. 200. MS.

Men sayis that the Inglis thare
On bak a gret space *rwyssyd* ware.
Wyntown, viii. 26. 144.

Su.G. *rus-a*, *rusk-a*, A.S. *hreos-an*, *raes-an*, to rush, irruere. Ihre views MoesG. *drius-an* as originally the same, only with *d* prefixed. Isl. *hrysc*, irruptio.

Rusche, Rwhys, *s.* Drive, violent exertion of force.

Thaire thai layid on dwyhs for dwyhs,
Wyth mony a rap; and mony a *rwhys*
Thare wes delt in-to that felde.
Wyntown, viii. 16. 202.

To RUSE, Roose, *v. a.* To extol, to commend highly; sometimes written *reese*, S. *Ruze*, *reouse*, *reuze*, A. Bor.

Syttand at eis ilk ane sais his entent;
Carpis of pece, and *ruse* it now, lat se,
Quhen that thay younder inuadis your countre.
Doug. Virgil, 379. 42.

Thouch sum be trew, I wot richt few ar thei;
Who findith truthe, let him his lady *ruse*.
Henrysone's Test. of Creseide, *Chron. S. P.* i. 174.

Come view the men thou likes to *roose*.
Ramsay's Works, i. 123.

The warld will like me if I'm *rees'd* by you.
Ibid. 347.

"Every body *ruses* the ford as he finds it;" S. Prov. Rudd. i. e. commends it more or less. For here the term is meant to bear an ambiguous sense.

"*Ruse* the fair day at night;" S. Prov. "Commend not a thing, or project, till it has its full effect;" Kelly, p. 282.

Ill rused is sometimes used, as in the S. Prov.; "If it be ill, it is as *ill rused*;" i. e. discommended. V. Kelly, p. 210.

The term, in its primary sense, has included the idea of boasting. It has still a similar application. One is said to *ruse himself*; also, to *ruse his gudes*, when he prefers them to those of others. This corresponds to Isl. *raus-a*, jactabundè multa effutio; G. Andr. *Ros-a*, laudare, extollere; Verel. Ind. Su.G. *ros-a*, *roos-a*, Dan. *ros-er*, Ital. *ruzz-are*, id. Ihre imagines that it may be derived from *ris-a*, to elevate. It would be more natural to refer to MoesG. *razda*, speech; especially as Isl. *raus*, evidently allied to *ruse*, denotes prodigality of words, futile talk.

RUSE, Ruisse, Russ, *s.* 1. Boast.

I compt na thing al thocht yone fant Troianis
Rekin thar fatis that thame hidder brocht,
Al sic vane *ruse* I fere as thing of nocht,
In case thay proude be of the Goddis ansueris,
And thame *awant* therof with felloun feris.
Doug. Virgil, 279. 10.

Sum spendis on the auld vse,
Sum makis ane tume *ruse*.
Ibid. Prol. 238, b. 3.

To mak a tume ruse, to boast where there is no ground for it, but the reverse; as, to boast of fullness, when one is in poverty. This phrase is still used, Ang.

Quhat gif King David war leivand in thir dayis?
The quhilk did found sa mony gay Abayis.—
His successours maks litill *ruisse*, I ges,
Of his devotioun, or of his holines.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 232.

The proprietor of the small estate of Deuchar, in Angus, had in his possession, till the year 1745, when it was carried off by the Highlanders, in their search for arms, a broad sword, transmitted from one heir to another, with this curious inscription;

At Bannockburn I serv'd the Bruce,
Of quhilk the Inglis had na *russ*.

The account has this collateral proof of authenticity, that the family have in their possession seisins from the time of David Bruce downwards. These I have examined.

2. Commendation, praise; without the idea of boasting being included, S.

Ros is used in this sense O.E.

A morn Lybeaus was boun
For to wynne renoun,
And *ros* wythoute les.
Lybeaus, Ritson's E. M. R. ii. 33.

Chaucer, *ruse*, commend.

Su.G. *ros*, *roos*, praise. Ihre observes, that it was used by ancient writers in the sense of boasting. Isl. *hroosun*, praise, Dan. *roesglede*, boasting.

RUSER, *s.* One habituated to self-commendation.

"A great *ruser* was never a good rider;" S. Prov. "A man that boasts much, seldom performs well;" Kelly, p. 36.

RUSHIE, *s.* A broil, Fife.

Teut. *ruysch*, strepitus, *ruysch-en*, strepere, perstrepere. Su.G. Isl. *rusk-a*, id.

RUSKIE, *s.* 1. A basket for carrying corn, during the operation of sowing, Perths. Loth. It is made of twigs of briar and wheat straw.

2. "A sort of a vessel made of straw to hold meal in."

"You are as small as the twitter of a twin'd *rusky*;" S. Prov.; "a taunt to a maid, that would gladly be esteemed neat, and small;" Kelly, p. 395.

3. A hive for bees, made of rushes or straw, S.B. *skep*, synon.

From A.S. *risc*, a rush, Su.G. *rusk*, congeries virgultorum; or rather, radically the same with *rys-sia*, Germ. *reusche*, Fr. *ruche*, a bee-hive.

RUTE, *s.* A blow. V. ROUT, *s.* 2.

RUTE, *s.* A fowl; perhaps the same with the *Rood-Goose*.

"The wylde guse of the greit bind. ii. s. The claik, quink, and *rute*, the price of the peice. xviii. d." Acts Mar. 1551. c. 11, Edit. 1566.

Isl. *hrotta* is the name given to a species of wild goose; anser montanus. It is also called *Fialla rota*, q. the fell (or mountain) *rute*; G. Andr. p. 124. V. ROOD GOOSE.

RUTHER, *s.* A loud noise, a tumultuous cry, an uproar, S.

—— Sic a *ruther* raise, tweesh riving hair,
Screeding of kurches, crying dool and care,
Wi' thud for thud upon their bare breast bane,
To see't and hear't, wad break a heart of stane.
Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

A.S. *hruth*, commotion, C.B. *rhuthr*, impetus, *rhuthro*, cum impetu ferri, Ir. *ruathar*, pillage. It may, however, be of the same origin with *Ruddy*, q. v., especially as Isl. *hrid* denotes a combat.

RUTHER, RUTHYR, *s.* Rudder.

A hundreth schippis, that *ruthyr* bur and ayr,
To turss thair gud, in hawyn was lyand thar.
Wallace, vii. 1066. MS.

RUTILLAND, *part. pr.*

I am ane blak monk, said the *rutilland* Rauin,
Sa said the Glaid, I am ane halie Freir;
And hes power to bring you quick to heuin.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 207.

This is printed *Rutill and Rauin*, but evidently by mistake. If *rutilland* be the original word, it must allude to the glossy appearance of the raven; Fr. *rutil-er*, Lat. *rutil-are*, to glitter. In later editions it is *ratling*, as synon. with *rolpand*, an epithet used in the description of the raven in the preceding stanza.

RUTOUR, *s.* A spoiler, an oppressor.

"Than sal thay corruppit *rutouris*, his mynyons, be salut as kyngis, and haldyn in reuerence amang ws." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 11, a. V. ROYSTERS.

To RUVE, *v. a.* To clinch. V. ROOVE.

RUWITH.

Pight was prodly, with purpour and palle;
Birdes branden above, in brend gold bright;
Ruwith was a chapell, a chambour, a halle;
A chymné with charcole, to chaufe the knight.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 9.

This being a description of a royal pavilion, perhaps *ruwith* may signify, formed of tapestry, from A.S. *reowu*, tapestry. It may, however, be an error for *outwith*, without, or some word of similar meaning.

RWHYS, Wyntown. V. RUSCHE, *s.*

S.

The letter S., Ihre observes, was a peculiar favourite with the ancient Goths; qua nulla—carior, nulla frequentior.

This letter, as occurring in the beginning of words, in many instances cannot be viewed as a radical. While prefixed in some Goth. dialects, it was thrown away in others. This was especially the case before *k*. The same term sometimes appears with *s*, and sometimes without it. Of this we have some vestiges in our own language; as, *cry* and *scry*.

Ss is often used by our old writers as the mark of the pl.; as, *horss* for *horsis*, horses.

SA, Sua, Swa, *conj.* 1. So, consequently.

Quhen he is stuffit, thair strike, and hald hym on steir,
Sa sall ye stonay yone stowt, suppose he be strang.
Gawan and Gal. iii. 15.

" Brothyr," he said, " sen thow will *sua*,
" It is gud that we samyn ta."
Barbour, v. 71. MS.

2. In such a manner.

Now God gyff grace that I may *swa*
Tret it, and bryng it till endyng—
Barbour, i. 34. MS.

3. As, in like manner.

And on the north halff is the way
Sa ill, as it apperis to day.
Barbour, viii. 40. MS.

It is now written *sae;* but often pron. *sa*. MoesG. *swa, swe, swaei*, A.S. *swa*, Isl. *swo, swa*, Su.G. Dan. *saa*, ita.

To SA, *v. n.* To say, to speak, to tell.

Pas on, sister, in my name, and thys ane thing
Sa lawlie to my proude fa, and declare.
Doug. Virgil, 114. 41.

Alem. Germ. *sag-en*, A.S. *saeg-an*, Su.G. *saeg-a*.

SACKE, *s.* Sackcloth.

His Abbots gat an uncouthe turne,
When Shauellinges went to *sacke*.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 35.

i. e. when monks and friars were obliged to put on sackcloth. The phrase is metaph., expressing their deep sorrow on account of the Reformation.

The phrase *sack gown* still denotes a gown made of sackcloth, such as that in which penitents used publicly to appear, according to the former custom of the church of Scotland; although, if I mistake not, this relic of Popish penance is now universally laid aside.

To this custom the following proverbial phrase undoubtedly refers.

Do'in well oursells, we canna help
Tho' a friends binna steddy;
Sma' is their kin that canna spare
To fill baith *sack* and widdy.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 15.

i. e. both the sack gown and the halter.

SACK, *s.* One of the privileges of a baron. V. Sak.

SACKET, Sakket, *s.* A small sack or bag, S.B.

" The poiet confermis this samyn purpos, sayand, that euerye man of this varld baris tua *sakkettis* vitht hym. The fyrst *sakket* hyngis befor hym, vitht in the quhilk ar contenit al the vicis that his nychtbour committis; ande the nyxt *sakket* hyngis behynd his bak, vitht in the quhilk ar contenit al the vicis that his self committis." Compl. S. p. 216.

A dimin. from *sack*, a term which has passed through a great variety of languages; MoesG. *sakk*, A.S. *saecc, sacc*, Alem. *sac*, Dan. Belg. *sack*, Fr. *sac*, Ital. Hisp. *sacc-o*, Lat. *sacc-us*, Gr. σακκ-ος, Heb. שק, *sak*, id.

To SACRE', *v. a.* To consecrate.

Thy secrete sawis and thy prophecyis,
—— I sall gar kepe, and obserue reuerentlye;
And, O thou blissit woman, vnto the,
Wise walit men sall dedicate and *sacré*.
Doug. Virgil, 165. 12.

Fr. *sacrer*, Lat. *sacr-are*.

To SACRIFY, *v. a.* 1. To sacrifice, to offer religiously; Lat. *sacrific-are*.

Into this coup of gold Anchises hys syre
At the altare was wount to *sacrify*.
Doug. Virgil, 214. 7.

2. To consecrate, to dedicate.

Quha sall fra thens adorne in any stede
The power of Juno, or alteris *sacrifye?*
Ibid. 14. 34.

3. To appease, to propitiate.

Unto the hallowit stede bring in, thay cry,
The grete figure, and lat us *sacryfy*
The haly goddes, and magnify hir micht.
Ibid. 46. 30.

SAD, *adj.* 1. Grave, serious, not flippant.

Proportionyt lang and fayr was his wesage,
Rycht *sad* off spech, and abill in curage.
Wallace, ix. 1923. MS.

To wryte anone I hynt my pen in hand,
For till perform the poet graif and *sad*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 202. 40.

Sade, Chaucer, *sad*, Spenser, id. Mr. Macpherson views Sw. *sedig*, serious, as allied. V. Seren. Sibb. refers to Teut. *satigh* temperans, modestus.

2. Wise, prudent, sage.

The King gert charge thai suld the Byschop ta,
Bot *sad* Lordys consellyt to lat him ga.
Wallace, xi. 1334. MS.

Wise lords, &c. Edit. 1648, 1673.

3. Firm, steady.

Or he was horst rydaris about him kest;
He saw full weyll lang swa he mycht nocht lest.
Sad men in deid wpon him can renew;
With retornyng that nycht xx he slew.
Wallace, v. 289. MS.

The Erll Malcom Stirlyng in kepyng had,
Till him he com with men off armes *sad*,
Thre hundreth haill, that sekyr war and trew,
Off Lennox folk, thair power to renew.
Ibid. x. 56. MS.

Sade, Chaucer, steady; *unsad*, unsettled, unsteady.

O stormy peple, *unsad* and ever untrewe,
And undiscrete, and changing as a fane;
—— Thus saiden *sade* folk in that citee,
Whan that the peple gased up and doun.
—— He so often hadde hire don offence,
And she ay *sade* and constant as a wall.
Clerkes T. ver. 8871. 8878. 8923.

4. Close, compact, cohesive, S.

A road, or foot path, is said to be *sad*, when it is beaten by the feet of passengers.

C.B. *sathru* signifies calcare, conculcare; *syth*, solidus; Davies.

It is used by R. Brunne, p. 305., in the sense of close, compact.

Strenth suld non haf had, to perte tham thorgh oute,
So wer thei set *sad* with poyntes rounde aboute.
The kyng sauh tham comand so *sadly* in the mede.

5. Heavy; as, *the bread is very sad*, i. e. not well raised, S.

"In some provincial dialects,—*sad* is used for heavy;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 146.

6. Weighty, solid; applied to proofs.

"Bot quhat anailis this equitie of the caus befoir heireris,—utterly ignorant of the mater how it was done,—quhilk esteme the sclanderis of maist lewd slicht personis, for *sad* testimoneis." Buchanan's Detect. D. i. b.

7. Flat, close to the ground, S.

Thus a thing is said to *lie sad*, S.

SADLY, SADLYE, *adv.* 1. Steadily; Chaucer, id.

Adam Wallace Barroun off Ricardtoun
Full *sadly* socht till Wallace off renoun.
Wallace, xi. 762. MS.

This messager drank *sadly* ale and wine.
Man of Lawes Tale, ver. 5163.

2. It seems also used in the sense of, closely, compactly.

Tharfor comfort yow, and rely
Your men about yow rycht starkly;
And haldis about the Park your way,
Rycht als *sadly* as ye may;
For I trow that nane sall haff mycht,
That chassys, with sa fele to fycht.
Barbour, xiii. 374. MS.

As *sadly knit* as ever ye may.
Edit. 1620.

Thir men retornede, withouten noyess or dyn,
To thair maistir, told him as thai had seyne,
Than grathit sone thir men of armyss keyne:
Sadlye on fute ou to the houss thai socht.
Wallace, iv. 231. MS.

In this sense the adv. is used by R. Brunne. V. SAD.

To SAD, *v. n.* To grow solid. The ground is said to *sad*, or be *sadded*, when the soil coheres, S.

Sadd O.E. signifies to settle.

Austen, the olde, hereof made bokes,
And him selfe ordeined, to *sadd* vs in beleue.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 49, a.

i. e. to confirm or settle us in the faith. E. *sadden* is still used in a similar sense, as signifying to make cohesive.

To SAD, *v. a.* To make sad, to sadden.

"The lamentable losses you have still by the hand of that wicked enemy,—make clear such a measure of the wrath and desertion of God, that oftentimes *sads* our hearts exceedingly." Baillie's Lett. ii. 100.

Sad, q. d. *sæed*, ab Isl. *sæa* perdere; Seren.

SAEBIENS, SAEBINS, *conj.* Since, S. i. e. *being sae*, or *so*.

Saebins she be sic a thrawin-gabbit chuck,
Yonder's a craig, since ye have tint all hope,
Gae till't your ways, and take the lover's lowp.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 69.

SAFER, *s.* Damages.

"That days be kept every four days once, or within two months at least, and such as shall be found to be robbed of their goods, be redressed to the double, and with *safer*, according to the law of marches." Spotswood, p. 306.

This word seems properly to signify a premium given for the *safety* or preservation of goods that have been lost or carried off; E. *salvage*, *salvage money*. V. SEFOR.

SAFT, *adj.* Used in the different senses of E. *soft*, S.

1. As opposed to what is fatiguing.

Kind nobles, will ye but alight,
In yonder bower to stay;
Saft case shall teach you to forget
The hardness of the way.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 36.

2. Pleasant.

To me nae after days nor nichts
Will eir be *saft* and kind;
I'll fill the air with heavy sighs,
And greet till I am blind.
Ibid. ii. 165.

3. Tranquil, quiet, at rest, Gl. Sibb.

Teut. *saft*, suavis, mollis. Junius views Su.G. *saft*, succus, as a cognate; Seren. adds Isl. *sef-a* sedare.

SAFT, *adv.* 1. Softly, not harshly; applied to music, S.

In window hung, how aft we see
Thee keek around at warblers free
That carrol *saft*, and sweetly sing!
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 36.

2. Lightly, as opposed to being fast asleep.

" O sleep ye, wake ye, Kinmont Willie,
" Upon the morn that thou's to die?"
" O I sleep *saft*, and I wake aft;
" It's lang since sleeping was fleyed frae me."
Minstrelsy Border, i. 151.

SAFTLY, *adv.* Softly, S.

Then quickly he took aff his shoon,
And *saftly* down the stair did creep.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 84.

To SAFT, *v. a.* To soften, to mollify; applied to the mind.

The mersy of that sueit meik ros
Suld *saft* yow thairtill I suppois.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 121.

To SAGHTIL, *v. n.* To be reconciled, to make peace.

I shall dight the a Duke, and dubbe the with honde;
Withy thou *saghtil* with the Knight,
That is so hardi and wight.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 26.

A.S. *sahtl-ian*, litem componere, reconciliare. V. SAUCHT. Hence,

SAGHTLYNG, *s.* Reconciliation.

Dight was here *saghtlyng*,
Bifore the comly King,
Thei held up her hondes. *Ibid.* st. 25.

To SAY, *v. n.* *I yow say*, I tell you; *said me*, told me, said to me.

—— The toun, as *I yow say*,
Wes throw gret force of fechting tane.
Barbour, xiv. 224. MS.

This is an A.S. idiom. *Sege me*, dic mihi; *Secgath me*, dicite mihi; *me* being the dative as well as the accusative case in A.S.

To SAY, SEY, *v. a.* 1. To assay, to put to trial, S.

" They were well *sayed*, ere they past out of Scotland, and that by their own provocation, but ever they quit." Pitscottie, p. 148.

I had not raschly enterprist,——
Nor yit had *seyd* the archer-craft.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 15.

Tentasse, Lat. vers.

False feckless foulmart, lo here a defiance;
Go *sey* thy science; do, Droigh, what thou do [dow].
Polw. & Montgom. Watson's Coll. iii. 4.

Contr. from Fr. *essay-er*; this from Arm. *essea*, *essaia*, id.

2. *v. n.* To endeavour, to attempt, S. V. SEY.

SAY, SAYE, *s.* A bucket or vessel for carrying water, Inverness, Ork.; a milk-pail, Dumfr.

" Of the samin wyse thair be ordanit thre or foure *sayes* to the commoun vse, and vi. or may cleikis of irin, to draw downe timber and raffis that ar fyrit." Acts Ja. I. 1426. c. 83. Edit. 1566. *Saye*, c. 73, Murray.

Su.G. *saa*, id. situla, *saa-mo* aqua portatur; Isl. *saa*, majusculum quodvis vas. Ol. Lex. Run. The Fr. use *seau* in the same sense, which is most probable from the Goth. Some have mentioned Heb. [illegible]*seah*, a measure, as allied. Wachter observes, that, with the ancient Germans, *saw* denoted water; hence Ihre supposes that *saa*, as signifying a vessel for holding water, naturally derives its origin.

SAYARE, *s.* An author, a poetical writer.

The *sayare* eik suld wele consider this,
His mater, and quham to it intitillit is.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 271. 34.

He is here speaking of the Heroic stile of writing.

Fer ethar is, quha list syt doun and mote,
Ane vther *sayaris* faltis to spye and note,
Than but offence or falt thame self to wryte.
Ibid. Exclam. 485. 42.

Either immediately from A.S. *saeg-an* narrare, or from *sage*, narratio; whence *sage-man*, delator. V. SAW, *s.*

Nearly allied both to *sayare* and *sage-man* is O.E. *segger*. R. of Brunne, speaking of his translation of Langtoft's Chronicle, says;

I mad noght for no disours,
Ne for no *seggers* no harpours,
Bot for the luf of symple men,
That strange Inglis can not ken. *Prol.* xcix.

Hearne renders the term, " *sayers*, historians." R. Brunne had undoubtedly the minstrels, the hereditary chroniclers of the nation, especially in his eye. The only sense given of *disours*, in the Gl., is *discourse*. But it evidently signifies *rehearsers*, *tale-tellers*; Fr. *diseur*, a speaker. As a poet was called a *Makare*, because he composed, he might be designed a *Sayare*, or *Segger*, because he recited his compositions; unless the name was from *saga*, *sage*, as descriptive of the general character of these works, which were merely rhythmical *histories* or narrations.

SAIKYR, HALFSAIKYR, " a species of cannon, smaller than a demi-culverine, much employed in sieges. Like the faucon, &c. they derived their name from a species of hawk." Gl. Compl.

" Mak reddy your cannons,—falcons, *saikyrs*, *half saikyrs*, and half falcons." Compl. S. p. 64.

The following passage has been quoted for illustrating the origin of the name.

" And in riding, they cast of haukes, called *sakers*, to the kytes, which made them greate sport." Hall's Chronicle, Fol. 207. V. Gl. Compl.

Fr. *sacre*, " a *saker*, the hawk, and the artillerie so called;" Cotgr.

SAIKLESS, SAYKLES, *adj.* 1. Guiltless, innocent, S. *Sackless*, A. Bor.

Thay *saykles* wichtis sall for my gilt be slane.
Doug. Virgil, 43. 17.

For cryme saikles, charged with a crime of which one is not guilty.

Nixt thame the secund place thay folkis has,
Wrangwisly put to dede for cryme *saikles*.
Ibid. 178. 49.

2. Free; used in a general sense.

On euery syde he has cassin his E;
And at the last behaldis the cieté,
Saikles of batal, fre of all sic stryffe.
Ibid. 430. 47.

i. e. not engaged in battle.

A.S. *sacleas*, sine culpa, from *sac*, cause, controversy, judgment, and *leas*, without; Isl. *saklauss*,

id., from *sak*, lis, culpa, noxa, actio, causa, and *lauss* liber; i. e. free from accusation, blameless. The *s.* is from MoesG. *sak-an*, to reprove, to accuse. V. SAKE, *s.*

SAIL-FISH, *s.* The basking shark, S. Squalus maximus, pinna dorsali anteriore majore, Linn.

"The *sail-fish*, or barking [l. basking] shark, appears on the coasts of the parish early in the month of May, if the season is warm; he is a stupid and torpid kind of fish; he allows the harpooner often to feel him with his hand before he darts at him." P. South Uist, Invern. Statist. Acc. xiii. 290.

"The sun or *sail-fish* occasionally visits us; this sluggish animal sometimes swims into the salmon nets, and suffers itself to be drawn towards the shore, without any resistance, till it gets so near the land, that for want of a sufficient body of water, it cannot exert its strength," &c. P. Lochgoil-head, Argyles. Statist. Acc. iii. 173.

It is denominated from the large fin which it carries above water. It is also called the *Sun-fish*, S.; *Carbin*, *Cairban*, or *Carfin*, Hebrides; *Hoe-mother* or *Homer*, Orkn.

SAILYE, *s.* An assault.

Quhar thai entryt, the *sailye* was so sayr,
Dede to the ground feill frekis doun thai bayr.
Wallace, ix. 1790. MS.

Abbrev. from Fr. *assail-ir*, to attack.

SAILL, *s.* Happiness.

Sal never myne hart be in *saill*, na in liking,
Bot gif I loissing my life, or be laid law.
Gawan and Gol. i. 21. V. SEILE.

SAYN, *s.* Saying.

Thre yer as thus the rewm stud in gud pess:
Off this *sayn* my wordis for to cess,
And forthyr furth off Wallace I will tell,
In till his lyff quhat awentur yeit fell.
Wallace, viii. 1612. MS.

Of this *saying* me worthis for to cease.
Edit. 1648.

Me worthis, i. e. it is necessary for me, may have been the reading of some other MS.

Sayn, however, may possibly denote felicity, in reference to peace; Germ. *segen*, benedictio.

To SAIN, *v. a.* To bless. V. SANE.

SAYND, *s.* Message or messenger.

For his *saynd* till thaim send he.
And thai in hy assemblyt then,
Passand, I weyne, a thousand men.
Barbour, v. 196. MS.

A.S. *sand*, missio, legatio, also legatus. *Send*, is used so as to signify an embassy, S.B. *Sonde* O.E.

Tho fond hue here *sonde*
Adronque by the stronde
That shulde Horne brynge.
Geste King Horn, *Ritson's E. M. R.* ii. 132.

If he wild mak a werk of fyne,
Send your *sond* to seke Merlyne.
R. Brunne, *App. to Pref.* clxxxix.

SAYNDIS-MAN, *s.* A messenger.

I rede ane *sayndis man* ye send to yone senyeour.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 2.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves the first part of the word *sayndis*, as occurring here, for explanation. But it evidently ought to be printed *sayndis-man*, from A.S. *sandes-man*, nuntius; from *sandes* the genit. of *sand*, a message, and *man*, i. e. one employed to deliver a message, Isl. *sendeman*, id. ap. Ihre, vo *Saenda*. V. SAYND.

SAIP, *s.* Soap, S.

I lerid you wylis mony fawld,
To mix the new wyne with the awld;
—To sell richt deir, and by gud cheip,
And mix ry meill amang the *saip!*
Lyndsay, *S. P. R.* ii. 189.

A.S. Dan. *saepe*, Belg. *seep*, Alem. *seiphe*, Lat. *sap-o.*

SAIR, SAYR, SARE, *adj.* 1. Sore, painful, S.

2. Sorrowful; as, *a sair heart*, a heart overwhelmed with grief.

This idiom occurs in Alem. *Sereg herza*, cor dolens.

3. Violent, carried on with much force.

——The sailye was so *sayr*,
Dede to the ground feill frekis doun thai bayr.
Wallace, ix. 1790. MS.

4. Heavy, oppressive, severe, as *sair sickness*, *a sair fever*; *a sair matter*, a trying business, a hard affair, S.

Lat ws to borch our men fra your fals law,
At leyfland ar, that chapyt fra your ayr;
Deyll nocht thar land, the unlaw is our *sayr*.
Wallace, vii. 436. MS.

Sair service hes sum hirreit sone.
Maitland Poems, p. 321.

Su.G. *saar*, gravis, A.S. *sar*, gravis, molestus.

5. Niggardly, hard to deal with. *A sair master*, a hard master; *a sair merchant*, &c., S.

SAIR, *s.* A sore, a wound, S.

O' them sad tales he tells anon,
Whan ramble and whan fighting's done;
And, like Hectorian, ne'er impairs
The brag and glory o' his *sairs*.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 96.

A.S. Isl. *sar*, Su.G. *saar*, dolor; vulnus.

SAIR, SAR, SARE, *adv.* 1. Sorely, as causing pain, S.

And thau thai suld schut hardely
Amang thair fayis, and sow thaim *sar*.
Barbour, xvi. 391. MS.

A.S. *sare*, graviter.

2. In a great degree, much. Meat much roasted, is said to be *sore* or *sair done*, as opposed to what is *thain*, i. e. rare, S.

From thens fordwarte Vlixes mare and mare
With new crimes begouth to affray me *sare*.
Doug. Virgil. 41. 45.

It is used in a similar sense by R. Brunne, p. 305.

Our Inglis men & thei ther togidere mette,
—Ther speres poynt ouer poynt, so *sare* & so thikke,
& fast togidere joynt, to se it was ferlike.

i. e. "so very close."

Germ. *sehr*, Belg. *seer*, valde, Su.G. *saara*.

Somtice greto siza saara; Aliqui plorabant dolenter; Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre, vo. *Saar*. "Scot. They greet *sair*;" Callander, MS. Notes, ibid.; properly, "they *grat sair*."

SAIR HEAD, a common Scoticism for a head-ache.

She carps and grumbles two three days.
Syne supperless I go to bed;
The morn I wake with a *sare head.*
A. Nicol's Poems, 1739. p. 52.

SAIRLY, *adv.* Sorely.
———Baith hir tendir handes,
War strenyeit *sairly* boundin hard with bandes.
Doug. Virgil, 52. 36.

To SAIR, *v. a.* 1. To serve; softened in pron. from the old way of writing *v as u*, *serue*, S.
She *sair'd* them up, she *sair'd* them down,
She *sair'd* them till and frae;
But when she went behind thair backs,
The tear did blind her e'e.
Lady Jane, *Jamieson's Popular Ball.* ii. 379.
——Her heart it wad na *sair*
To think but Lindy to look hameward mair.
Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

2. To fit, to be large enough. *The coat does na sair him*, i. e. it is too little, S.

3. To satisfy. *I'm sair'd*, I am satisfied, I have enough; applied in various senses, very often to food, S.
Ha, ha, my lad, says they, ye are nae blate,—
It seems ye are na *sair'd* wi' what ye got,
Ye's find that we can cast a harder knot.
Ross's Helenore, p. 47.
The squire that had an eye
Set close upon her, reed that she sud flee,
Says cannily, I'm sure ye are not *saird;*
Here's fouth of meat, eat on and do not spar't.
Ibid. p. 30.

SAIRING, *s.* As much as satisfies one, S.
Ye cou'd na look your *sairin'* at her face,
So meek it was, so sweet, so fu' o' grace.
Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

SAIRLES, SARELESS, *adj.* Unsavoury, tasteless, S.B.
For as weill sayis Augustine,
The thing to all that spokin bene
To nane is spokin, as we knaw,
Experience dois daylie schaw.
Sa sic Preichouris as I have tald,
Bot not in deid sic as I wald:
That thinkis thame sellis dischargit weill,
Quhen thay haue run oure with ane reill
Thair *sairles* sermone red yistreney
The hour sa spendit thay ar clene.
Diall. Clerk & Courteour, p. 16. V. SAWR.

SAIT, *s.* An old designation for the Court of Session in S. *Lords of the Sait*, Lords of the *Seat* or *Session.*
Sum sains the *Sait*, and sum thame cursis.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 41.
Lordes of the *seate*, Acts Ja. V. 1537. c. 53.

SAK, SACK, *s.* A term used in our old laws, to denote one of the privileges of a baron.

"And some criminal actions perteins to some of the judges foresaids, and to their courts: and chiefly to them quha hes power to hald their courts, with sock, *sack*, gallous and pit, toll and thame, infang-thief, and outfang-thief," Reg. Maj. B. i. c. 4. s. 2.

Sok undoubtedly denotes the right with which a baron is vested, of holding a court within his own domains. It seems also to signify the extent of the jurisdiction of this court.

A.S. *soc* is expl. not only *curia*, but, territorium, sive praecinctus, in qua *Suca* et cetera privilegia exercebantur. Hickes, Thes. i. 159.

Sack seems properly to signify the right of the baron to prosecute his vassals in this court, and to decide the matter in controversy, by imposing fines or otherwise punishing the guilty.

A.S. *sac*, *saca*, lis, actio, causa forensis. Hence E. *sake*, equivalent to *cause;* as, *for God's sake*, propter Dei causam. *Sak* is expl. by Rastell, as equivalent to placitum et emenda, i. e. as denoting not only the plea, but the pecuniary mulct imposed on the person found guilty: and in the laws of Edward the Confessor, as synon. with *forisfactura* or forfeiture. V. Spelman, vo. *Sac.* Su.G. *sak* signifies not only a cause, and also guilt or crime, but the fine imposed on the criminal.

Skene expl. *sock* as, according to some, referring to the *sock* or plough-share; "quhen the tenent is bound and oblished to cum with his pleuch to till and labour ane part of the Lordes landes." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Sokmannia;* also, Not. in Reg. Maj. Lib. i. c. 4. This idea seems to have been thrown out by Littleton. V. Spelm. vo. *Soc.* But it is quite fanciful. For *sock*, as denoting a plough-share, is not of A.S. origin. Besides, *soc*, jurisdictio, is the same with *socn*, *socna*, where the resemblance is lost. A.S. *soc*, I suspect, is from MoesG. *sok-jan*, A.S. *soec-an*, to seek. 1. Because its literal sense is sequela. 2. Because it corresponds to L.B. *secta.* "*Sok*,—now wee call *soyte*, from the French worde *suite*, h. e. *sequela;*" Skene, in vo. 3. Because this is confirmed by analogy. Su.G. *soek-a* signifies, in jus vocare; *soeka och swara*, actorem et reum esse, Leg. Ostg. ap. Ihre. Hence *soekn*, citatio in jus, corresponding to A.S. *socn; soeknedag*, dies, quo in jus vocare licet, exactly analogous to our phrase *a lawful day;* i. e. a day in which a man might be brought into a court of law, in order to be prosecuted; Isl. *yfersokn*, suprema jurisdictio. Su.G. *soeka* is also used, in a secondary sense, as signifying to exact; *soekn*, an exaction; *socknare*, quaestor, one who levies fines.

This analogy renders it highly probable that *sac* has the same origin; especially as Su.G. *sak*, equally with *soekn*, signifies a mulct. The cognate Germ. term, *suche*, causa, lis, jus cognoscendi de causis controversis, is deduced by Wachter from *such-en*, quaerere, inquirere.

SAKE, *s.* Blame, guilt; or accusation.
Swete Ysonde thinare,
Thou preye the king for me;
Gif it thi wille ware,
Of *sake* he make me fre;
Of lond ichil ever fare,
Schal he me never se. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 119.
With hot yren to say,
Sche thought to make her clene,
Of *sake.* *Ibid.* p. 123.

"From *sak* lis vel objurgium, a very ancient word in the northern languages." Gl. Tristr. V. SAK and SAIKLESS.

SAKE, Barbour, iv. 578. Leg. *sad he.*

And he, that wes rycht weill in will
His lordis yharnyng to fullfill,——
Sad he wes boune in till all thing
For to fullfill his cummanding. MS.

This is for *said he*, as in Edit. 1620.

SALE, Sail, Saill, *s.* 1. A palace.

Thare stude ane grete tempill or *sait* ryall,
Of Laurent ciete *sete* impereall.
Doug. Virgil, 210. 55. *sail*, MS.

The sense requires it, *sete* being used in the following line.

2. A hall, a chamber, a parlour.

The renk raikit in the *saill*, riale and gent,
That wondir wisly wes wroght, with wourschip and wele.
Gawan and Gol. i. 6.

It seems doubtful whether the term here denotes the palace in general, or one chamber in it.

Within the cheif palice, baith he and he
Ar enterit in the *sale* ryall and hie.
Doug. Virgil, 472. 38.

The term is used in both senses in the Northern languages: A.S. *sal*, aula, palatium; Su.G. *sal*, habitaculum, conclave; aula, curia; Isl. *sal*, domus ampla et magnifica, multorum hospitum et convivarum capax;—camera in aedium editiori loco, quam adire per scalas necessam est; Verel. Ind. Germ. *sal*, templum, palatium; also, coenaculum, pars aedium amplior et ornatior; Fr. *sale*, Ital. L.B. *sala*, a hall.

A.S. Alem. *sal* also denotes a private house. The natural origin of the term, in all its senses, is undoubtedly to be found in MoesG. *sal-jan*, divertere, manere, hospitari; whence *salith-vos*, mansiones; A.S. *saelth*, Alem. *selitha*, habitatio.

SALEBROSITY, *s.* A rough or uneven place.

"His Grace here wisely brought the Doctor off *salebrosities*, whence all his wits could not have delivered him with his credit." Baillie's Lett. i. 114.

Johns. gives *salebrous* as an E. word, although without any authority, from Lat. *salebros-us*, id.

SALIKE, Saelike, *adj.* Similar, of the same kind, S.B.

MoesG. *swaleiks*, Isl. contr. *slyk-r*, *slyke*, talis, ejusmodi.

SALER, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 9. V. Sanape.

SALERIFE, *adj.* Saleable, S. from *sale*, and *rife* plentiful.

SALERYFE, *adj.* Abounding with sails or ships.

——Jupiter from his hie spere adoun
Blent on the *saleryfe* seyis, and erth tharby.
Doug. Virgil, 20. 6.

SALL, Houlate, iii. 14.

Than the Dene Rurall worth rede,
Sall for schame of the stede.

"*Stall*, stole?" Gl. Pinkerton. The conjecture is well-founded. For *stall* is the word in the Bannatyne MS. i. e. "From a sense of shame stole away from the place."

SALSS, *s.* Sauce.

And thai eyt it with full gud will,
That soucht na nothyr *salss* thar till.
Bot appetyt, that oft men takys;
For rycht weill scowryt war thair stomakys.
Barbour, iii. 540. MS.

Instead of *takys*, used in MS., I suspect that it ought to have been *lakys*, lacks or wants. For, as the passage stands, it cannot bear any tolerable meaning. Barbour expresses the same idea with that contained in the emphatical S. Prov. *Hunger's gude kitchin.*

Germ. *sulze*, Fr. *sausse*, id. The origin is Germ. *salz-en*, sale condire; as properly signifying a kind of pickle made of salt. V. Wachter, vo. *Salz.*

SALT, Sawt, *s.* Assault, attack.

Thus thai schupe for ane *salt* ilk sege seir:
Ilka soverane his ensenye shewin has thair.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 13.

This is the reading of Edit. 1508, instead of *sall*, in S. P. Repr.

——The toun wes hard to ta
With opyn *sawt*, strenth or mycht.
Barbour, ix. 350. MS.

Chaucer, *saute*, id. contr. from Fr. *assaut.*

SALT, *adj.* 1. Troublesome, what produces bitter consequences, S.

Wit he betwixt us twa be onie lufe,
He wil be richt weil payit, and the apprufe:
And he to me wit thow maid ony falt,
To the that wil be ful sowre and *salt.*
Priests of Peblis, p. 44.

Wele, quod the tothir, wald thou mercy cry,
And mak amendis, I sall remit this falt:
Bot vthir wayis that sate sall be full *salt.*
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 450. 47.

"*I shall make it salt to you*, i. e. I shall make you pay dear for it. *That's the thing that makes the kail salt*, Prov. Scot. Bor. i. e. That's the ground of the quarrel." Rudd.

2. Costly, expensive; applied to any article of sale, S.

I need scarcely observe, that Lat. *sales* in pl. and E. *salt*, are both metaph. used to denote wit. Although the sense is different, there may be an analogy. The term, as used S., might originally denote what is poignant to the mind. It may, however, have a reference to some ancient superstition, such as that mentioned by Kilian. *Soute ende broode eten*, offam judicialem edere. "This," he says, "was a bit of bread, devoted in the way of execration by certain words, which was presented to the guilty person; *salt* being at the same time offered, perhaps, because it was customary to use it in execrations and imprecations. For the Germans, Saxons, Belgae, and many others, were firmly persuaded, that no one, conscious of evil, could eat bread devoted in this manner;" vo. *Sout*, sal.

This superstitious idea evidently corresponds to the constant use of *salt* in the sacred rites of the heathen, from whom it was immediately borrowed by the church of Rome. V. Casal. de Vet. Sacr. Christ. Rit. p. 205. It is well known that the heathen always used *salt* in their sacrifices. The sacred nature of this rite would naturally enough induce a persuasion of the efficacy of *salt*, when devoted in the manner described above; as the person who pro-

faned it would be accounted so daring in his guilt as to call for an immediate intervention of the power of their offended deities.

It is said to have been an ancient custom among some heathen nations, that those who promised faith to kings, eat *salt adjured* or consecrated in the presence of the kings to whom they bound themselves. Hence it is said in the book of Esdras, that the princes of the Samaritans, when they wrote to the Persian kings, accusing the Jews, thus expressed themselves; "We are mindful of the *salt*, which we eat in the palace." V. Du Cange, vo. *Sal.*

But the rite itself, as used in sacrifices, was probably borrowed from the Jewish customs. It was one of the laws delivered by Moses; "Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou season with *salt*;" Lev. ii. 13. As *salt* was a symbol to which Pythagoras attached great importance, it has been supposed, on pretty good authority, that he learned the sacred use of it from the Jews. V. Gale's Court, P. ii. 130, 152, 153, 204.

SALT SE, or SEA, a phrase commonly used by our old writers to denote the sea.

Vnder thy gard to schip we vs addres,
Ouer spynnand many swelland *seyis salt.*
Doug. Virgil, 72. 46.

But the term *salt*, as connected with *sea*, is not to be viewed in the light of a common poetical epithet. It seems evidently to have originated from its being formerly used as a *s.*, denoting the sea itself. We may safely form this conclusion from analogy. For *salt* was the designation which the ancient Scandinavians gave to the *sea*. The Baltic *sea* is by Isl. writers commonly called *Eystra salt*, i. e. the Eastern *sea*; Germ. *salz*, mare, Gr. ἁλς, and Lat. *sal-um*, signify both the *sea*, and that seasoning which we give to our food, extracted from its waters. According to Ihre, it must remain uncertain, whether *salt* has its name from the *sea*, or the *sea*, as thus denominated, from *salt*. But Seren. observes, perhaps more justly, that Su.G. *salt*, as denoting the *sea*, seems to be the radical term; as it is not likely that men would be acquainted with *salt*, before they had tasted the waters of the *sea*.

To SALUS, *v. a.* To salute.

He *salust* thaim, as it war bot in scorn,
"Dewgar, gud day, Bonè Senyhour, and, gud morn."
Wallace, vi. 129. MS.

From Lat. *salus*, health; O.Fr. id. salutation; or the *v. salu-er*.

SALUT, *s.* Health, safety; Fr. id.

"Pausanias Duc of Spart, to the kyng Xerxes, *salut*." Compl. S. p. 180.

SAMBUTES, *s. pl.* *Sambutes of silke*, pieces of silk, adorning a saddle.

Here sadel sette of that ilke,
Sande with *sambutes* of silke.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 2.

Germ. *sammet*, holosericus, Wachter; subsericum, Kilian; from Mod. Gr. ἑξαμιτος, id. Chaucer, *samite*, Fr. *samy*.

SAMIN, SAMYN, *adj.* The same, S.

"The poiet confermis this *samyn* purpos." Compl. S. p. 216.

It seems to be properly the abl. of MoesG. *sama*, *samo*, eadem, idem. *In thamma samin landa*, In that same region, Luke ii. 8. The origin is Su.G. *sam*, con, a particle denoting unity, equality, or identity.

SAMYN, SAMIN, *adv.* 1. Together.

A litill stound *samyn* held thai,
And syne ilk man has tane his way.
Barbour, ix. 270. MS.

Thus endit he; and al the remanent
In til anc voce *samyn* gaif thare consent.
Doug. Virgil, 468. 47.

Gret rerd thar raiss, *all sammyn* quhar thai ryd.
Wallace, viii. 208. MS.

Al sammin, *alsame*, all together.

Than sone the childer, arrayit fare and gent,
Enterit in the camp *al sammin* schynand bricht.
Doug. Virgil, 146. 13.

The heres war wount togydder sit *alsame*,
Quhen brytnit was, efter the gyse, the rame.
Ibid. 211. 14.

2. At the same time.

Amang all vtheris *samin* thidder spedis
That schrew prouokare of all wikkit dedis
Eolus neuo, cursit Vlyxes sle.
Doug. Virgil, 182. 32.

3. As soon, conjoined with *as*.

For *samyn* as that horribill feyndly wicht
Had ete his fil, and to drink wine him gaif
Sowpit in slepe, his nek furth of the cave
He straucht.———
Doug. Virgil, 89. 39.

MoesG. *saman*, A.S. *samne*, *somne*, Teut. *saemen*, Belg. *samen*, *tzamen*, simul, una, pariter, conjunctim. A.S. *ealle aet somne*, Belg. *al tzamen*, all together. From A.S. *samne*, *samn-ian*, colligere. V. the adj.

In this sense *samne* occurs in O.E.

In a grete Daneis felde ther thei *samned* alle,
That euer sithen hiderwarde Kampedene men calle.
R. Brunne, p. 2.

SANAPE', *s.* Mustard.

In the account given of covering a table, mention is made of

Sanapé, and saler, semly to sight.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 9.

MoesG. *sinapis*, A.S. *senep*, Alem. *senaf*, *senef*, Dan. *senep*, Belg. *sennep*, id. all from Gr. σινηπις. *Saler* seems to signify a vessel for holding *salt*; Fr. *saliere*, Ital. *saliera*, *salera*, probably from the Lat. phrase *salarium* vas. A salt-vat, is still called a *salt-seller*, S. Johns., after Swift, writes *salt-cellar*, but improperly; Somner and Minsheu, *salt-seller*.

SAND-BLIND, *adj.* Used in a different sense from that of the E. word; for it denotes that weakness of sight which often accompanies a very fair complexion, S. synon. *blind-fair*.

SANDE, *part. pa.* Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 2.
——*Sande* with sambutes of silke.
V. SAMBUTES.

Perhaps bordered, from A.S. *swenas*, borders, Somner; or embroidered, as corr. from Su.G. *saenckt*, id. *saenck-a*, acu pingere.

SANDY-GIDDOCK, *s.* The Launce, Ammodytes Tobranus, Linn. Shetl.

"The people call them *bottle-noses*, and *common black whales*, but most generally *ca'ing whales*—*Sandy-giddocks* (sand-lances) were found in their mouths." Neill's Tour, p. 221. 222.

The whales, here mentioned, we are informed, are denominated *ca'ing*, because "being of a gregarious disposition,"—"if they are able to guide," or *drive*,—"the leaders into a bay, they are sure of likewise entangling multitudes of their followers."

SAND-LARK, The sea Lark, Orkn.

"The sea Lark (*charadrius hiaticula*, Lin. Syst.) is seen in vast flocks around all our sandy bays and shores, especially in winter; but as soon as summer arrives, they retire to the bare and barren brakes, where they build a small nest on the ground, and lay four eggs of a whitish colour." Barry's Orkney, p. 306.

This is the *sandy lerrick*, or *laverock*, of S.

SAND-LOWPER, *s.* A small species of crab, Cancer Locusta, Linn.

"Pulex Marinus, the fishers call it the *Sand-Lowper*." Sibb. Fife, p. 133. V. Loup.

To SANE, *v n.* To say.

Unquyt I do no thing nor *sane*,
Nor wairis a luvis thocht in vane.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 81.

Quhat sall I of his wounder workis *sane?*
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 160. 7.

Lyndsay, shewing the folly of worshipping images, has the following singular argument.

Quhy suld men Psalmis to thame sing or *sane*,
Sen growand treis, that yeirlie beiris frute,
Ar mair to praise, I mak it to the plane,
Nor cuttit stockis, wanting baith crop and rute.
Warkis, 1592. p. 72.

It occurs in O.E.

If it be sothe, quod Pierce, that ye *sayne*, I shall it sone espye.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 33, a. V. Seyne.

To SANE, Sayn, Saine, Seyn, *v. a.* 1. To make the sign of the cross, as a token of blessing one.

Quhen Schyr Aymer herd this, in hy
He *sanyt* him, for the ferly.
Barbour, vii. 98. MS.

In hyr presens apperyt so mekill lycht,
That all the fyr scho put out off his sycht,
Gaiff him a wand off colour reid and greyne,
With a saffyr *sanyt* his face and eyne.
Welcum, scho said, I cheiss the as my luff.
Wallace, vii. 94. MS. Edit. 1648, *sayned*.

It occurs in Ywaine and Gawin.

He *sayned* him, the soth to say,
Twenty sith, or ever he blan,
Swilk mervayle had he of that man;
For he had wonder that nature
Myght mak so fowl a creature.
Ritson's E. M. R. i. 26.

i. e. He made the sign of the cross twenty times. *Sayne* is used in the same poem for a sign.

And sone sho frayned at Lunet,
If sho kouth ani sertan *sayne*. *Ibid.* p. 120.

Langland uses *seyned* in the same sense.

Than sate Slouth up, & *seyned* him swyth,
And made a vowe before God, for his foule slouth,
Shal no Sonday be thys seuen yere, but sikenes it let,
That I ne shall do me or day to the dere church.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 27, b.

This is undoubtedly the primary sense of the word. For as Germ. *segen* signifies a sign, and also blessing, and *segn-en*, to bless, to consecrate, to sanctify; the terms, as Wachter has observed, seem to be used metonymically, the sign being put for the thing signified. The same word occurs in Alem., Notker, Psa. cxxviii. 8. *Gotes segen si uber iuh;* The blessing of God be upon you. *In Gotes namen segenoen uuir iuh;* In the name of God we bless you. Wachter conjectures that this mode of speaking had its origin among the Franks, who, he says, from the beginning of Christianity, used the sign of the cross in entering into vows, and consecrating persons and things, as the Catholics do at this day. He quotes the following passage from Alcuin. Hoc enim signo crucis consecratur corpus Dominicum, sanctificatur fons baptismatus, initiantur presbyteri et caeteri gradus ecclesiastici, et omnia quaecunque sanctificantur, hoc *signo* Dominicae crucis cum invocatione Christi nominis consecrantur.

The S. *v.* and *s. syne*, *synd*, which denote a slight ablution, seem to have had the same origin. We may add Isl. *sign-a*, consecrare, Verel. Ind. Su.G. id. notare signo crucis. A.S. *segnunge*, signatio, from *segn-ian*, signare. Ille nullam salutem neque consolationem *thurh heora segnunge onfeng*, per eorum ministerium suscepit, Bed, 502. 26. where, says Lye, the Sax. interpreter, by the *ministry* of the priests wished sealing to be understood, i. e. with the *sign* of the cross. V. Synd.

2. To bless.

The King said, "Sa our Lord me *sayn*,
Ik had gret causs him for to sla."
Barbour, ix. 24.

Sum *sains* the Sait, and sum thame cursis.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 41.

Quhen that the schip was *saynt* and under sail,
Foul Brow in Hell thou purpost for to pass.
Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 71.

"Hence Scot. Bor. the expression, *God safe you and sane you.*" Rudd.

It seems also used in the south of S.

"Many of the vulgar account it extremely dangerous to touch any thing, which they may happen to find, without *saining* (blessing) it, the snares of the enemy being notorious and well attested." Minstrelsy Border, ii. 187.

It has the same signification in O.E.

We tolde the seven hundurd towrys,
So Cryste me save and *sayne*.
Le Bone Florence, *Ritson's E.M.R.* iii. 13.

Teut. *God seghene u*, Servet, conservet te Deus; *God segene de maeltijd*, Deus conservet convivas, sit felix convivium, prosit convivis; Kilian.

Sain, *s.* Blessing, S.B. V. the *v.*

SANG, *s.* Song, S.

This *sang* wes made of hym forthi.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 526.

A.S. *sang*, Su.G. *saang*, Belg. *gesangh*, Germ. *gesang*.

SANGLERE, *s.* A wild boar.

So brym in stoure that stound Mezentius was.
Like to the strenthy *sanglere*, or the bore.
Doug. Virgil, 344. 35.

Fr. *sangliere*, id. L.B. *singularis*, Gr. μονος; according to Du Cange, because it delights in solitude, or because it wanders the two first years *singly* and alone. Also *singlare*, *senglarius*, *senglerius*, and *senglaris*, porcus.

SANGUANE, SANGUYNE, *adj.* Red, or having the colour of blood; *sanguin*, Chaucer.

—Sum gres, sum gowlis, sum purpoure, sum *sanguane*. *Doug. Virgil*, 401. 2.

Fr. *sanguin*, id. Lat. *sanguin-eus*, from *sanguis*.

SANOUROUS, *adj.* Healing, medicinal.

Under the circle solar thir *sanourous* sedis
Were nurist be dame Nature that nobill maistres. *Houlate*, i. 3. MS.

"*Savoury*," Gl. But the poet speaks of herbs that were

Mendis and medicine for all menis neidis;
Help till hert, and till hurt, *helefull* it was.

He evidently uses *sanourous* as synon. with *helefull*. Lat. *sano*, *-are*, to heal.

SANRARE, Houlate, i. 17. is an error of the transcriber.

The Bannatyne MS. reads;

Upoun the sand yit I saw as *thesaurare* tane, &c.

i. e. Treasurer.

SANS, *prep.* Without, Fr.

And bot my mycht resistit thame, *sans* dout
Thay had bene brynt or this in flambis rede.
Doug. Virgil, 59. 3.

SAP, *s.* Liquid of any kind, as milk or small beer, taken with solid aliment, especially with bread, for the purpose of moistening it.

To 'ford him *sap*, a cow he'll chuse
To pick around his borders.
Morison's Poems, p. 45.

Belg. *sap*, id. *'Tis vol sap;* It is full of liquor. The Icelanders give the name of *saup* to drink. It is radically the same with A.S. *saep*, Su.G. Germ. *saft*, succus, juice; which Wachter derives from *sauf-en* to moisten. V. next word.

SAPMONEY, *s.* Money allowed to servants for purchasing *sap*, S.

"The skippers, or men who have the charge of the boats,—have for their wages, during the winter season, 6l. with 4 bolls of oatmeal, and 7s. for *sap-money*, or drink to their meals." P. Ecclesgreig, Kincard. Statist. Acc. xi. 93.

SAPS, *s. pl.* "Sops, bread soaked in some nourishing liquid," Gl. Sibb. It is more generally boiled.

Ale-saps, wheaten bread boiled in beer; when butter is added, this mess is called *butter-saps*. This is commonly given as a treat, among the vulgar, at the birth of a child.

Perhaps Gael. *sabhs*, soup, is allied.

To SAR, *v. a.* To vex, to gall, to press sore on one.

Throuch oute the thikest of the press he yeid;
And at his horss full fayne he wald haif beyne,
Twa *sarde* him maist that cruell war and keyne.
Wallace, ii. 58. MS.

In Edit. 1648, it is rendered, *grieved*.

"This king was huntand ane wolf in the fellis, and quhen scho was *sarit* with the houndis, scho ruschit on the king, and bait hym in the syde." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 21. Urgeretur acrius a canibus, Boeth.

A.S. *sar-ian*, dolere; Su.G. *saar-a*, laedere, vulnerare; to wound, to hurt, Wideg.

SARBIT, *interj.* Some kind of exclamation.

O *sarbit*, says the Ladie Maisery,
That ever the like me befa'!
Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 272.

To SARD, *v. a.*

I trow Sanctam Ecclesiam;
Bot nocht in thir Bischops nor freirs,
Quhilk will, for purging of thir neirs,
Sard up the ta raw and doun the uther.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 234.

Borrowed perhaps from Fr. *sart-re*, to stitch, mend, repair.

SARDE, *pret.* Vexed, galled. V. SAR.

SARE, *adj.* Sore. V. SAIR.

SARE, *s.* 1. A sore, S. Doug.

2. Pain to the mind, sorrow. Doug.

A.S. *sar*, Sw. *saer*, dolor; Belg. *seer*.

To SARE, *v. n.* To soar.

Quham fynaly he clippis at the last,
And loukit in his punsis *saris* fast.
Doug. Virgil, 390. 41.

Seren. derives E. *soar* from Isl. *swir-a*, *swerr-a*, vibrare.

To SARE, *v. n.* To savour. V. SAWER.

SARELESS, *adj.* Useless, unsavoury, S.B.

Quo' he, Indeed this were a *sareless* feast,
To tak in earnest what ane speaks in jest.
Ross's Helenore, p. 104.

q. *savourless*. V. SAIR, *v.*

SARGEAND, *s.*

Sé ye not quha is cum now?—
A *sargeand* out of Soudoun land,
A gyane strang for to stand,
That with the strenth of my hand
Bercis may bind.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 173.

This word is used in the same sense with *sergeant*, Chaucer, a squire attending a prince or nobleman. Fr. *sergeant*, Germ. *scherge*, a lictor. *Seriaunt* is a servant, R. Glouc. Wachter derives *scherge* from Alem. *scurgi*, averte.

SARY, SAIRY, *adj.* 1. Sad, sorrowful.

Palinurus, quod sche, thou *sary* syre,
Quhiddir is becummyn sic vndantit desire
To the?— *Doug. Virgil*, 176. 28.

A.S. *sari*, *sarig*, tristis, moestus, from *sar* dolor.

2. Sorry, wretched, pitiable.

'That *sary* Benet,' he sayd, 'am I,
That led that state wnworthyly.'
Wyntown, vi. 13. 21.

That *sary* lyf contenwyd he,
Qwhil wast but folk wes the cuntrê.
Ibid. viii. 37. 131.

"*Sary* man, and then he grat;" S. Prov. "an ironical condolence of some trifling misfortune." Kelly, p. 291.

"Ye'll gar me claw a *sairy* man's haffet;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 83.

SARIOLLY, Barbour, v. 5. MS. *sariely.*

——Byrdis smale,
As turturis and the nychtyngale,
Begouth rycht *sariely* to syng;
And for to mak in thair singyng
Swete notis, and sownys ser,
And melodys plesand to her.

"Loftily," Gl. But it seems to signify, artfully; from A.S. *searolice*, mechanice, artificiose; from *sear*, *seara*, *searuwa*, art.

Perhaps *sarraly*, which Mr. Pinkerton renders *boldly*, may be viewed as the same word.

The King weile sone in the mornyng,
Saw fyrst cummand thar fyrst eschele,
Arrayit *sarraly*, and weile.
Barbour, viii. 222. MS.

And thai, that in the woddis sid wer
Stud in array rycht *sarraly*,
And thoucht to byd thar hardyly
The cummyng of thar enymyss.
Ibid. ix. 140. MS.

i. e. artfully, carefully, cautiously; as taking the benefit of the covert of the wood.

A.S. *scare* is expl. "stratagema; a subtil contrivance;" Somner. It is also used to denote warlike engines. V. Lye.

It occurs in a similar sense with respect to the care of the army about the King, when he was sick.

In myddis thaim the King thai bar,
And yeid about him *sarraly*.
Ibid. ver. 176. MS.

——A bidding has he mad,
That na man sall be sa hardy
To prik at thaim, bot *sarraly*
Rid redy ay in to bataill,
To defend gif men wald assaill.
Ibid. xvi. 114. MS.

In another place it is written *saraly*.

Than stud he still a quhill, and saw
That thai war all doune of daw;
Syne went towart him *saraly*.
Ibid. xviii. 157. MS.

SARIT, *pret.* Vexed. V. SAR.

SARK, *s.* A shirt, S. A. Bor.

Thair with in haist his weid off castis he,—
Held on his *sark*, and tuk his suerd so gud
Band on his nek, and syn lap in the flud.
Wallace, ix. 1178. MS.

On fute I sprent, into my bare *sark*,
Wilful for to complete my langsum wark.
Doug. Virgil, 403. 54.

"He has been row'd in his mother's *sark* tail;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 31. It is thus expl. "The Scots have a superstitious custom of receiving a child, when it comes to the world, in its mother's shift, if a male; believing that this usage will make him well beloved among women. And when a man proves unfortunate that way, they will say, He was *kep'd* in a board-cloth; he has some hap to his meat, but none to his wives." Kelly, p. 139. 140.

A.S. *syric*, *syrc*, indusium; Dan. *messe sercke*, a surplice, Rudd. Su.G. *saerk*, indusium muliebre; Isl. *serk-ur*, vestis seu indusium muliebre, ac nobile quidem interulae genus; G. Andr. He derives it from Lat. *seric-um*, silk. It seems to confirm this etymon, that Fland. *sark* denotes cloth of silk. I have, however, heard an amateur of the Gr. language, with great gravity, derive our S. word from σαρξ, σαρκ-ος, caro, because the shirt is next to the body.

SARKED, *part. pa.* 1. "Provided with shirts or shifts," Shirr. Gl. S.

2. Covered with thin deals, S.

"The roofs are *sarked*, i. e. covered with inch-and-half deal, sawed into three planks, and then nailed to the joists, on which the slates are pinned." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 147.

SARKIN, *s.* The covering of wood above the rafters, immediately under the slates, q. the *shirting*.

SARRALY, *adv.* V. SARIOLLY.

To SASE, *v. a.* To seize, to lay hold of.

Ane haly iland lyis, that hait Delos,—
Quham the cheritabill archere Appollo
Quhen it fletit rollyng from coistis to and fro,
Sasit and band betuix vthir ilis twa.
Doug. Virgil, 69. 44.

Fr. *sais-ir*, comprehendere; whence L.B. *sasire*, and *sasina*, forensic terms.

SAT, *s.* A snare.

Y sain we nought no *sat*;
He douteth me bituene.
Sir Tristrem, p. 117.

"From *saetinga*, insidiae.—We have not discovered an ambush," Gl. But it more nearly resembles Su.G. *saett*, *sata*, *id.*; *saett-a*, *insidias stuere*.

SATE, *s.* "*An omission, trespass, miscarriage, slip*," Rudd.

Wele, quod the tothir, wald thou mercy cry,
And mak amendis, I sall remit this falt,
Bot vthir wayis *that sate* sall be full salt.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 450. 47.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *saut*, a leap, jump, skip; *saut-er*, to skip over. *Faire le saute*, to become bankrupt, to flee the country for debt.

SATOURE, *s.* A transgressor, a trespasser.

Rycht so the satoure, the false theif, I say,
With suete treason oft wynith thus his pray.
King's Quair, iv. 12 Tytl. Edit.

According to this reading, it might seem allied to Fr. *sauteur*, a leaper, q. one who overleaps proper bounds. V. SATE. Tytl. expl. it, "the lustful person." But Sibb. writes *feator*, Chron. S. P. i. 42. This may be from Fr. *fautier*, faulty; *faut*, fault.

To SATIFIE, *v. a.* To satisfy.

"Our pretence is not to *satifie* & delite the delicat earis of curius men, bot to establische the conscience of sick as ar of mair sobir knawlege, and vnderstandyng nor we ar, *geue* thair be ony." Kennedy of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 7.

SATTERDAY, SATERDAY, *s.* Saturday, the last day of the week.

This day, in the calendar of superstition, has been reckoned unlucky.

—"Certane craftis men—will nocht begin thair warke on the *Saterday*, certane schipmen or marinars will nocht begin to sail on the *Satterday*, certane trauelars will nocht begin thair iornay on the *Satterday*, quhilk is plane superstition, because that God Almychty made the *Satterday* as well as he made all other dayis of the wouke." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 22, b.

A.S. *sæter-dæg*, i. e. the day of Saturn. For the A.S. called Saturn *Seater;* as they also gave him the name of *Crodo*. V. Verstegan, p. 84.

SETTERDAYIS SLOP, a gap or opening, which, according to law, ought to be left in cruives for catching salmon, in fresh waters, from Saturday after the time of Vespers, till Monday after sunrise.

"Thay that hes cruuis in fresche watters, that thay gar keip the lawis, anentis the *Setterdayis slop*." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 13. Edit. 1566.

"The water sould be free, that na man sall take fisch in it, fra *Saterday* after the Euening song, vntill Munday after the sunne rising." Stat. Alex. II. c. 16. V. SLOP.

SAUAGE, SAWAGE, *adj.* Brave, intrepid.

This term is used by Henry the Minstrel in a milder sense than that attached to it in our times.

Yong Wallace, fulfillit of hie curage,
In pryss of armys desirous and *sauage;*
Thi waslage may neuir be forlorn.
Wallace, ii. 2. MS.

Here it may perhaps signify ardent, vehement in spirit. As Wallace was still deservedly a great favourite with the nation, we may perceive somewhat of this attachment in the manner in which the passage has been treated. Early editors, viewing the term *savage* as disrespectful to the guardian of Scottish liberty, have altered the verse; as in Edit. 1648.

Young Wallace, then fulfilled of hie courage,
In prise of arms desirous of *vassalage*, &c.

This forms part of the character of a *worthy clerk*.

Maistir Jhone Blayr was offt in that message,
A worthy clerk, bath wyss and rycht *sawage*.
Ibid. v. 534.

I can scarcely think that the author used it for *sage*. Thus, however, it is rendered Edit. 1648.

A worthie clerk, both wise and als right *sage*.

SAUCH, SAUGH, *s.* A willow or sallow tree, S.; as the flowers of willows are here termed *palms*.

"Salix caprea, Common Sallow, Anglis. *Saugh*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 607.

"There are still three considerable woods in the parish;—and consist of oak, aller, birch, *saugh*, and ash." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 321.

Sw. *saelg*, *salig*, A.S. *salh*, O.Fr. *saulx*, *sahuc*, Gael. *seilach*, Lat. *salix*. Thwaites views A.S. *sal*, black, as the root. But this idea must be rejected, unless we can suppose, that this was also the origin of the Lat. name.

SAUCHT, SAUGHT, *part. pa.* 1. Reconciled.

Quhen the King thus was with him *saucht*,
And gret lordschippis had him betaucht,
He woux sa wyse, and sa awysé,
That his land fyrst weill stablyst he.
Barbour, x. 300. MS.

Adoun he fel y fold,
That man of michel maught,
And cride;
—"Tristrem be we *saught*,
And have min londes wide."
Sir Tristrem, p. 163.

A.S. *saeht*, *seht*, id. *Wurdon saehte*, Erant reconciliati, Chron. Sax. A. 1077. This is the part. of *seht-ian*, reconciliare, componere. Hence *saehtlian*, id. litem componere, which is far more probably the origin of E. *settle*, as used to denote the removal of variance or disturbance, than *settle*, a seat, referred to by Dr. Johns.

A.S. *set-an*, *sett-an*, also signifies, componere; sedare, pacare. Both this *v.* and *seht-ian* are radically the same with Isl. *saett-ast*, reconciliari; *saett*, reconciliatus; Su.G. *saett-a*, conciliari, amicitiam contrahere; whence *samsaett*, Isl. *saettmal*, a covenant. *Syith* and *assyith* are to be traced to the same fountain; as denoting the atonement made, or fine paid, for procuring reconciliation.

2. At ease, in peace, undisturbed.

Now lat vs change scheildis, sen we bene *saucht*
Grekis ensenyeis do we counterfete.
Doug. Virgil, 52. 6.

i. e. Since we are presently without disturbance, our enemies being at a distance.

Perhaps Su.G. *sackta*, tranquillus, pacificus, may be viewed as rather allied to *saetta* reconciliari, than to Goth. *sef*, tranquillity, which Ihre considers as the root. Hence *sackta*, quietly, gently; *sackt-a*, to allay, to compose; *sacktmodig*, pacific. *Osackt*, inquietude, which nearly resembles S. *saucht*, is still used. Gael. *sioghai*, quiet, seems allied.

SAUCHT, SAUGHT, *s.* Ease, tranquillity, S. "S. Bor. *To sit in saucht*, to live in peace and quiet; and, *to live in unsaucht*, i. e. trouble;" Rudd.

For as her mind began to be at *saught*,
In her fair face ilk sweet and bonny draught
Come to themsells.— *Ross's Helenore*, p. 32.

"Better *saught* wi' little aught, nor care wi' mony a cow;" S. Prov.; Ferguson, p. 8.; i. e. peace, with little in one's possession.

A.S. *sahte*, *seht*, peace, friendship, reconciliation; Isl. *saett*, id. V. the part. Teut. *saecht*, tranquillus, pacificus; *saecht-en*, *saechtigh-en*, mitigare, lenire. Gael. *sogh*, prosperity, ease, pleasure, *sioth*, peace, quietness.

SAUCHNING, SAUGHTENING, SAWCHNYNG, *s.* 1. Reconciliation, agreement, pacification.

Made was the *saughtening*,
And alle forgeve bidene.
Sir Tristrem, p. 104.

Nor I beleif na freyndschip in thy handis,
Nane sic trety of *sauchning* nor cunnandis
My son Lausus band vp with the perfay.
Doug. Virgil, 353. 17.

2. A state of quietness or rest.

Wpon him selff mekill trawaill he tais;
The gret battaill compleit apon him gais;

In the forbreyst he retornyt full oft:
Quham euir he hyt thair *sawchnyng* was wnsoft.
Wallace, x. 332. MS.
Saughning, Edit. 1648.

Literally, their rest was not soft; a contradictory phrase, meant more emphatically to express that the persons referred to had a hard fall, or a severe fate.

SAUDALL, *s.* A companion, a mate; Lat. *sodal-is.*

—— The bird into the breir,
Dois cry vpon his *saudall* deir,
With mony schirm and schattir.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii.

To SAUF, *v. a.* To save.

I sall thi kyndnes quyte,
And *sauf* thyn honoure.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 8.

Fr. *sauf*, safe; Lat. *salv-o.*

SAUF, TO SAUF, *prep.* Saving, except.

In-tyl Albyone be-lywe
Ile come, quhare nowthire man na wywe
To sauf geawntis thare he fand.
Wyntown, iii. 3. 59.

SAUFE, *s.* Salve, ointment.

—Pretius inuntment, *saufe*, or fragrant pome.—
Doug. Virgil, 401. 41.

SAUYN, *s.*

—— Quhiddir fleis thou now, Ence?
Leif neuer, for schame, thus desolate and waist
Thy new alliance promist the in haist,
Of Lauinia the spousing chalmer at hand,
And al his ilk regioun and this land,——
My richt hand sal the *sauyn* gif, quod he.
Doug. Virgil, 342. 10.

"For *saving*, and that for *save*;" Rudd. But perhaps this is an error for *sasyn*, i. e. seizin, corporal possession.

In consequence of examining the MSS., I find, that, although *saving* is the word in that used by Rudd., in the oldest MS. it is *saysin.*

SAUL, SAWL, *s.* The soul, S.

I am commandit, said scho, and I man
Vndo this hare to Pluto consecrate,
And lous the *saul* out of this mortall state.
Doug. Virgil, 124. 50.

A.S. *saul*, *sawel*, Isl. *saal*, MoesG. *saiwala*, id.

SAULES, *adj.* Dastardly, mean, S. q. without soul. V. COCKALAN.

SAULL-PROW, *s.* Spiritual profit, benefit of the soul.

Be the pilgramage compleit, I pas for *saull-prow.*
Gawan and Gol. i. 21. V. PROW.

SAULLIE, SAULIE, *s.* A hired mourner, one who walks in procession before a funeral company, S.

"That no deule weedes be given to Heraulds, Trumpetters, or *Saullies*, except by the Earls and Lords, and their wives. And the number of the *Saullies* to be according to the number of the deule weedes, under the paine of ane thousand pounds." Acts Ja. VI. 1621. c. 25. s. 12. Murray.

How come mankind, when lacking woe,
In *Saulie's* face their hearts to show?
Fergusson's Poems, p. 98.

The name might seem to have had its rise from the *deule weedes* appropriated to them, from A.S. *sal*, black. But if we should suppose, that, in the time of Popery, these mourners, during their procession, chaunted prayers, the name might be supposed to originate from their frequent repetition of *Salve Regina.*

To SAUR, *v. n.* To savour. V. SAWER.

*SAVOUR, *s.* A term used in S., especially with respect to preaching the gospel, equivalent to Fr. *onction.*

The E. language has no word exactly corresponding. Hence *unction* has of late been adopted from the Fr. *Savour* occurs in 2 Cor. ii. 15., in a sense very nearly the same. What is there said in relation to God, is, in our use of the term, transferred to those who know the power of divine truth. Hence,

*SAVOURY, *adj.* Possessing *onction*, S. V. SAIRLES, which is used in a sense directly opposite.

SAUT, *s.* Salt, S.

"Before ye chuse a friend, eat a peck of *saut* wi' him;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 18.; i. e. be thoroughly acquainted with him.

SAUT-FAT, *s.* A salt-seller, or vessel for holding salt, S.

In our country, in former times, the *saut-fat* was invariably placed in the middle of the table. It was a pretty large vessel, of a flat form, that there might be no danger of the salt being spilled. For if this happened, it was universally accounted a bad omen. This is a very ancient superstition. We learn from Festus, that the Romans reckoned it ominous to spill the salt at table. Among them, the idea might originate from the custom of consecrating the table, by setting on it the images of the *Lares* and salt-holders, *salinorum appositu*; Arnob. Lib. ii. A family salt-seller *(paternum salinum)* was kept with great care; Horat. Od. ii. 16. 14. V. Adam's Rom. Antiq. p. 445. V. SALT.

A.S. *sealt-faet*, id. Teut. *sout-vat.* A.S. *faet*, *fat*, a vessel of any kind, is often conjoined with another *s.*, particularly defining the use of the vessel meant; as *leht-faet*, a candlestick, i. e. a vessel for holding a candle.

SAW, SAWE, *s.* 1. A word, a saying; often applied to a proverb; *an old saw*, S. O.E. id.

In fragil flesche your febill sede is saw;——
Nurist with sleuth, and mony vnsemly *saw.*
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 93. 15.
Sé that thy *saw* be sicker as thy scill.
Stewart, Bannatyne Poems, p. 149.

A.S. *saga*, *sage*, dictum, dictio, from *sag-an* dicere.

2. A discourse, an address.

All thai consentyt till that *saw.*
And than in till a litill thraw,
Thair iiii bataillis ordanyt thai.
Barbour, xi. 302. MS.

This term is used to denote a pretty long speech made by Robert Bruce to his army, on the day preceding the battle of Bannockburn.

3. Language in general.

Allsua set I myne intent,———
Fra that I sene had storis sere,
In Cronnyklys, quhare thai wryttyne were,
Thare matere in-tyl fowrme to draw,
Off Latyne in-tyl Ynglys *sawe*.
Wyntown, i. Prol. 30.

A sentence, a legal decision; or perhaps rather a testimony given in a court of law.

Sa meikle tressone, sa mony partial *sawis*,
Sa littill ressone, to help the common cawis,
That all the lawis ar not set by aue bene;
Sic fenyiet flawis, sa mony wastit wawis,
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 43.

"So many partial sentences or decrees;" Ibid. p. 252. N. But it seems doubtful, whether this phrase be not rather meant to denote the testimony given by witnesses before judgment is passed. Thus *partial sawis* may signify the evidence of witnesses who have sworn falsely; or who have received what our law calls partial counsel, as having been instructed what to say.

The cognates of this word are used in a forensic sense in various Northern languages. Dan. *sag*, an action, a suit, a process. *Foere sag moden*, to sue one at law. A.S. *sage*, a witness, *saga*, a testimony. *Hu fela sagena*; How many things they witness; Quam multa testimonia; Matt. xxvii. 13. Germ. *sag-en*, to give evidence in a court of law, to confess, to denounce; *sage-man*, an informer, an accuser; *aussage*, a judicial confession, the deposition of witnesses; Su.G. *saegnarting*, the place of judgment, in which sentence is pronounced, or rather where witnesses are heard; Leg. Westro-Goth. ap. Ihre, vo. *Saega*. Some have viewed Heb. שוח, *suahh*, eloqui, as the radical term.

5. It seems to be sometimes used in a higher sense, as denoting an oracle, a prediction of a deity; or, at least, the forebodings of one, who, although possessed of more than human knowledge, was not certainly acquainted with the mysteries of fate.

Thus Juno says;

Bot now approchis to that innocent knycht
Ane fereful end, he sal to dede be dycht;
Or than my *sawis* ar voyde of verité.
Doug. Virgil, 341. 16.

And in relation to Venus it is said;

——— All othir thingis thou knawis
Is now conforme vnto thy moderis *sawis*.
Ibid. 31. 28.

A.S. *sage*, "praesagium, a divining, a foretelling;" Somner. From the resemblance, one might almost suppose that the Romans had borrowed their designation for a wise woman, or witch, *saga*, from the Goths.

This word, especially as denoting a proverb, an old saying, evidently proves its near relation to Isl. Su.G. Alem. Franc. *saga*, a narration, a history, whether true or false; the name given by the Icelanders to all the ancient annals of their country, and history of their ancestors, whether transmitted by tradition, or in the rude songs composed in early ages. A.S. *sage* also signifies a tale; whence *sage-man*, *sag-man*, "delator, the tale-teller, the tales-man;" Teut. *saeghe*, fabula, narratio; MoesG. *insaht*, id. V. SAYARE.

To SAW, *v. a.* To sow, in its various senses, S.

——— Armouris, swerdis, speris, and scheildis
I sal do *saw* and strow ouer al the feildis.
Doug. Virgil, 227. 10.

Saw is also used for the part. pa.

In fragil flesche your febill sede is *saw*.
Ibid. Prol. 93. 13.

MoesG. *sai-an*, A.S. *saw-an*, Su.G. Isl. *saa*, Alem. *sau-en*, Germ. *sa-en*, Dan. *saa-er*, id.

To SAW, *v. a.* Either for *save*; or *say*, in the sense of *address*.

——— Amyd the ful mischeuus ficht,
The grete slauchter and routis takand the flicht,
On horsbak in this Tarchone baldly draw,
Wilful his pepil to support and *saw*.
Doug. Virgil, 391. 4.

SAWCHYNG, Wallace, x. 332. Perth Edit. V. SAUCHNING.

SAWELY, Wallace, i. 198.

He mayndit not fand he yaim *sawely*.

Leg. as in MS.

He wayndyt nocht fand he thaym *fawely*.

V. FAWELY.

To SAWER, SAWR, SAUR, SARE, *v. n.* To savour, used both in a good and a bad sense.

And feldis ar strowyt with flouris,
Weill *sawerand*, of ser colouris.
Barbour, xvi. 70. MS.

Fy, quoth the feynd, thou *sawris* of blek,
Go clenge thé clene, and cum to me.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 32.

It weel will *saur* wi' the gude brown yill.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 169.

"It is kindly that the pock *sare* of the herring;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 20.

Sibb. refers to Isl. *saur*, sordes, stercus. But it is merely *savour*, Fr. *savour-er*, used in a general sense; from Lat. *sapor*.

SAWR, *s.* Savour; pl. *sawris*.

Full *sawris* sueit and swyth thai culd thame bring.
King Hart, i. 53.

SAWSLY, *adv.*

——— Thou lyes *sawsly* in saffron back and syde.
Dunbar, *Evergreen*, ii. 57.

This may signify *sweetly*, used ironically. Germ. *suss*, Alem. *suazzi*, A.S. *swaes*, sweet; *swaeslice*, proprie, Somner; or perhaps, q. *in sauce*, or pickle.

SAWT, *s.* An assault. V. SALT.

SAWTH, *3 p. v.* Saveth.

His thre sonnys of Wallace was full fayne;
Thai held him lost, yit God him *sawth* agayne.
Wallace, ii. 418. MS.

Edit. 1648, *saved*.

SAX, *adj.* Six, S.

My plengh is now thy bairn-time a',
Four gallant brutes as e'er did draw;
Forbye *sax* mae, I've sell't awa.
Burns, iii. 144.

MoesG. *saihs*, id. *Sex* is commonly used by our old writers.

SAXT, *adj.* Sixth.

I traist to sé the day ye sall be schent,
That for thir faultis K. James the *Saxt* sall hang you.
Nicol Burne, Chron. S. P. iii. 461.

SAXTE', *adj.* Sixty, S.
Saxté he led off nobill men in wer.
Wallace, ix. 1719. MS.
MoesG. *saihstis*, id.

SC. Words not found with this orthography, may be looked for under *Sk.*

*SCAB, *s.* Metaph., any gross offence, synon. *outbreaking.*
"It is only God's guarde, euen his sauing grace, which hath kept my life from *scab* & scandale." *Z.* Boyd's Last Battell, p. 989.

SCAD, *s.* Any colour slightly or obliquely seen, properly, by reflexion; or the reflexion itself, S.
"Your cross is of the colour of heaven;—and that dye and colour dow abide fair weather, and neither be stained nor cast the colour; yea it reflects a *scad*, like the cross of Christ." Rutherford's Lett. P. ii. ep. 28.
Evidently the same with E. *shade*, as a *shade* of blue, green, &c.; A.S. *scade*, Germ. *schatte*, umbra. Hence, as Wachter observes, *schetz*, E. *sketch* of a thing, because it is *shadowed* out. Johnson derives the E. word from Lat. *schedula.*

SCADLIPS, *s.* Broth, containing a very small portion of barley, S.B. and on this account more apt to burn the mouth; q. *scald lips.*
There will be—sheep-heads, and a haggize,
And *scadlips* to sup till ye're fow.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

SCAFF, SKAFFIN, *s.* 1. A term used by the vulgar to denote provisions, food of any kind. *Fine scaff*, excellent provision, S.
We'll ripe the pouch, and see what *scaff* is there;
I wat, when I came out, it wasna bare.
Ross's Helenore, p. 74.
—— *Scaff* and raff ye ay sall ha!
Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 363.

2. Expl. "merriment, diversion," Sibb. Gl.
Sibb. conjectures that it originally signified feasting. V. next word.

SCAFFAR, *s.* A parasite.
"He commandit all idill pepil, as juglaris, menstralis, bardis, & *scaffaris*, othir to pas out of the realme, or ellis to fynd sum craft to wyn thair leiffyng." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 18. Mimos, histriones, bardos, parasitos, Boeth.
Elsewhere this is connected with *flecheouris* or flatterers.
"He banist all tauernaris, druukartis, *scaffaris* & vane flecheouris out of his hous." Ibid. B. xi. c. 7. Adulatores *parasitosque*, Boeth.
Su.G. *skaffare*, Dan. *skaffer*, Teut. *schaffer*, one who provides food for others, a steward, a clerk of the kitchen; L.B. *skapwardus*, from Su.G. *skap*, provision, and *warda*, to keep. Alem. *scepf-an*, Germ. *schaff-en*, Su.G. *skaff-a*, procurare; Belg. *schaff-en*, to dress victuals; whence *schaftyd*, the time of taking any meal.
The transition, to the sense in which it is here used, is easy, as denoting one who makes court to others for the sake of his belly; corresponding to E. *smell-feast*, Belg. *panlikker*, Gr. παρασιτος, from παρα and σιτος, frumentum.

SCAFFERIE, *s.* Extortion. V. SKAFRIE.

SCAIL, *s.* A sort of tub; or perhaps used for a basket.
Her maidens brought me forth a *scail*,
Of fine main bread and fowls hail;
With bottles full of finest wine.
Sir Egeir, p. 13.
Skeel still signifies a tub; q. v.

SCALDRICKS, *s. pl.* Wild mustard, Loth.; *skellies*, synon.
"The long-continued use of the town dung has filled the soil full of every kind of annual weeds, particularly bird seed, or wild mustard, called here *scaldricks.*" P. Cramond, Loth. Statist. Acc. i. 217. V. SKELLOCH.

To SCALE, *v. a.* To separate, to part, &c. V. SKAIL, with its derivatives.

SCALKT, *pret. v.*
He *scalkt* him fowlar than a fuil;
He said he was ane lichelus bul,
That croynd even day and nicht.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 360.
The term seems to signify, bedaubed; q. he so besmeared him with filth, that he made a more ridiculous appearance than a *fool* with his motely coat. Thus it is the same with *skaikit*, bedaubed, S. V. SKAIK.

SCALP, SCAWP, *s.* 1. Land of which the soil is very thin, generally above gravel or rock, S. *scawp*, Shirr. Gl.
Plenty shall cultivate ilk *scawp* and moor,
Now lea and bare, because the landlord's poor.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 60.
This seems merely a metaph. use of E. *scalp*, from Teut. *schelp*, q. a shell.

2. A bed of oysters or muscles, S.
"Around this little island, commonly called Mickery, there are several oyster *scalps.*" Sibb. Fife, N. p. 93.
"On the south side of this part of the Tay, there is a *scalp* of a small kind of mussels, esteemed good bait for the white fish." P. Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Fife, Statist. Acc. viii. 461.

SCALPY, pron. *Scaupy*, *adj.* A term applied to ground, when the soil is thin, S. V. SCALP.

SCAMP, *s.* A cheat, a swindler; often used as to one who contracts debt, and runs off without paying it, Loth. Perths.
Teut. *schamp-en*, to slip aside, to fly off; whence Fr. *escampe*, a speedy dislodging, a quick retreat, *escamp-er*, to fly, to retire hastily; E. *scamper.*

To SCANSE, SKANCE, *v. n.* 1. To shine; often applied to one who makes a great show. *Skancin*, shining; also, showy, S.
The cheeks observe, where now cou'd shine
The *scansing* glories o' carmine!
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 96.
This is nearly allied to *skoen*, pulcher, *skoen-a*, Germ. *schon-en*, ornare. The origin is undoubtedly Su.G. *skin-a*, Germ. *schyn-en*, lucere, splendere.

2. To make a great blaze on any subject in conversation; to make an ostentatious display, S.B.

3. To embellish, to magnify in narration. When one is supposed to go beyond the truth, especially in the language of ostentation, it is said, *He's skancin*, S.B.

This is merely a secondary sense of the same *v.*, q. to cause to shine; exactly corresponding to Su.G. *beskoen-a*, *beskoen-ia*, (Germ. *beschon-en*,) causam suam ornare verbis, Ihre; *Beskoenia en sak*, to set a gloss upon a thing.

To SCANCE, Skance, *v. a.* 1. To reflect on, to turn over in one's mind, S.

I marvell our records nothing at all
Do mention *Wallace* going into France;
How that can be forgote I greatlie *scance;*
For well I know all Gasconie and Guien
Do hold that Wallace was a mightie Gian,
Even to this day; in Rochel likewise found
A towre from Wallace name greatly renown'd.
Muse's Threnodie, p. 161.

Perhaps it may here signify, am surprised, am at a loss to account for it.

Full oft this matter did I *skance*.
Philotus, *S. P. R.* iii.

Give him your gude advyce,
And pance not, nor *skance* not,
The perril nor the pryce.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 97.

The word seems radically allied to Isl. *skyn-ia*, censeo, agnosco; *skyn*, ratio, sensus; Su.G. *skoen-ia*, intelligere, mentis acie videre; in its literal sense, to see, to behold; *skoen*, judicium; Dan. *skionn-er*, to judge, *skionsom*, prudent.

2. To reproach; to make taunting or censorious reflections on the character or conduct of others, especially in an oblique manner, S.

But war ye me, your heart wad *scance* ye,
In spite o' Pleasure's necromancy.——
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 182.

Scance, *s.* 1. A hasty survey in the mind; a cursory calculation, S.

I gave it a scance, I run over it hastily; as the word *glance* is used in E. for the act of the mind. V. the *v.*

2. A cursory view of any subject in conversation, S.

SCANSYTE, *part. pa.* Having the appearance of, seeming; characterized in any particular way.

This peess was cryede in August moneth myld;
Yhet God of battaill furius and wild,
Mars and Juno ay dois thair besynes,
Causer of wer, wyrkar of wykitnes;
And Venus als the goddess of luff,
Wycht ald Saturn his coursis till appruff;
Thir iiii, *scansyte* of diuerss complexioun,
Battaill, debaite, inwy, and destructioun,
I can nocht deyme for thair malancoly.
Wallace, iii. 347. MS.

These foure *showes* of divers complexion.
Edit. 1648.

This seems allied to *scance*, v. to shine; but in sense it most nearly resembles Su.G. *skin-a* apparere, prae se ferre; Germ. *schein-en*, manifestare; a secondary sense of the *v.*, as signifying to shine.

SCANT, *s.* Scarcity. V. Skant.

SCANTLINGS, *s. pl.* Rafters which support the roof of a *to-fall* or projection, Ang.

Either a peculiar use of E. *scantling*, because of the comparative smallness of such rafters; or as allied to Teut. *schantse*, sepimentum muri quod a lapsu tuetur et protegit in muro stantes; Kilian.

Scantlins, *adv.* Scarcely, S.B. Gl. Shirr.

SCAPE, *s.* A bee-hive. V. Skepp.

SCAR, Skair, Scaur, *s.* 1. A bare place on the side of a steep hill, from which the sward has been washed down by rains, so that the red soil appears; "a precipitous bank of earth," Loth. Sibb. writes also *skard*.

Is it the roar of Teviot's tide,
That chafes against the *scaur's* red side?
Is it the wind, that swings the oaks?
Is it the echo from the rocks?
What may it be, the heavy sound,
That moans old Branksome's turrets round?
Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. i. 12.

This seems nearly synon. with *cleuch*, S.B., in one of its senses.

2. A cliff, Ayrs.

Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays,
As thro' the glen it wimpl't;
Whyles round a rocky *scar* it strays;
Whyles in a wiel it dimpl't.
Burns, iii. 137.

This, I apprehend, is the original sense.

Grose defines *scarre*, A. Bor., "a cliff, or bare rock, on the dry land; from the Saxon *carre*, cautes. Hence *Scar-borough*. *Pot-scars;* pot-sherds, or broken pieces of pots;" Prov. Gl.

This seems to be the same with Su.G. *skaer*, rupes; from *skaer-a*, to cut, Alem. *scir-an:* as its synon., *klippa*, a rock, is from *klipp-a* secare. C.B. *esgair* signifies the ridge of a mountain. V. Schor, *adj.*

SCARCHT, *s.* A hermaphrodite, S. *Scart.*

"In the year preceding, there was a bairn which had both the kinds of male and female, called in our language a *scarcht.*" Pitscottie, p. 65.

E. *scrat* is mentioned by Skinner, Gen. Etym. But Grose gives it as A. Bor., "used for men and animals;" Prov. Gl.

A.S. *scritta*, id. This Ihre considers as allied to Isl. *skratt*, the devil; because a hermaphrodite is tanquam naturae infelix monstrum; vo. *Skratta.* But he has not observed that there is another Isl. term which has still greater resemblance; *skraede*, homo meticulosus, nebulo; G. Andr. p. 214.

SCARF, *s.* The name given to the corvorant; and also to the shag, Orkney. V. Scarth.

SCARMUS, *s.* A skirmish.

"Edward prince of Scotland, eldest son to king Malcolm deceissit, throw ane wond that he gatt at ane *scarmus* nocht far fra Anwik." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 12.

Fr. *escarmouche*, Ital. *scarramuccia*, L.B. *scaramutia*, *scarmutia*. As Ital. *mucc-ire*, as well as Fr. *muss-er*, signifies to hide, Du Cange thinks that

the word is formed from *scara* and *muccia*, militaris cohors occultata; observing, that it properly denotes those combats which have their origin from ambuscades. V. SKYRM.

SCARPENIS, *s. pl.* Thin soled shoes, pumps; Fr. *escarpines.*

— Thair dry *scarpenis*, baythe tryme and meit;
Thair mullis glitteran on thair feit.
Maitland Poems, p. 184.

SCARSEMENT, *s.* The edge of a ditch on which thorns are to be planted, S.

To SCART, *v. a.* 1. To scratch, to use the nails, S.

Yea, weighty reasons me inclines
To think some eminent divines
Makes their assertions here to thwart,
And one another's cheeks to *scart.*
Cleland's Poems, p. 89.

"Biting and *scarting* is Scots folk's wooing;" Ferguson's Prov. p. 9.

"I'll gar you *scart* where you youk not;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 397.

2. To scrape, to clean any vessel very nicely with a spoon, S.

"*Scart* the cogue wad sup mair;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 61.

And syne the fool thing is oblig'd to fast,
Or *scart* anither's leavings at the last.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

3. To gather money in a penurious way, to scrape together money; used rather in a neut. sense.

If loue of money, whence all evill springs,
Thee, (prickt with thornie cares) in bondage brings,
Moue thee to scrape, to *scart*, to pinch, to spare,
To rake, to runne, to kill thy selfe with care;
Things most secure to doubt, to waite, to watch,
Of penny, or of penny-worth to catch
Some gnat, by chaunce in spider-web arriv'd,
Of bowel-wasting wretched wayes contriv'd;
Draw neere, heere learne but for the day to care,
Uncertaine to suck up to-morrow's ayre.
More's True Crucifixe, p. 191, 192.

It seems radically the same with Belg. *kratz-en*, Dan. *kratz-er*, id. per metath. Hickes informs us, that the A. Norm. wrote *escrat*; A. Bor. *scraut.*

SCART, *s.* 1. A scratch, S.

"They that bourd with cats maun count upo' *scarts*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 72.

2. A niggard, S.

This might seem allied to Dan. *skort-er*, to fail, to come short; Su.G. *skard-a*, Isl. *skierd-a*, to diminish. But from the secondary use of the *v.*, as exemplified above, it seems rather from the idea of scraping.

SCART-FREE, *adj.* Without injury, S. One is said to have *come aff scart-free*, who has returned safe from a broil, or battle, or any dangerous situation.

All whom the lawyers do advise,
Gets not off *scart free*, but are fain
To take some other shift or train.
Cleland's Poems, p. 110.

It seems generally to have been interpreted, free from even a *scart* or scratch. But I am doubtful whether it be not allied to Isl. *skard*, Su.G. *skaerd-a*, a hurt, injury, or wound; Alem. *orskardi*, laesio auris, *lidscardi*, laesio membri. V. HALE-SKARTH. SCART occurs as if an *adj.*

Riven, raggit ruke, and full of rebaldrie
Scart scorpion, scaldit in scurilitie,
I se the haltane in thy harlotrie,
And into uther science nothing slie.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii..51.

He may allude to the puny size of the scorpion, although burning with ill humour. A very small person, especially a puny child, is called *a weary scart*, S.

SCARTLE, *s.* An iron instrument, such as scavengers use, for cleaning a stable or cow-house, Tweedd. *clatt*, synon.

Meg, muckin at Geordie's byre,
Wrought as gin her judgment was wrang;
Ilk daud of the *scartle* struck fire,
While, loud as a lavrock, she sang!
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 156.

From the *v.*, as signifying to scrape.

SCART, SKART, SCARTH, SCARF, *s.* The corvorant, S. Pelecanus carbo, Linn.

The *Scarth*, a fysh-fangar,
And that a perfyte.
Houlate, i. 14. MS.

And in the calm or loune weddir is sene,
Aboue the fludis hie, ane fare plane greue,
Ane standyng-place, quhar *skartis* with thare bekkis
Forgane the son gladly thaym prunyeis and bekis.
Doug. Virgil, 131. 45.

Mergus is the word here used by Virg., which is the name given to the corvorant by Pliny, Lib. x. c. 33.

"The corvorant, here called the *scart*, frequents the island in the loch of Clunie." P. Clunie, Perths. Statist. Acc. ix. 235.

"The *Shag*, (pelecanus graculus, Lin. Syst.), so well known by the name of *Scarf*, is very frequently seen with us in both fresh and salt water.—The *Cormorant*, or *Corvorant*, (pelecanus carbo, Lin. Syst.), our *great Scarf*, is a species not so numerous as the former, but like it in most respects." Barry's Orkney, p. 300.

"This is called *Scart*, Frith of Forth." Neill's Tour, p. 199.

Norw. *skarv*, Isl. *skarf-ur*, Germ. *scharb*, id. Thus it appears that *scart* is a corruption of the Northern name, which is still retained in Caithness.

"In the summer months, the swarms of *scarfs*, marrots, faiks, &c. that come to hatch in the rocks of Dungisbay and Stroma, are prodigious." P. Canisbay, Caithn. Statist. Acc. viii. 159.

Skarv, *skarf-ur*, and *scharb*, seem merely abbreviations. For the Sw. name is *sioe-korf*, and Germ. *scharb* is given as synon. with *see-rabe*, i. e. the *sea-raven*, *korf* and *rabe* both signifying *corvus.* Thus the E. name, properly *corvorant*, is partially from the same origin with *scarf*; being comp., as some have supposed, of *corv-us*, and *vorans.*

SCAS, *s.* Small portion?

Kenely that crûel kenered on hight,
And with a *scas* of care in cautil he strik,
And waynes at Schir Wawyn that worthely wight.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 22.

Fr. *escas* signifies the tenth penny of moveables, wherein a foreigner succeeds a freeman: Alem. *scaz*, a penny; money; substance; originally the same with Scatt.

To SCASHLE, *v. a.* To use any piece of dress as a thing of no value, to use carelessly, S.B.

Isl. *skuasl*, quisquiliae; or from Skodge, *v.* q. v.

SCATT, *s.* The name of a tax paid in Shetland.

"The hills and commons are again divided into *scattolds*, from each of which a certain tax, called *scatt*, was anciently paid to the Crown of Denmark, when Shetland made a part of the Danish dominions; became payable to the Scottish monarch, when these islands were finally ceded to Scotland; fell at length, by donation from the Crown, to a subject superior, and is at present payable to Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerse, Bart., [now Lord Dundas].—The *scatt* may amount to 6*d.* for each merk of land, and is paid chiefly in butter and oil." P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc. v. 196. N.

Dan. *skat*, Su.G. Isl. *skatt*, A.S. *sceat*, Belg. *schot*, Mod. Sax. *schatten*, a tax, E. *shot*, *scot and lot*. Ihre expl. the Su.G. term as primarily signifying money. A.S. *sceat* had the same meaning. In the reign of the Saxon king Ethelbert, it denoted a farthing. The term appears in its oldest form in MoesG. *skatts*, pecunia. It was also the denomination of one species of coin; *Ataugeith mis skatt;* Shew me a penny, Luke, xx. 24. Hence *skattjane* money-changers, Mar. xi. 15.

SCAUD-MAN'S-HEAD, *s.* The sea urchin, S. Echinus esculentus, Linn; in Orkney and Shetland called *Ivegar*, a name nearly obsolete.

SCAUR, *s.* A precipitous bank. V. Scar.

SCAURIE, Scorey, *s.* The young of the herring-gull, Orkney.

"*The Brough*—is the resort and nursery of hundreds of *scauries*, or herring-gulls, (larus fuscus). I believe the Orkney name *scaurie* is applied to this gull only while it is young and speckled; and it loses its speckled appearance after the first year." Neill's Tour, p. 25.

Isl. *skiocr* is given as the name of a bird; pica vel sturnus, G. Andr. p. 213. The bird here referred to is undoubtedly the Sea-pie, or Oyster-catcher, hoematopus ostralegus, Linn, which in Sw. is called *Strandskiura*, Norw. *Strand-skiure*. V. Pennant's Zool. p. 482.

SCAWP, *s.* "A bare dry piece of stony ground;" Shirr. Gl. V. Scalp.

SCELLERAR, *s.* One who has the charge of the *cellar*.

The *Goull* was a garnitar,
The *Swerthbak* a *scellerar*,
The *Scarth* a fysh-fangar.

Houlate, i. 14.

L.B. *cellarar-ius*, *cellerar-ius*, *cellar-ius*, cui potus et escae cura est, qui *cellae* vinariae et escariae praest, promus; Du Cange.

SCHACHT, *s.*

The yonger wend up-on-land, weil neir
Rycht solitair; quhyle under busk and breir,
Quhyle in the corn, in uther menys *schacht*,
As outlawis dois that levis on ylin wacht.

Henrysone, Chron. S. P. i. 107.

——"Probably means, 'of others aucht, or property." Ibid. p. 114. N.

Schacht seems indeed to signify property, as referring to land. Fland. *schacht lands*, a rood of land. V. D'Arsy.

SCHAFTMON, Shaftmon, Schathmont, *s.* "A measure of six inches in length; or, as commonly expressed, *the fist with the thumb turned up;*" Sibb. Gl.

He clef thorgh the cautel, that covered the knight,
Thorgh the shinand shelde, a *shuftmon*, and mare.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 15.

A.S. *scaeft-mund*, "semipes;—the measure from the top of the thumbe set upright, to the uttermost part of the palme, which is by a tall man's measure half a foot;" Somner. He mentions *shaffmet* and *shaftment* as E. words. They are still used, A. Bor. The origin may be *scaeft* cuspis, and Dan. Sax. *mund*, manus, q. the point of the hand.

Isl. *mun*, Su.G. *mon*, however, signify, summa, quantitas; *fotsmon*, a foot-breadth, *haarsmon*, the breadth of a nail. Hence one might almost suppose, that the A.S. word had some affinity, and had originally denoted a measure as long as the head of a spear.

SCHAGHES, *s. pl.* Groves. V. Schaw.

SCHAIFE, Scheif, *s.* 1. A quiver or bundle of arrows, amounting in number to twenty-four.

"The king commands that ilk man haueand the valour of ane kow in gudes, sall haue ane bow with ane *schaife* of arrowes, that is, twenty-foure arrowes." 1 Stat. Rob. I. c. 26. s. 4.

The phrase was also used in E., and originated, according to Minsheu, from the circumstance of the arrows being "tied up like a sheafe of corn." Schilter, however, gives Alem. *scaph* as equivalent to quiver; Theca, armarium. Fr. Junius in Willeram. p. 220. Hodie, *schafft*.

2. A certain quantity of iron or steel.

"Ane *scheife* of irone conteines sexteene gades; ane *scheife* of steile conteines fourteene gades." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Schaffa*.

SCHAIK, to-schaik, *pret.* Shook.

—— Brym blastis of the northyn art
Ouerquhelmyt had Neptunus in his cart,
And all *to-schaik* the leuys of the treis.

Doug. Virgil, 200. 22. V. To, 2.

To SCHAIP, *v. a.* V. Schape.

SCHAKERIS, Shaikers, *s. pl.* 1. "Labels, or thin plates of gold, silver, &c. hanging down, *bractea*, from the E. *shake*;" Rudd.

——— All his hede
Of goldin *schakeris* and rois garlandis rede,
Buskit full well.— *Doug. Virgil*, 139. 50.
—— The quhilk lyke silver *shaikers* shynd
Embroydering Bewties bed.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 4.

The term seems nearly correspondent to *spangles*, and may be allied to Teut. *schaeckier-en*, alternare, variare, because of the change of appearance.

2. The moisture distilling from flowers.

—— Syluer *schakeris* gan fra leuys hing,
With crystal spraynygis on the verdure ying.
Doug. Virgil, 401. 26.

SCHAKER-STANE, *s.* The stone-chatter, a bird; now S. *stane-chacker*, q. v.

The Stainyell and the *Schaker-stane*,
Behind the laue were left alane,
With waiting on thair marrows.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 28.

SCHALD, *adj.* Shallow; *shaul*, S. *schawlde*, Wyntown.

Sa huge wylsum rolkis, and *schald* sandis,
And stormes grete ouerdreuin and sufferyt haue we.
Doug. Virgil, 148. 48.

He spyit, and slely gert assay,
Quhar the dyk *schaldest* was.
Barbour, ix. 354. MS.

"*Shawl* waters make maist din;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 61.

Schald, and E. *shallow*, as well as *shoal*, must have all the same origin. This, however, is very obscure. Johnson derives *shallow* from *shoal* and *low*; Speigel. and Seren. from Sw. *skallig*, calvus, glaber, a term metaph. applied to land that is barren and burnt up; Rudd., with more probability, from A.S. *scylf*, a shelve.

SCHALD, SHAULD, *s.* A shallow place.

Now schaw that strenth, now schaw that hie curage,
Quhilk on the *schaldis* of Affrik in stormes rage
Ye dyd exerce.——
Doug. Virgil, 133. 52.

Syrtibus, Virg. V. SCHOR, *adj.*

SCHALIM, SHALM, SHALIN, SHAWME, *s.* According to Rudd., the cornet or crooked trumpet; although he says that Doug. seems to use it simply for *tibia*, a pipe.

Trumpetts and *schalims*, with a schout,
Playd or the rink began.
Evergreen, ii. 177.

— The Dulsate, and the Dulsacordis, the *Schalin* of assay.——
Houlate, iii. 10.

On Dindyma top go, and walk at hame,
Quhare as the quhissil renderis soundis sere,
With tympanys, tawbernis, ye war wount to here,
And bois *schawmes* of torned busch boun tree.
Doug. Virgil, 299. 45.

Su.G. *skalmeia*, Teut. *schalmey*, Fr. *chalemie*, a pipe; Belg. *schalmey*, a hautboy. Some derive the word from Su.G. *skall-a*, to sound. But it seems rather from Lat. *calam-us*, a reed, or pipe.

Chaucer uses *shalmies*, which, according to Tyrwhitt, signifies psalteries.

SCHALK, *s.* 1. A servant.

Out with suerdis thai swang, fra thair *schalk* side.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 20.

It seems meant for *schalkis sides*, the sides of their servants or squires; for there is no evidence that *schalk* was ever used for *left*, q. left side.

A.S. *scalc*, Su.G. Isl. *skalk*, MoesG. *skalks*, *skalkman*, Alem. *scalch*, Germ. Belg. *schalck*, id. Hence *Mareskalk*, a marshall, literally, a servant who has the charge of horses; *sene-schalck*, a steward, from *sin*, *sind*, familia, and *schalck* servus, &c.

2. A knight.

In this sense it is applied to Sir Rigal of Rone, i. e. the river Rone.

Schaip thé evin to the *schalk* in thi schroud schene.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 23. compared with st. 22.

As *knecht*, originally denoting a servant, became a title of honour, we find that *schalk*, id. underwent a similar change. A knight, indeed, as long as the term retained its military sense, still denoted a servant, as, the Knights of St. John, i. e. the servants consecrated to him. The change was properly with respect to the degree of honour attached to the designation, as arising from the supposed dignity of the service. The same observation applies to *schalk* in its composite state. V. SKALLOG.

SCHAMON'S DANCE, some particular kind of dance anciently used in S.

Blaw up the bagpyp then,
The *schamon's dance* I mon begin;
I trow it sall not pane.
Peblis to the Play, *Chron. S. P.* i. 135.

Salmon, Pinkerton; "Probably *show-man*, *shaw man*," Sibb.

SCHAND, SCHANE, *adj.* Elegant, beautiful. V. SCHEYNE.

SCHAND, *s.* Beauty, elegance.

Than was the *schand* of his schaip, and his schroud schane,
Off all coloure maist clere, beldit abone.
Houlate, iii. 20. MS.

V. SCHEYNE. *Shand*, however, may here signify form, figure; O. Teut. *schene*, *scheene*, schema.

SCHANK, SHANK, *s.* 1. The leg; used in a more general sense than E. *shank*.

Bot his feint *schankis* gan for eild schaik.
Doug. Virgil, 142. 12.

The term seems to have been formerly used in E. with the same latitude. Hence, the name of *Long-shanks* given to Edw. I.

2. The trunk of a tree.

——The ancient aik tre
Wyth his big *schank* be north wynd oft we se
Is vmbeset.——
Doug. Virgil, 115. 23.

Robur, Virg., as it is used for *stipes*, ver. 29.

With the dynt the master stok *schank* is smyte.

3. The stalk or stem of an herb, S.

"Scot. The stalk of any herb or plant is called the *shank*." Rudd.

4. In pl. stockings, Aberd.

"Scot. Bor. the word *shanks* is most frequently used for stockings, and the women who weave them are named *shankers*;" Rudd.

It had been formerly used in this sense, Loth.

I'll steal from petticoat or gown,
From scarlet *shanks* and shoon with rose.
Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, 1715. p. 95.

A.S. *sceanc*, *scanca*, Su.G. *skank*, Mod. Sax. *schencke*, Dan. *skenckel*, Teut. *schenckel*, crus, tibia.

To SHANK, *v. a.* 1. To travel on foot, S.

She'll nae lang *shank* upo' all four
This time o' year.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 16.

"*To ride on shanks mare, nag*, or *nagy*," a low phrase, signifying to travel on foot, S. V. Gl. Shirr.

And ay until the day he died,
He rade on good *shanks nagy*.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 182.

2. To knit stockings, Aberd. V. SCHANK, *s.*

SCHANT, *part. adj.* Soiled, dirty.

In a description of the taudry dress of women, it is said that they appear,

With clarty silk about thair taillis,
Thair gounis *schant* to shaw thair skin,
Suppois it be richt oft full din.
Maitland Poems, p. 185.

The dirtiness of their gowns is ironically represented as meant for a foil to the skin, though often abundantly dun. *Clarty* expl. the idea conveyed by *schant*, which is from the same origin with *schent*, q. v. For Teut. *schend-en* signifies to pollute. Also, *schande macck-en*, vitiare, polluere.

To SCHAPE. Besides the ordinary senses of the E. v. 1. *v. n.* To contrive.

Thare was also craftelie *schape* and mark
The namekouth hous, quhilk Labyrinthus hait.
Doug. Virgil, 163. 20.

2. To purpose, to intend.

My fader than——I *schupe* to haue nummyn,
And caryit to the nerrest hillis hicht.——
Bot he refusis.—— *Ibid.* 60. 6.

3. To endeavour.

——The third sioun of treis
Apoun the sandis, sittand on my knees,
I *schape* to haue vpreuin with mare preis.
Ibid. 68. 23.

4. *v. a.* To prepare; with the pron. subjoined.

Bot Turnus stalwart hardy hye curage,
For all this fere dymynist neuir ane stage,
Quhilk manfully *schupe* thaim to with stand
At the coist syde.——
Ibid. 325. 7.

5. Metaph., to direct one's course.

Gif ony pressis to this place, for proues to persew,
Schaip thé evin to the schalk in thi schroud schene.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 23.

A.S. *sceap-ian*, Germ. *schaff-en*, facere, ordinare, disponere; Su.G. Isl. *skap-a*, MoesG. *skap-an*, id. pret. *ga-skop*, A.S. *scop*.

SCHAPYN, *part. pa.* Qualified.

Amang thaim thai thoucht it gode,
That the worthi Lord of Douglas
Best *schapyn* for that trawaill was.
Barbour, xx. 206.

A.S. *sceapen*, ordinatus.

SCHARETS, Pitscottie, p. 146. V. SCHERALD.

SCHAVELLING, *s.* The contemptuous designation given, by Protestant writers, about the time of the Reformation, to a Romish priest or monk, because of the tonsure or *shaven* crown.

"We detest and refuse the usurped authoritie of that Roman Antichrist.—His three solemne vowes, with all his *shavellings* of sundrie sorts;" National Covenant, 1580, Collect. Conf. ii. ii. 121. 123.

In the Lat. Translation, ascribed to Mr. John Craig, this is rendered; Variasque *rasurae* sectas.

"Now sum wil say, thir wer Preichouris, and Ministeris of the word, and had bin sum time anoyntit *shauelingis*, markit with the beistis mark." H. Charteris, Pref. to Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. A. 4. a.

The term was used in the same sense by O.E. writers.

—"Shifting *shavelinges*, and nosegay nunnes." Narbonus, Part i. 41.

Sibb. says that *schavelingis* is expl. *vagabonds*. He therefore refers to *schawaldouris* as a synon. term. I need scarcely say, that there is not the slightest connexion. Had he looked into Johns., he would have observed the true sense of it, as used by Spenser.

To SCHAW, *v. a.* To shew: part. pa. *schaw*.

Schawis he not here the sinnis capital?
Schawis he not wikkit folk in endles pane?
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 158. 52.

Thare bene pepyll of Archade from the ryng,—
Quhilk with Euander kyng in cumpany,
Followand the signis *schaw*, has fast hereby
Chosin ane stede.——
Doug. Virgil, 241. 27.

A.S. *sceaw-an*, id.

SCHAW, SCHAGH, *s.* 1. A wood, a grove.

And in *a schaw*, a litill thar besyde,
Thai lugyt thaim, for it was nere the nycht.
Wallace, iii. 68.

And the fat offerandis did you cal on raw,
To banket amyd the derne blessit *schaw*.
Doug. Virgil, 391. 34.

With solas thei semble, the pruddest in palle,
And suwen to the soveraine, within *schaghes* schene.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 6.

Su.G. *skog*, Isl. *skog-r*, Dan. *skow*, A.S. *scua*, Ir. Gael. *saeghas*, id. The term, as used in Celt., is borrowed, I suspect, from some of the Goth. dialects, (especially as it does not occur in C.B.) in the same manner as Ir. *salvaiste*, woody, from Lat. *sylvest-ris*.

2. It seems also used in the sense of shade, covert.

The place he tuke, and ful priué vnknaw
Liggis at wate vnder the derne wod *schaw*.
Doug. Virgil, 382. 45.

Schaw here must certainly be understood as conveying a different idea from *wod*, or wood.

Schaw, according to Camden, denotes "many trees near together, or *shadow* of trees." Remains, Surnames, Lett. S.

This seems indeed to be the primary and proper sense of the word. When applied to trees, the sense is evidently secondary, from A.S. *scua*, or Su.G.

skugga, a shadow, because of the shelter they afford. V. Skug.

It is evident, at any rate, that it is the same Goth. word which signifies a shadow and a wood. Thus Su.G. *skog*, sylva, cannot be viewed as radically different from *skugga*, umbra. Ihre views Gr. σκια, umbra, as the root. V. Skuwes.

Schawaldouris, *s. pl.* Expl. "wanderers in the woods, subsisting by hunting."

Willame of Carrothyris ras
Wyth hys brethir, that war manly,
And gat til hym a cumpany,
That as *schawaldowris* war wakand,
In-til the Vale of Annand.

Wyntown, viii. 29. 217.

"*Shavaldres* occurs in Knyghton.—*Prompt. Parv.* expl. it. *discursor*, vagabundus;" Gl. Wynt.

Mr. Macpherson has observed, that *schaw* and *wald* both signify wood, forest, &c. But *schaw*, in this composition, may signify covert, q. those who live in the shelter of the woods. Or the last part of the term may be allied to A.S. *weallian*, Su.G. *walla*, peregrinari, vagari. Accipiatur de motu inconstante, qualis est vagantium et erronum; Ihre, in vo.

SCHAWME, *s.* V. Schalim.

To SCHED, *v. a.* 1. To divide, to separate.

——The sterne that wes stout
Hit Schir Gawayne on the gere, quhill grevit was the gay,
Betit doune the bright gold, and beryallis about;
Scheddit his schire wedis scharply away.

Gawan and Gol. iii. 27.

MoesG. *skaid-an*, A.S. *scead-an*, Teut. *scheyd-en*, Su.G. *sked-a*, separare, partiri. Lancash. *to shead*, *sheeod*, to divide, to separate. *Sched*, id. R. Brunne. V. Schilthrum.

2. *To sched the hair*, to divide the hair of the forehead, by combing the one half to the right side, and the other to the left, S.

To Sched, Shed, *v. n.* To part, to separate from each other.

——Gif that we *sched*,
Thou sall not get thy purpose sped.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 72.

Than fled thay, and *shed* thay,
Euery ane from ane udder.

Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 24.

It also occurs in O.E., in the same sense.

R. was perceyued, thei were renged redie;
& how ther pencels weyued, son he mad a crie:
"Arme we vs I rede, & go we hardilie,
"& we sall mak tham *schede*, & sondre a partie.

R. Brunne, p. 159. "Depart," Gl. Hearne.

Sched, *s.* One quantity separated from another of the same kind.

——Than Dares
His trew companyeouns ledis of the preis,—
For sorow schakand to and fra his hede,
And *scheddis* of blude furth spittand throw his lippis.

Doug. Virgil, 143. 33.

Rudd. renders it "streams, gushes." But it rather denotes blood in quantities thrown out at different times, separate clotts of blood; crassum cruorem, Virg. V. Shed.

Sched, Schede, *s.* *Schede of the croun*, The division of the hair on the crown of the head, S. *shed of the hair.*

——Lo the top of litil Ascaneus hede
Amang the dulefull armes wyll of rede
Of his parentis, from the *schede* of his croun
Schane al of licht vnto the erd adoun.

Doug. Virgil, 61. 43.

Her waw'ring hair disparpling flew apart
In seemly *shed*.

Hudson's Judith, p. 55.

"Shame's past the *shed* of your hair;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 28. spoken to those who are impudent.

"For doutles mony of siclik fornicatouris, blindit be carnal concupiscence of thair hart, trowis that sympil fornicatioun is na deadly syn, nor to thame damnabil, and sa nocht beand punissit be man, & haiffand na feir of God and alswa schame of this warld being past the *sched of thair heer*, thai leiue continually in huirdome, thai corrup the ayre with the exempil of thair unclein lyfe, thai lufe and cheris all that are siclik as thame self, thai het all thame that leiuis ane chast lyfe." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 53, 54. V. also Boyd's Last Battell, p. 269.

Belg. *scheydsel des haairs*, id.

SCHEIDIS, *s. pl.*

Thus thai mellit, and met with ane stout stevin.
Thir lufly ledis on the land, without legiance,
With seymely *scheidis* to schew thai set upone sevin;
Thir cumly knightis to kyth ane cruel course maid.

Gawan and Gol. iii. 2.

"*Shields*," Gl. But the passage seems to admit of another sense. *Scheidis to schew*, may denote the distance of one knight from another; from Germ. *scheide*, intervallum loci; Su.G. *skede*, id. It properly denotes a course, and seems to have been applied to the courses made, when the knights attacked each other in combat. *Halfthan setti sin hest a sceid;* Halfdanus equum ad cursum incitavit, Halfd. S. ap. Ihre. Isl. *skeid-a*, in stadio currere, excurrere; G. Andr. p. 211. *To schew* may signify, pointed out, fixed upon. *Set upone sevin* seems inexplicable.

To SCHEYFF, *v. n.* To escape.

He said, My lorde, my consaill will I giff;
Bot ye do it, fra scaith ye may not *scheyff*,
The mon tak pess, with out mar taryng,
As for a tyme we may sent to the King.

Wallace, iii. 264. MS.

Teut. *schuyff-en*, to fly.

SCHEILD, *s.* A common shore.

"Syndry Inglismen knew all the secretis of the place, & clam up throw ane *scheild*, and brak the wall in sic maner that thai maid ane quiet passage to thair fallowis." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 18. Per *cloacam* subterràneam, Boeth.

"The heretik Arius blasphemit our saluiour Christ denyand his deuinitie, bot he eschapit nocht the vengeance of God, for quhen he passit to the *scheild* to purge his wame, al his bowallis & guttis fell doune throw him, and swa deit miserablie." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551. Fol. 33, b.

A.S. *scelle*, terræ concavitas; Su.G. Dan. *skiul*, a shed, a covert, a shelter; Germ. *schild*, Alem. *sciltis*, a hiding-place. A sewer might receive this name, as being covered.

SCHEYNE, Schene, Schane, Schand, *adj.* 1. Shining, bright.

Now passis furth Cupide full diligent——
Berand with him the Kingis giftis *schene*,
Quhilk suld be present to the riall Quene.
Doug. Virgil, 35. 17.

2. Beautiful.

On knеis schofelle, and cryit, For Marye *scheyne*,
Let sklandyr be, and flemyt out of your thocht.
Wallace, ii. 336. MS.

Or here perhaps it signifies *pure*.

It is often used substantively, like *bright*, &c.

This Dawy Erle gat on that *schene*
Dawy, that wes slayne at Kylblene.
Wyntown, viii. 6. 299.

Mr. Macpherson observes, that "this very much resembles Ossian's beautiful metaphor of Sun-beam, or simply *Beam*." Note, p. 497.

Schane and *schand*, id. It is said of the Peacock, that he is

Schrowd in his *schene* weid, and *schane* in his schaip.
Houlate, i. 7. MS.

I have appeillit to your presence, pretious and puir,
To ask help into haist at your Holynace,
That ye wald cryc upoun Christ, that all hes in cuir,
To schape me ane *schand* bird in a schort space.
Ibid. 9. MS.

A.S. *scen*, *scona*, Su.G. *skon*, *skion*, Germ. *schon*, id. from A.S. *scin-an*, Germ. *schein-en*, to shine.

Schene, Schyne, *s.* Beauty.

My schroud and my *schene* were schyre to be schawin. *Houlate*, iii. 22.

Yit than his *schyne*, cullour, and figure glaid
Is not al went, nor his bewty defaid.
Doug. Virgil, 362. 24.

In this metaph. sense *fulgor* seems to be used in the original. V. Schand, id.

SCHENE, *adj.* Beautiful; also beauty. V. Scheyne.

SCHEIP-KEIPAR, *s.*

That pedder brybour, that *scheip-keipar*,
He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 171.

This does not signify *shepherd*, as might seem at first view; for this idea has no connexion with the rest of the stanza. V. *Hegg-skraper*. It might signify *shopkeeper*, from A.S. *sceop*, Belg. *schap*, as mention is made, a little downward, of his *buith*. I question, however, if *shopkeeper* was a term then in use. As there is here a description of a penurious wretch who stays at home when bread is to be baked, counts it all *caik by caik*, and carefully locks it up; *scheip-keipar* may signify keeper of provisions, from the same origin with *Scaff*, *scaffer*, q. v.

SCHEL, Shel, *s.* "A strumpet," Sibb. Gl.

In the passage referred to, which is rather too coarse for insertion, Lyndsay, with great freedom, warns James V. of the ignominy and evil consequences of his voluptuous life. But Sibb. has evidently mistaken the sense of the word. It is merely a metaph. borrowed from the *schelis* or *sheals* in which sheep are sheltered. V. Sheal. He compares the king, in two different stanzas, to a restless ram running from one *sheal* to another.

SCHELIS, *pl.* *Wynter schelis*, Bellend. V. Sheal.

SCHELL-PADDOCK, *s.* The land-tortoise.

——*Schell-paddock*, ill-shapen shit,
Kid-bearded jennet, all alike grit.
Watson's Coll. ii. 54.

"That thair be cunyiet ane penny of silver called the Mary ryal,—havand on the ane side ane Palm tre crownit, ane *schell-paddoke* crepand up the shank of the samyn." Cardonnel's Numismata Scot. Pref. p. 18. He, by mistake, expl. this *lizard*, p. 98.

This intelligent writer, in his Note on this Act, inadvertently contradicts the text. For he says; "The famous *yew tree* of Cruickstone, the inheritance of the family of Darnley in the parish of Paisley, is made the reverse of this new coin."

Belg. *schilpad*, Teut. *schild-padde*, testudo; according to Kilian, from its resemblance to a *shield*. But it seems more natural to think, that it received this name from its being covered with a shell, q. the *shell-frog*, Su.G. *skyllpadda*, or as Ihre writes it, *skyldpadda*, id. Wachter derives *schildpadde* from *schild*, not as signifying a shield, but a covering; tectum, operimentum.

SCHELTRUM, *s.* V. Schiltrum.

SCHENKIT, *part. pa.*

Thair speris in splendris sprent,
On scheldis *schenkit* and schent.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 24.

Burst, Pinkerton. But it seems rather to mean, agitated, shaken; Germ. *schwenck-en*, motitare, turbare; *swanck-en*, labare. In Edit. 1508, *schonkit*.

SCHENT, *part. pa.* 1. Confounded, disturbed.

All thouch the erth wald myddyl with the see,
And with diluge or inundatioun *schent*,
Couir and confound athir element.——
Doug. Virgil, 414. 44.

2. Overpowered, overcome.

Bot sum time eike to thame ouercummin and *schent*
Agane returnis in breistis hardiment.
Doug. Virgil, 51. 28.

3. Degraded, dishonoured.

——In quhat land lyis thou manglit and *schent*,
Thy fare body and membris tyrryt and rent?
Doug. Virgil, 294. 26.

Quhan from the scharp rolk skarslie with grete slicht
Sergestus can vpwreile his schip euil dicht,——
Mokkit and *schent* scho cummis hame full slaw.
Ibid. 136. 45.

In both these places, it may however signify, marred, maimed. Chaucer, *shend*, to ruin. It is also used O.E. as signifying to degrade.

A.S. *scend-an*, confundere, dedecorare; Teut. *schend-en*, id. also, violare, deformare.

To SCHENT, *v. a.* To destroy, to kill.

——Quene Helene I espy.——
Sche dreding les the Troyanis wald hir *schent*,
And cast sum way for hir distructioun,
Becaus all Troy for hir was thus bet down—
Hir self sche hid therfore.————
Doug. Virgil, 58. 6.

Thus it is nsed, O.E.

To deeth they wold me have ydo.——
Be wordes of har mouthe,
Well many man kouth they *schend*.
Lybeaus, Ritson's E. M. R. ii. 86.

To SCHENT, SHENT, *v. n.* To go to ruin.

Thy service mony sair repents,————
Quhen body, fame, and substance *shents*,
And saul in perel.
Scott, Evergreen, i. 112.

This is evidently formed from the part. pa. of the O.E. *v. Schend.*

SCHERALD, SCHERET, SCHARET, *s.* A green turf; *shirrel*, *shirret*, Aberd. Banffs.

And he him self the Troyane men fute hate
On sonkis of gersy *scheraldis* has doun set.
Doug. Virgil, 246. 52.

——To the commoun goddis eik bedene
The altaris couerit with the *scherald* grene.
Ibid. 410. 53.

"It had na out passage bot at ane part quhilk was maid by thaym with flaikis, *scherettis* and treis." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 3.

"The confiderat kyngis to put remeid to thir impedimentis, and that the curage and spreit of thair army suld not dekay be lang tary commandit ilk man to wyn als mony *scherettis* on the ground (as he mycht beir) to mak ane gait throw the mos to assailye thair ennymes." Ibid. B. viii. c. 13. *Cespites* terra excidere, Boeth.

"The floors [were] laid with green *scharets* and spreats, medwarts and flowers, that no man knew whereon he yeid, but as he had been in a garden." Pitscottie, p. 146.

"On a suddenty, our great gilligapous fallow o' a coachman turned o'er our gallant cart amon' a heap o' *shirrels* an' peat-mow." Journal from London, p. 3.

"*Shirrets*, turfs," Gl. Shirr.

"From *shear*, q. d. new *shorn* or cut out," Rudd., Sibb. Perhaps rather from Germ. *scharr-en scherr-en*, terras scalpere, radere; *scharte* fragmentum, res fracta, (caesura) Teut. *schorre*, gleba, cespes; Kilian.

SCHERE, SHEER, *adj.* Waggish; *A sheer dog*, a wag, S.

Teut. *sheer-en*, illudere, nugari; or it may be merely an oblique use of E. *sheer*. V. SCHIRE, adj.

To SCHERE, *v. n.* To part, to divide.

The varyant vesture of the venust vale
Schrowdes the *scherand* fur.————
Doug. Virgil, 400. 38.

SCHERE, SHEAR, *s.* The parting between the thighs, S.

Like to ane woman her ouir portrature,
Ane fair virginis body doune to hir *schere*;
Bot hir hynd partis ar als grete wele nere
As bene the hidduous huddum or ane quhale.
Doug. Virgil. 82. 23.

A.S. *scear-an*, scindere; Su.G. *skaera* partiri. Hence,

SCHERE-BANE, SHEAR-BANE, *s.* The *os pubis*, S.

In Teut. there is a *v.* which has a great resemblance; *scherde-been-en*, grallare, divaricari, distendere pedes, sive crura; to stride.

SCHERENE, *s*, Syren, enchantress.

Natour sa craftely alwey
Hes done depaint that sweit *scherene*.——
Bannatyne Poems, p. 191.

To SCHETE, *v. a.* To shut.

The paill saulis he cauchis out of hell,
And vthir sum thare with gan *schete* ful hot
Deip in the soroufull grisle hellis pot.
Doug. Virgil, 108. 15. Pret. *schet*, shut.

V. UNWAR.

A.S. *scytt-an* obserare, Teut. *schutt-en*, intercludere, claudere. Perhaps the original idea is retained in Su.G. *skiut-a*, trudere, impellere; a door being shut by a push or thrust.

SCHEWE, *pret.* Shove.

Himself the cowbil with his bolm furth *schewe*,
And quhen him list halit vp salis fewe.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 49.

Teut. *schuyv-en*, protradere.

SCHIDE, SCHYDE, SYDE, *s.* 1. A small piece of wood, a billet.

——At this ilk feirs young knycht
Ane hait fyrebrand kest scho birnand bricht,
And in his breist this furious lemand *schide*
With dedely smoik fyxit depe can hyde.
Doug. Virgil, 223. 10.

Sum vthir presit with *schidis* and mony ane sill,
The fyre blesis about the rufe to sling.
Ibid. 297. 34.

2. A chip, a splinter.

——King Latinus kindyllis, on thare gyse,
Apoun the altaris for the sacrifice
The clere *schydis* of the dry fyre brandis.
Doug. Virgil, 207. 8.

3. Improperly used to denote a large piece of flesh cut off.

Furth haue thay rent thare entrellys ful vnrude,—
Syne hakkyng thame by tailyeis and be *sydis*,
In the hayt flambis brycht has thame laid.
Doug. Virgil, 455. 52.

As conjoined with *tailyeis*, this can scarcely signify *sides* or halves of the animal. *Frusta* is the word used by Maffei. Caesim in frusta trucidant.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *scidium*, Gr. σχιδιον, from σχιζω, scindo. But whatever relation this word may be supposed radically to have to the Gr., it is immediately allied to A.S. *scide*, a billet of wood, Lancash. *shide*; Isl. Su.G. *skid*, Germ. *scheit*, lignum fissum; lamina ligned; split-wood.

SCHIDIT, To SCHID, *part. pa.* Cloven, split.

Grete eschin stokkis tumbillis to the ground;
With wedgeis *schidit* gan the birkis sound.
Doug. Virgil, 169. 20.

The mekill sillis of the warren tre
Wyth wedgeis and with proppis bene diuide;
The strang gustand ceder is al *to schid.*
Ibid. 365, 16.

The *s.*, in its various forms, has evidently originated from the Goth. verbs, signifying to separate, or divide; as Teut. *scheyd-en*, *scheed-en*, dividere; Lat. *scind-o*, *scid-i*. V. SCHED, *v.*

SCHIERE, *s.*

On twa stedis thai straid, with ane sterne *schiere.*
Gawan and Gol. ii. 24.

Cheer, Pinkerton. But perhaps it is the same with *schere* as used by Doug., especially as connected with *straid*, strode.

SCHILDERNE, SCHIDDEREM, *s.*

"They discharge any persons whatsomever,—to sell or buy,—Mortyms, *Schidderems*, Skaildraik, Herron, Butter, or any sik kynde of fowlles." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, c. 23. *schildernes*, Skene, Pec. Crimes, Tit. iii. c. 3. s. 9.

Qu. if the Shoveler, E. Anas clypeata, Linn. Germ. *schield-ente*, Frisch?

SCHILTHRUM, SCHILTRUM, SCHYLTRUM, *s.*

The Inglis men, on othyr party,
That as angelis schane brychtly,
War nocht arayit on sic maner:
For all thair bataillis samyn wer
In a *schilthrum*. Bot quhethir it was
Throw the gret stratness of the place
That thai war in, to bid fechting;
Or that it wes for abaysing;
I wate nocht. But in a *schiltrum*
It semyt thai war all and sum;
Owtane the awaward anerly,
That rycht with a gret cumpany,
Be thaim selwyn, arayit war.
Barbour, xii. 425. MS.

Of wyf for-thi and gret wertu
Sic dowtis and perylys til ethchewe
All that *Schyltrum* thai slw down
And sawfyd of Berwyk swa the town.
Wyntown, viii. 11. 35.

According to Mr. Macpherson, this is "a word of which the precise meaning is unknown, if indeed it has not had more meanings than one." Mr. Pinkerton observes, that, "from Hearne's Robert of Gloucester, it appears that a *schiltrum* is an host ranged in a round form." The Bruce, vol. ii. p. 137. N. It would seem that neither of these gentlemen has observed that the word is immediately derived from A.S. I find it spelled two ways. *Sceoltruma*, coetus, cohors, turma. According to this orthography, it would appear to be composed of *sceol*, a multitude, and *trum*, a troop or band, or *trum*, firm, secure, fortified, powerful. But this composition of the word indicates nothing as to the form, though it is clear from Barbour's description that this was peculiar; for he describes the vanguard as differently disposed. The true orthography seems to be *scyld-truma*, which Lye renders, scutum validum, testudo. Thus he has evidently viewed the word as compounded of *scyld*, a shield, and *trum* powerful. But perhaps the last word is rather *truma* q. a troop with shields, or a troop in the form of a shield.

This etymon, as well as the translation of the word by *testudo*, indicates the form of the *Schiltrum*. I need scarcely say, that properly it must have meant a body of armed men closely joined to each other, and covering their heads with their bucklers, so that the massive weapons of their enemies could not hurt them. In this sense A.S. *scyldtruma* was certainly used. For Lye quotes a phrase from Aelfric's Gram. which conveys this idea. *Under thiccum scyld-truma*, subter densa testudine. This term therefore expresses that figure which has been called in Gr. χελωνη, Lat. *testudo*, Fr. *tortue*, E. *tortoise*, Belg. *schild-pad*, Germ. *schild-krote*, a tortoise, *schild-duck* testudo militaris.

But although this must have been the original meaning, there is no certain evidence that it is used in this sense by Barbour. All that clearly appears, from his description of the battle of Bannockburn, is, that the whole army of the English, except the vanguard, formed one body, instead of being in distinct battalions, like that of the Scots. For having said of the Scots, that they were

In thair *bataillis* all purwayit
With thair braid baneris all displayit;

and that

Thai went all furth in gud aray,
And tuk the plane full apertly;

he adds, that the English

War nocht arayit on sic maner:
For all thair bataillis samyn wer
In a *schilthrum*.
B. xii. 411. 420. 427. &c.

He says, that he knows not whether this was for want of room to extend themselves properly, or from fear. Afterwards he calls this large body a *gret scheltrum*, v. 443. Wyntown seems to use the term still more generally, as merely denoting a body of armed men, and as equivalent to *Hyrsale*, q. v. Lye, vo. *Hreotha*, conjectures, that the military tortoise was also called, by the A. Saxons, *Bord-hreotha*, and *Scyld-hreotha*.

The word occurs in Rich. Coeur de Lyon.

Asonder he brake the *scheltron*.

It is also used by R. Brunne, when describing the Battle of Faukirke [Falkirk], p. 305.

Ther *scheltron* sone was shad with Inglis that were gode.

Shad signifies, parted, separated. Warton understands *scheltron* as denoting "soldiers drawn up in a circle;" Hist. E. P. i. 166. This seems indeed to be the meaning of the term, according to the description given by R. Brunne, p. 304, 305.

Our Inglis men & thei ther togidere mette,
Ther formast conrey, ther bakkis togidere sette,
Thersperes poynt ouer poynt, so sare & so thikke,
& faste togidere joynt, to se it was ferlike.——
Strength suld non haf had, to perte tham thorgh oute,
So wer thei set sad with poyntes *rounde aboute.*

"The Scottes," according to Hollinshed, "were deuided into four *schiltrons*, as they termed them, or as we may say, round battailes, in forme of a circle, in the whiche stoode theyr people, that caried long staues or speares which they crossed joyntly together one wythin an other, betwixt which *schiltrons*

or round battails were certain spaces left, the which wer fillied wyth theyr archers and bowmen, and behinde all these were theyr horsmen placed." V. Gl. R. Brunne, p. 647.

SCHILL, *adj.* Shrill, S.

Widequhare with fors so Eolus schoutis *schill*,
In this congelit sesoun scharp and chill.
Doug. Virgil, 201. 35.

This term occurs, although rarely, in O.E.

Than blewe the trumpes fulle loud & full *schille*.
R. Brunne, p. 30.

Sibb. oddly refers to Teut. *schrey*, clamor. It is evidently allied very closely to Alem. *scill-en*, *schell-en*, *skell-en*, sonare. Psalterium *scillit also ein lira*; Psalterium sonat instar lyrae; Notker. Psal. cxli. 1. *Din stimma schell in minen oron*; Thy voice sounds in my ears; Willeram. cap. ii. 14. ap. Wachter. Sw. *skall*, *skal*, sound; Isl. *skiall* sonorous, *skiall hogg*, verber sonorum; Germ. *schall*, *schall-en*, to sound, *schellen*, tingling; Belg. *een schelle stem*, a shrill voice. Hence Germ. *schelle*, a bell; S. *skellet*, q. v. a sort of rattle; Gael. *sgalam*, to tinkle, to give a shrill cry, is evidently allied.

Etymologists have offered no rational conjecture as to the origin of E. *shrill*. It might seem, at first view, from the synon. terms, that its ancient form had been *schill*. But I am convinced that it is radically different. V. Skirl, *v.*

SCHILL, Schil, *adj.* Chill, S.B.

——Full oft in *schil* wynteris tyde,
The gum or glew amyd the woddis wyde,
Is wount to schene yallow on the grane new.
Doug. Virgil, 170. 10.

SCHILLING, *s.* Grain freed from the husk. V. Shilling.

SCHYNBANDES, *pl.* Perhaps, armour for the ancles or legs.

His gloves, his gamesons, glowed as a glede,—
And his schene *schynbandes*, that scharp wer to shrede.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 5.

Teut. *scheen-plaete*, ocrea, tibiale, *schecne-ijser*, ocrea ferrea.

SCHIP-BROKIN, *part. pa.* Shipwrecked.

I ressauit him *schip-brokin* fra the sey ground,
Wilsum and misterfull of al warldis thyng.
Doug. Virgil, 112. 48.

The same idiom appears in Sw. *skeps-brott*, from *bryt-a*, to break, Teut. *schip-broke*, shipwreck; and Lat. *naufragium* from *navis* and *frango*.

SCHIPFAIR, *s.* The act of making a voyage; navigation.

That is an ile in the se;———
Quhar als gret stremys ar rynnand,
And als peralous, and mar
Till our saile thaim in *to schipfair*,
As is the raiss of Bretangye.
Barbour, iii. 686. MS.

Schipfar, ibid. 692.

A.S. *scip-fyrd*, navalis expeditio, from *scip*, and *far-an* to fare, to go, Sw. *skeppsfart*, id.

SCHIPPAR, *s.* A shipmaster.

"Fourtly, ye suld vse the law or commandis of God as the *schippar* of a schip vsis his compas; for his compas mouis nocht nor dryuis nocht the schip on the braid & stormy see to gud hauin, bot the *schippar* haiffand a wynd, takis tent to the derectioun of his compas, quhil he cum to ane gud hauin." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 80, U, ii, b.

SCHIR, Schyr, Syre, Sere, *s.* 1. "*Sir*, *lord*, antiently one of the greatest titles that could be given to any prince;" Gl. Wynt.

This Emperowre *Schyr* Charlys, thau
Emperowre, wes gud Crystyne man.
Wyntown, vi. 3. 37.

——This Kyng than of Ingland
Bad the Lord of Northwmbyrland,
Schyr Sward, to rys wyth all his mycht
In Malcolmys helpe to wyn hys rycht.
Ibid. 18. 353.

Quhen this Charlys the thryd wes dede,
Arnwlphus twelf yhere in hys stede
Lord wes hale of the Empyre,
And governyd it as of it *syre*.
Ibid. vi. 10. 36.

This Nynus had a sone alsua
Sere Dardane Lord de Frygya.
Ibid. ii. 1. 131.

It was so usual, in ancient writing, to confer this title on persons of rank or authority, that R. of Brunne dubbs Noah himself.

Of thare dedes salle be my sawe,
In what tyme & of what lawe,
I salle yow schewe fro gre to gre,
Sen the tyme of *Sir* Noe.
Prol. to Chron. xcvii.

This title was also given to Popes and Bishops.

In this mene tyme the Kyng Henry
Of Ingland wrat rycht reverently
Til the Pape Schyr Adryane.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 219.

The Byschape that tyme of Glasgwe,
Of Glendwnwyn *Schyre* Mathw,
Of the *Requiem* dyd that mes.
Ibid. ix. 12. 98.

This title descended at length to ordinary Priests. V. Pope's Knights. Rudd. derives it from Fr. *sieur* as contracted from *seigneur*, from Lat. *senior*. But the etymon given by the learned Hickes is far more probable, from Goth. *Sihor*, lord. Augustine informs us, that the Gothic Christians, who were captives at Rome, used to say in their own barbarous language, *Arme Sihor*, i. e. Lord, have mercy. This is from *sihor*, or *sigora*, as signifying a victor, one who triumphs; and this from *sige* victory. Wormius observes, that *Sir* or *Siar* was used more anciently than *Her*, which has the same meaning. We have elsewhere seen, that Isl. *saera*, *sira*, is a praenomen expressive of dignity. G. Andr. thinks that it has originated from Heb. שׂר, *sar*, a prince, שׂור *sur*, to have the principality to bear sway; Lex. p. 205.

2. *Schir* is still used in comp. in the sense of *father*, S. V. Gudschyr.

SCHIRE, Schyre, Shire, *adj.* 1. Clear, bright, E. *sheer*.

Thus said Hectour, and schew furth in his handis
The dreidful vailis, wympillis and garlandis

Of Vesta goddes of the erd and fyre,
Quhilk in her tempill eternall birnis *schire*.
Doug. Virgil, 48. 55.

2. Clear, as opposed to what is muddy.

"Clear liquor we call *shire*," S.B. Gl. Shirr. also improperly applied to what is thin in the texture, as "thin cloth," ibid.

3. Pure, mere, S.

This cuntré is ful of Caynes kyn,
And syc *schyre* schrewis.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 33.

"Scots we say, *a skire fool, a shire knave*, i. e. purus putus nebulo;" Rudd. pron. *skeer, sheer*.

——What need ye tak it ill,
That Allan buried ye in rhyme?——
He's naithing but a *shire* daft lick.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 342.

"A *clever* wag," Gl. Ramsay; rather, "a *mere* wag."

A.S. *scire*, Isl. Su.G. *skir*, Alem. *sciri*, Germ. *schier*, purus.

To SCHIRE, *v. a.* To pour off the thinner or lighter part of any liquid, to separate a liquor from the dregs, Loth.

Su.G. *skaer-a*, purgare, *skir-a*, emundare.

* SCHIREFF, *s.* A messenger, an inferior officer for executing a summons.

"I Gawin Ramsay Messenger, ane of the *schireffis* in that part within constitute, past at commandment of thir our Soueranc Ladyis letteris, and in hir gracis name and authoritie, warnit the said Matthew Erle of Lennox at his dwelling-places of Glasgow and Dunbertane *respective*." Buchanan's Detection, F. i. b.

In the Queen's letter, appointing the trial of Bothwell, all the messengers, employed to summon the accuser and witnesses, are called "*schireffis* in that part conjunctlie and seuerallie, speciallie constitute." Ibid. E. 8. a.

This is evidently an improper, as it is an unusual, sense of the word, instead of *maires* or *schireff's seriands*.

SCHLUCHTEN, *s.* A hollow between two hills, Tweedd.

Su.G. *slutt*, declivis. *En slutte backe*, collis declivis; hence, *slutt-a* to slope, *sluttning* slope; *sluttning af backen*, the descent of a hill, Wideg. But it is still more nearly allied to Germ. *schluchte*, a ravin, or kind of defile.

SCHO, *pron.* She, S. pron. *o* as Gr. *ν*.

—Gretand *scho* tauld the King,
That sorrowful wes off that tithing.
Barbour, v. 157. MS.

This, if I mistake not, is universally the reading in MS., where *sche* occurs in the copies.

It occurs in R. Brunne, p. 95.

Notheles the erle of Cornwaile kept his wife
that while,
Charles douhter *scho* lord of Cezile.

MoesG. *so, suh*, Isl. *su*, A.S. *seo*, id. Dr. Johns. mentions MoesG. *si* as synon.; but has not observed that *so* is not only the article prefixed to the feminine gender, but also, as well as *si*, used as the pron. feminine; *So quino*; This woman, Luke vii. 39. *Thatei habaida so*; Which she had; Mar. xiv. 8.

To SCHOG, *v. a.* To jog, to shake, S.

This word occurs in the ludicrous account given of Fingal, according to the fabulous legends concerning giants, which have been blended with his history in later times.

My foir grandsyr, hecht Fyn Mackowll,
That dang the devill, and gart him yowll;
The skyis rainid quhen he wald *skoul*,
He trublit all the air.
He gatt my gud-syr Gog Magog;
He, quhen he dansit, the warld wald *schog*;
Ten thousand ellis yied in his frog,
Of Heland plaidis, and mair.
Interlude Droichis, Bannatyne Poems, p. 174.

I have substituted *skoul* for *yowll*, v. 3. from Evergreen, i. 259.

Teut. *schock-en, schuck-en*, id. Sw. *juck-a* agitari.

To SCHOG, SHOG, *v. n.* To move backward and forwards, S.

To SCHOG ABOUT, *v. n.* To survive; rather implying the idea of a valetudinary state, S.B.

But gin I could *shog about* till a new spring,
I should yet hae a bout of the spinning o't.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 134.

SCHOG, SHOG, *s.* A jog, a push, S.

Thus thou, great king, hast by thy conqu'ring paw
Gi'en earth a *shog*, and made thy will a law.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 474.

To SCHOGGLE, *v. a.* To shake, S. to *joggle*, E.

Teut. *schockel-n* and *schuckel-n* are frequentatives from *schock-en* and *schucken*, of the same signification. *Schucklend pferd*, a horse that shakes the rider much; *schauckel*, a swing, Wachter. *Schockel-en*, and *schongel-en*, motitari, claim the same origin.

To SCHOGGLE, SHOGLE, *v. n.* To dangle.

Grit darring dartit frae his ee,
A braid-sword *shogled* at his thie,
On his left arm a targe.
Vision, Evergreen, i. 214.

SCHOIR, *s.* V. SCHOR, *s.*

SCHONE, *pl.* Shoes, S. *shoon*, Cumb.

Syne eftyrwart a rade of were
He made wyth displayid banere,
Qwhare the knychtis, that he had made,
Owtwartis to wyn thare *schone* than rade
Wyth a rycht sturdy cumpany.
Wyntown, viii. 39. 34.

This phrase of *winning shone* seems very ancient. As connected with *hose*, it is often used in old Ballads, with respect to a page, or boy who acts as a servant. It is still vulgarly said of a servant who is a bad worker, that he is not fit to *win schone* to himself. It seems uncertain whether it originated from the circumstance of stockings and shoes constituting the wages of a boy, as, in many places, a pair of shoes is still one article promised as part of wages; or from the marauding warfare carried on in former times. The language of Wyntown would suggest an idea rather ludicrous, that when *Knights* were in want of shoes, they were sent to make an inroad in order to carry off cattle, for affording them the necessary supply; as David Bruce is said

to employ his knights. The *hides* might at times be as necessary as the beeves themselves. We certainly know, that the Lady of the Manor used in former times, when her larder was nearly empty, to present a covered dish containing a pair of clean spurs, as a signal to the *Laird* and his retainers to set off in quest of a supply. V. Minstrelsy of the Border, i. Introd. cviii. But Wyntown most probably uses the phrase, as borrowed from the wages of a hireling, to denote an act of service, and the reward connected with it in the enjoyment of the booty.

"This emprioure causit riche perle and precious stanis to be set in his *schone* in mair taikin of insolence than ony ornament." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 9.

This also occurs in O.E.

"Whos *shoon* y am not worthi to bere." Matt. iii. Wiclife.

A.S. *sceon*, Teut. *schoen*, id.

SCHONKAN, *part. pr.* Gushing, rushing.

The Scottis on fute that baldly couth abyde,
With suerdis schar throuch habergeons full gude,
Vpon the flouris schot the *schonkan* blude,
Fra horss and men throw harness burnyst beyne.
Wallace, iii. 156. MS.

Teut. *schenck-en*, fundere. Franc. *scenchent*, fundant, Gl. Pez. It is from the same fountain with E. *skink*, being originally applied to the pouring out of drink.

SCHONKIT, *part. pa.* *To schonkit*, shaken.

Wallace the formast in the byrneis bar,
The grounden sper throuch his body schar,
The schafft *to schonkit* off the fruschand tre,
Dewoydyde sone, sen na bettir mycht be.
Wallace, iii. 147. MS.

A.S. *to-sweng-an*, to shake off, to divide; Germ. *schwenk-en*, a frequentative from *sweng-en*, motitare, and synon.; Belg. *schonckel-en*, id.

SCHOR, SCHORE, SCHOIR, *adj.* 1. Steep, abrupt; including the idea of rugged.

—Twasum samyn mycht nocht rid
In sum place off the hillis sid.
The nethyr halff wes peralous;
For a *schor* crag, hey and hidwouss,
Raucht to the se, doun fra the pass.
Barbour, x. 22. MS.

—To the fute sone cummyn ar thai
Off the crag; that wes hey and *schor*.
Ibid. ver. 600. MS.

This is evidently the same with *schore*, Doug. Virgil, 342. 16.

On cais thare stude ane meikle schip that tyde,
Hir wail joned til ane *schore* rolkis syde.

Rudd. views the term as denoting the shore, and the whole phrase as signifying "a rock hard by the shore, or lying flat or low as the shore." But *schore* undoubtedly corresponds to A.S. *scorene; scorene clif*, abrupta rupes, a craggy rock or cliff, Somner; from A.S. *scyr-an*, to separate, Su.G. *skoer-a* to break; *skoer*, brittle, easily broken. The Germ. v. *schor-en*, eminere, is used to denote rocks rising out of the sea. This sense exactly agrees with the phrase used by Virg. *Crepidine saxi.*

——The craig hich, stay and *schoir*,——
Montgomerie, Cherrie and Slae, st. 23.

i. e. high, steep and craggy.

——Duris cautibus, assiduam praerupta mole ruinam
Intentans——Lat. Vers.

Thus it conveys the idea of a rock that is not only precipitous, but so shattered as to threaten the destruction of those who approach it.

2. Rough, rugged; without the idea of steepness conjoined.

Sa tha sam folk he send to the dep furd,
Gert set the ground with scharp spykis off burd;
Bot ix or x he kest a gait befor,
Langis the schauld maid it bath dep and *schor*.
Wallace, x. 44. MS.

To SCHOR, *v. a.* To soar.

Fyrst, do behald yon *schorand* heuchis brow,
Quhare all yone craggy rochis hingis now.
Doug. Virgil, 247. 27.

From Fr. *essor-er*, Ital. *sor-are*, in altum volare, as Rudd. conjectures; or from Germ. *schor*, &c. V. preceding word.

To SCHOR, SCHORE, SCHOIR, *v. n.* To threaten, S. synon. *boist.*

——Awful Enee
Can thaym *mannace*, that nane sa bald suld be;—
Schorand the cieté to distroy and doun cast,
Gif ony help or supplé to hym schew.
Doug. Virgil, 439. 49.

——Priest, sober bee,
And fecht not, nouther boist nor *schoir*.
Spec. Godlie Sangs, p. 20.

"Quhat panis or punitiones ar thai, quhilkis eftir the scripture, God *schoris* to all the brekars and transgressouris of his commandis?" Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 7, a.

"The enemy, after this long storm, *shoring* to fall down on Glasgow, turned to Argyle, and went through it all without opposition." Baillie's Lett. ii. 93.

This word is still used in Loth., Clydes., and in the South. It is said of a day that looks very gloomy, that *it shores rain.*

It is possible that *schorand heuchis* (V. *Schor*, *v.*) may be merely threatening cliffs, the term being used metaph. V. the *s.*

SCHOR, SCHORE, SHOIR, *s.* A threatening, Loth. Tweedd.

The King than stud full sturdyly,
And the fyvesum, in full gret hy
Come, with gret *schor* and manassing.
Barbour, vi. 621. MS.

Be nocht abaysit for thair *schor*,
Bot settis speris yow befor.
Ibid. xi. 562. MS.

Erll he was maid off bot schort tyme befor,
He brukit nocht for all his bustuous *schor*.
Wallace, vii. 1079. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this *boasting*, as used by Barbour; Lord Hailes, *scorn* in the following passage.

Weill, quoth the Wolf, thy languige outragius,
Cumis of kynd; sa your fader befoir
Held me at bait als with bostis and *schoir*.
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 117.

Thi *schore* compt I nocht ane laik.
Gawan and Gol. i. 8.

i. e. I reckon not thy threatening a disgrace to me. In Edit. 1508, instead of *laik*, it is *caik*.

Sibb. derives the *v.* from Sw. *skorr-a*, reprehendere. But it is not used in this sense. It merely signifies, to grate, to make a harsh noise. It may be allied to Su.G. *skur-a*, primarily to scowr, to clean; in a secondary sense, to chide; *skur*, reprehension; *taga en i skur*, to quarrel one; Mod. Sax. *schur-en*, id. *Eenen to degen schuren*, to chide one severely. Dan. *skurren*, discord. In a similar sense it is vulgarly said, S. *I gaif him a skour*, I scolded him severely. Lat. *scurra*, a low jest, might thus be viewed as a cognate.

But I am much inclined to think, that this *v.* has been originally used in relation to objects which, from their external position, *threatened* to fall. Thus a crag, broken off from, or slightly attached to, a ridge of rocks, might be said, in an oblique sense, to *schore* a person sitting or passing under it, because being a *schôr* rock, or *broken off* from the mass, it was likely to tumble down, and thus threatened destruction to passengers. V. SCHOR, *adj.* and SCAR.

Schoir is used by Dunbar, in one place, where it cannot bear this sense.

Quhan that the nycht dois lenthin houris,
With wind, with haill, and havy schouris,
My dulé spreit dois lurk for *schoir*,
My hairt for langour dois foirloir.
Maitland Poems, p. 125.

Mr. Pinkerton seems to view it as here meaning *terror*. Perhaps it may signify grief, vexation, from Germ. *schur*, id. Or it may mean, lurks for protection, from Fr. *essor-er*, to shroud one's self from wet, to shun approaching or threatening storms; Cotgr.

SCHORE, *s.*

Stand at defence, and schrink not for ane *schore:*
Think on the haly marthyris that are went.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 356. 13.

Junius renders this *pugna*, Etym. But Rudd. considers it as simply signifying a *shower* of rain. It appears that this, metaph. used, was a proverbial phrase in former times.

Thocht all beginnings be maist hard,
The end is plesand afterward;
Then *schrink not for a schoure.*
Cherrie and Slae, st. 37.

The sense given by Rudd. is confirmed by the language of the Scottish Translator of this Poem, who wrote so early as 1631, and must have known the use of many words and phrases now unintelligible, or very obscure. He renders it,

——*Tenui* veniente *procella*
Illico non paveas.
Cerasum et Silvestre Pomum, p. 19. 20.

SCHORE CHIFTANE.

—Avenand Schir Ewin fhai ordanit, that thre
To the *schore* chiftane chargit fra the kyng.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 3.

This seems to signify high chieftain; Germ. *schor* altus, eminens.

To SCHORT, *v. n.* To grow short, to decrease, to contract.

Yit quhan the nycht begynnis to *schort*,
It dois my spreit sum pairt confort.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 127.

Su.G. Isl. *skort-a*, deesse, to be deficient; A.S. *ge-scort-en*, Germ. Belg. *schort-en*, id.

Mr. Tooke expl. E. *short*, q. *shored*, *shor'd*, as literally signifying, *cut off*, from A.S. *scir-an*, to shear, to cut, to divide; as "opposed to *long*, which means *extended*, *long* being also a past participle of *leng-ian*, to extend, or to stretch out." Divers. Purley, ii. 172.

Ihre views A.S. *sceort*, brevis, or Lat. *curt-us*, as the origin. That the letter *s* was prefixed appears probable from Su.G. *kort*, which has a more simple form, being used in the same sense.

To SCHORT, *v. a.* 1. To curtail.

She was tyred with his speeches.—
But he some patience extorted,
By promissing that he should *short* it.
Cleland's Poems, p. 32.

Scort is used in O.E. as a *v. a.*, in the sense of *shorten*.

Thorgh Edrike's conseile Knoute did him slo,
& tok quene Emme & wedded hir to wife,
Thorgh Edrike's conseile, scho *scorted* his life.
R. Brunne, p. 49.

2. Applied to the means used for producing an imaginary abbreviation of time, and preventing languor, S.

Wyth dyuers sermond carpand all the day,
Thay *schort* the houris, driuand the tyme away.
Doug. Virgil, 473. 51.
And quhill thay thus towart the cieté pas,
With sindry sermouns *schortis* he the way.
Ibid. 252. 25.
Thus with sic manere talking euery wicht
Gan driuing ouer, and *schortis* the lang nycht.
Ibid. 475. 47.

3. To recreate or amuse one's self; with the pron. prefixed or subjoined, S.

The clerk rejosyis his bukis ouer to seyne,
The luffare to behald his lady gay,
Young folke *thame schortis* with gam, solace and play. *Doug. Virgil*, Prol. 125. 13.
Thay fall to wersling on the goldin sand,
Assayand honest gammis *thame* to *schorte.*
Ibid. 187. 29.
Yit fure I furth, lansing ouirthort the landis
Towart the sey, to *schort me* on the sandis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 226.

This is evidently a metaph. use of the *v.* as signifying to abbreviate. The same transition may be remarked in the formation of Isl. *skemt-a*, tempus delectamentis fallo, *skemtum*, temporis quasi decurtatio; from *skam* short, G. Andr. V. Ihre. Teut. *scherts-en*, Germ. *scherz-en*, Belg. *scherss-en*, jocari, nugari, ludere, have a great resemblance. But the analogy between these, and the terms signifying to shorten, is lost, if the assertion of Wachter be well-founded, that the primary sense of *scherz-en* is ludere, salire, lascivire. He derives it from Gr. σκιρτ-αω, id. Ital. *scherz-are*, to joke, is evidently from the same origin, whatever this may be.

SCHORTE.

There is na scge for na schame that schrynkis *at schorte*
May he cum to hys cast be clokyng but coist,
He rekkys nowthir the richt, nor rekles report.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, a. 25.

At schorte seems here to signify, at a taunt or derision; whether as allied to Teut. *scherts*, jocus, I shall not pretend to determine.

Elsewhere *at schort* signifies quickly.

Hay, hay, go to, than cry thay with ane schout,
And with ane huge brute Troianis *at short*
Thare wallis stuffit, and closit euery port.
Doug. Virgil, 275. 4.

SCHORTSUM, *adj.* 1. Cheerful, merry, S.B.

2. Causing cheerfulness, S.B.

"Any thing that is pleasant and delightful is called Scot. *shortsum*;" Rudd.

3. Applied to a pleasant situation, Buchan.

V. SCHORT, *v. a.*

SCHOT, SCHOTE, SHOT, *s.*

Ane *schot* wyndo unschet ane litel on char,
Persauyt the mornyng bla, wan and har.
—The *schote* I closit, and drew inwart in hy,
Cheuerand for cald, the sessoun was so snell,
Schupe with hait flambis to steme the fresing fell. *Doug. Virgil*, Prol. 202. 24. 33.

This is expl. by Rudd., "the shutter of a window."

"There was on a scaffold opposite the cross,—read by Mr. Archibald Johnston, a protestation, avowed by Cassils, &c.—Some out of *shots* [small round or oval windows] cried rebels, on the readers." Baillie's Lett. i. 68. 69.

The words in brackets have evidently been inserted by the editor. But he seems to have mistaken the sense. Wodrow explains it otherwise.

"Her house was upon the East side of the Saltmarket [Glasgow], towards the foot of it, in a timber fore-land, with windows called *shots*, or shutters of timber, and a few inches of glass above them." Hist. ii. 286.

Chaucer also uses the term.

And forth he goth, jolif and amorous,
Til he came to the carpenteres hous,
A litel after the cockes had ycrow,
And dressed him up by a *shot* window.
Milleres T. ver. 3358.

"A *schot* window," according to Mr. Tooke, "means a projected window, *thrown out* beyond the rest of the front: what we now call a *Bow* window." Divers. Purley, ii. 132. He derives it from A.S. *scit-an*, projicere.

SCHOURE, *s.* A part, a division; applied to music.

Quhen thay had sangin, and said, softly a *schoure*;
And plaid as of paradyss it a poynt war;
In come japand the Ja, as a jugloure.
Houlate, iii. 11.

Teut. *scheur*, *shore*, ruptura; *scheur-en* to divide, A.S. *scyr-an*, id. *scyr-maelum*, divisis partibus. This term seems to have been anciently used in the same sense with O.E. *fitt*. By the way, the latter may have been adopted to denote a division, as being originally put at the end of a song or poem by the author, in the same manner as *explicit*. Thus *Fit* might simply signify, "It is done. This is the end of the work, or part."

SCHOURIS, SCHOWRIS, *s. pl.* Sorrows, afflictions; throes, agonies.

Rest at all eis, but sair or sitefull *schouris*;
Abide in quiet, maist constant weillfair.
Palice of Honour, ii. 30.

Thairfoir, deir dow, sum pitie tak,
And saif mee fra the *schowres*.
Philotus, *S.P.R.* iii. 5.

"Swed. *sorg*, Goth. *saurg*, aerumna, dolor; Teut. *sorghe*, cura," Sibb.

The pangs of childbirth are still called *schours*, S. That this is from the same root with *sorrow*, is probable, not only from the use of the latter term in the same sense E., but because the word rendered *sorrow*, in relation to childbirth, Joh. xvi. 21., is *saurga* in the version of Ulphilas. *Schour*, however, might be traced to Germ. *schaur-en* tremere, *schaur* tremor.

Schoures is used by R. Brunne in a metaph. sense, for contentions, broils.

Ther after ros hard *schoures* in Scotlond of the clergie,
Bisshopes, abbotes, & priours, thei had misborn tham hie,
& alle that fals blode, that often was forsuorn,
That neuer in treuth stode, sen Jhesu Criste was born. *Chron.* p. 333.

In the Fr. original, *dolours* is the term used.

To SCHOW, *v. a.* 1. To drive backward or forward, to *shove*, E.

To schowin is used Doug. Virgil, 134. 32., but whether in the infin. or part. pa. is doubtful.

——And with lang bolmes of tree
Pykit with irn, and scharp roddis, he and he,
Inforsis oft *to schowin* the schip to saif.

2. It is also used as a *v. n.* signifying to glide or fall down.

Thryis *schowing* doun on the erd sche fell.
Ibid. 44. 32.

A.S. *scuf-an*, Belg. *schuyff-en*, Su.G. *skuff-a*, Isl. *skiuf-a*, trudere.

To SCHOWD, SHOWD, *v. n.* "To waddle in going;" Gl. Shirr. *howd*, S.B.

—*Showding* frae side to side, and lewdring on.
Ross's Helenore, p. 59. V. LEWDER.

Teut. *schudd-en*, to shake; quatere, agitare.

SCHREW, SCHROW, *s.* A worthless person, an infamous fellow.

This cuntré is ful of Caynes kyn,
And syc schyre *schrewis*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 33.

"Conarus—gane braid landis to *maist vile and diffamit creaturis*, becaus thay louit his corruppit maneris & vice; and be counsall of thir wickit *schrewis* he gouernit his realme." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 6.

Thai wicked *schrowis*
Has laid the plowis; That nane, or few, is
That ar left ocht.
Maitland Poems, p. 332.

By O.E. writers, as well as by our own, this word was used in a worse sense than in our times. As it now denotes a clamorous woman, a vixen, it has been deduced from *be-schrey-en*, to make a noise. But this derivation supposes that to be the primary, which we know is only a secondary, sense. We must there-

fore seek an origin that suggests the worst idea which has been affixed to the word. Seren. derives *shrew* from Isl. *shraveifa* [*skraveifa*,] mulier cyclopica, from *skra* horrendum quid, and *veif* mulier. Skinner derives it from Germ. *be-schrey-en*, incantare, fascinare, ut *beshrew you*, malum te fascinum corripiat; may you be subjected to the evil effects of witchcraft. Mr. Tooke views it as originating from A.S. *syrw-an*, *syrew-an*, to vex, to molest, to cause mischief to. But the *v.* used in this sense, as far as I can observe, always assumes a different form. It is *sorg-ian*, *sorhg-ian*. That written *syrw-an*, *syrew-ian*, invariably signifies moliri; insidiari, machinari, conterere; *be-syrw-an*, "to lay in wait, to deceive, to beguile;" Somner. *Syrwa*, insidiae. Thus, *schrew* might originally denote a deceitful person, who still endeavours to deceive others. *Schrewit* may with propriety be viewed as the part. past, *syrwde*, insidiatus, or imperf. insidiabatur. The term *shrewd*, in its modern acceptation, seems to allude to this original signification.

Tyrwhitt renders it, as used by Chaucer, "an ill-tempered *curst* man or woman." But Chaucer employs the term in a worse sense than what is merely applicable to the temper.

"The juge that dredeth to do right, maketh men *shrewes*;" i. e. wicked men.

Applying the words of the apostle Paul, concerning magistrates as bearing the sword, he says;

"They beren it to punish the *shrewes* and misdoers, and for to defende the goode men." Tale of Melibeus, p. 285. Ed. Tyrwhitt.

To SCHREW, Schro, *v. a.* To curse, to wish a curse to, E. *beshrew*.

I *schro* the lyar, full leis me yow.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 158. V. Schrew, *s.*

Schrewit, *part. adj.* 1. Wicked, accursed.

All said Laocon justlie (sic was his hap)
Has dere bocht his wikkit and *schrewit* dede,
For he the haly hors or stalwart stede
With violent straik presumyt for to dare.
Doug. Virgil, 46. 26.

2. Unhappy, ill-boding; as E. *shrewd*.

The fereful spaymen therof prognosticate
Schrewit chancis to betide, and bad estate.
Ibid. 145. 15.

3. Poisonous, venomous.

Pirrus with wappynnis feirslie did assaile;
Lik to ane eddir, with *schrewit* herbis fed,
Cummyn furth to lycht. *Ibid.* 54. 43.
Mala gramina pastus, Virg.

To SCHRYFF, Schrywe, *v. a.* To hear a confession, E. *shrive*; also, to make confession; pret. *schraiff*, part. pa. *schrevin*.

—Mony thaim *schraiff* full devotly,
That thoucht to dey in that mellé.
Barbour, xi. 377. MS.

Mahoun gart cry ane dance,
Of shrewis that wer never *schrevin*,
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 27.

A.S. *scrift*, Su.G. *skrift-a*, id. The origin is Lat. *scrib-ere*; because the priests were anciently wont to give to those whom they confessed, a *written* prescription as to the proper course of penance. V. *Skrifte*, Ihre.

SCHROUD, *s.* Dress, apparel.

Schaip thé evin to the schalk in thi *schroud* schene. *Gawan and Gol.* ii. 23.

In Edit. 1508, *shrond*; but undoubtedly an error of the press.

My *schroud* and my schene were schyre to be schawin. *Houlate*, iii. 22.

A.S. *scrud*, garments, apparel; Dan. *skraut*, Su.G. *skrud*, from A.S. *scryd-an*, Isl. *skryd-a*, amicire, vestire. Verelius gives, as the origin, Isl. *skraut*, pomp, elegance; as *skrud* always denotes elegant dress, or that used on occasions of ceremony. Hence E. *shroud*, our last dress, a winding sheet. V. Schurde.

To SCHUDDER, *v. a.* To oppose, to withstand.

And ferder eik amyd his feris he
Twyis ruschit in, and *schudderit* the mellé.
Doug. Virgil, 307. 9.

E. to *shoulder*. Teut. *schouder*, humerus.

SCHUGHT, Shught, *part. adj.* Sunk, covered, S.B.

Ajax bang'd up, whase targe was *shught*
In seven fald o' hide.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

Su.G. *skygg-a*, obumbrare; *skyggd*, tegmen? Perhaps merely from *Seuch*, q. v.

SCHULE, Shuil, Shool, *s.* A shovel, S.

—Ane *schule*, ane scheit, and ane lang flail.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 159.

"Within this ile [Ronay] there is ane chapell, callit St. Ronay's chapell, as the ancients of the country alledges, they leave an spaid and ane *shuil*, quhen any man dies, and upon the morrow findes the place of the grave markit with an spaid, as they alledge." Monroe's Iles, p. 47.

"He comes aftner with the rake than the *shool*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 30, applied to a greedy person.

Belg. *school*, id.

SCHUPE, *pret. v.* V. Schape.

SCHURDE, *part. pa.* Dressed, attired.

Thus Schir Gawayn, the gay, Gaynour he ledes,—
Schurde in a short cloke, that the rayne shedes.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 2.

A.S. *scrydde*, *scrud*, indutus; Isl. *skrud*, ornatus. V. Schroud.

SCHURLING, Shorling, *s.* "The skin of a sheep that has been lately *shorn* or clipped," Gl. Sibb.

A.S. *secor-ian*, tondere.

This, however, is a term used in E. V. Cowel, vo. *Shorling*.

To SCHUTE, *v. a.* To push. Su.G. *skiut-a*, Teut. *schutten*, propellere.

This *v.*, as conjoined with the prep. *by*, or *about*, signifies;

1. To put off, to delay, S.

And gin ye wad but *shoot* it *by* a while,
I ken a thing that wad your fears beguile.
Ross's Helenore, p. 20.

Su.G. *skiut-a* is used in the same sense, only with a different prep. *Skiuta upp*, differre.

2. To pass any particular time that is attended with difficulty. One who has many bills to pay at a certain period, says; *I wish I could get* such a time *shot by*, S. *To shute about*, id.

3. *To schute about*, a vulgar phrase used to denote that one is in ordinary health; nearly corresponding to Fr. *se passer*, to make shift, S.

4. In a passive sense, one is said to be *no ill to shoot by*, or easily *shot about*, when he can satisfy himself with a slight or homely meal, when he is not hard to be pleased as to victuals, S.

SCHWNE, Wynt. viii. 40. 68.

This Raynald menyd wes gretly,
For he wes wycht man and worthy.
And fra men saw this infortown,
Syndry can in thare hartis *schwne*,
And call it iwil forbysnyng,
That in the fyrst of thare steryng
That worthy man suld be slayne swa,
And swa gret rowtis past tham fra.

"Oppressed with care or grief—*sonyied*, cared. Fr. *soign-er*. Or it may be *shun*, decline the battle. R. Brunne has *schonne*." Gl. Wynt.

It seems to be from the same root with E. *shun*, although different in meaning. A.S. *scun-ian* signifies not only to avoid, but to fear; timere, revereri, Lye. Thus it is equivalent to S. *tak fricht*.

SCLADYNE, *s.* A chalcedony.

—Schurde in a short cloke, that the rayne shedes,
Set over with saffres, sothely to say,
With saffres, and *scladynes*, set by the sides.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 2.

i. e. sapphires and chalcedonies. Fr. *calcidoine*.

SCLAFFERT, *s.* A stroke, properly, on the side of the head, with the palm of the hand, S. Ital. *sciaffo*, L.B. *eclaffa*, alapa; *esclaffa*, to beat; Du Cange; perhaps from Germ. *schlaf*, pl. *schlaefen*, the temples.

SCLAFFERT, *s.* A disease in the glands under the ear, the mumps, Loth.; called *the buffets*, Ang.

SCLAITE, SKLAIT, *s.* Slate, for covering houses, S.

"Gif the samin be founde aulde, decayed, and ruinous, in ruife, *sclaites*, dures, windowes, fluring, loftis, &c.,—to decerne that the conjunct fear or life-renter sall repaire the saidis landes, and tenements, in the partes theirof decayed." Acts Ja. VI. 1594. c. 226.

L.B. *sclata*, assula; which Du Cange views as probably formed from Fr. *esclat*, a splinter of wood; also a shingle. E. *slate* has been derived from MoesG. *slaihts* planus, Su.G. *slact* laevigatus; as having a plain surface. V. Seren.

To SCLANDER, SKLANDER, *v. a.* To slander, S.B.

"Whosoever *sclanders* us, as that we affirme or beleve sacraments to be naked and bair signes, do injurie unto us, and speaks against the manifest trueth." Scots Confession, Collect. of Confess. ii. 83. 84.

SCLANDER, SKLANDYR, *s.* Slander, S.B.

So lang woned thai this londe in,
Or thai herde out of Saynt Austin,
Amang the Bretons with mykelle wo,
In *sclaundire*, in threte, & in thro.
R. Brunne, Prol. xcviii.

"He is blessed that schal not be *sclaundred* in me." Wiclif. Matt. xi.

On knees scho fell, and cryit, For Marye scheyne,
Let *sklandyr* be and flemyt out of your thocht.
Wallace, ii. 337. MS.

Fr. *esclaundre*; Su.G. *klander*, from *kland*, infamy.

SCLANDERAR, *s.* 1. A slanderer, S.

2. One who gives offence, or brings reproach on others, by his conduct.

"Ar thay nott oppin *sclanderaris* of the congregatioun (for the maist part) quhilkis sulde be myrrouris of gude lyfe?" Kennedy of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractive, p. 79.

To SCLATCH, *v. a.* To huddle up any piece of work, to do it clumsily and insufficiently; often applied to a house that is ill built, S. V. CLATCH, *v.* 2.

To SCLATCH, *v. n.* To walk heavily and awkwardly, S.

SCLATCH, *s.* A big lubberly fellow, S.

SCLATCH, *s.* A stroke with the palm of the hand, Ang. V. CLASH, *v.*

SCLATER, *s.*

Millepes Asellus, nostratibus, *the Sclater*. Sibb. Scot. p. 33.

SCLAVE, *s.* A slave.

—— Eik my fader of his assent
Tuelf chosin matrouns sal you gif al fre,
To be your *sclauis* in captiuité.
Doug. Virgil, 285. 14.

Fr. *esclave*, Hisp. *esclavo*, L.B. *sclav-us*. Vossius derives it from Germ. *slaef*, and this "from the *Slavi* or *Sclavonians*, a great number of whom the Germans having taken captives, made slaves of them;" Rudd. Serenius deduces Su.G. *slaf*, id. from *slaep-a* trahere, durius laborare. V. SKLAIF.

SCLENDER, *adj.* Slender, S.B.

"Yit ar we not sa *sclender* of jugement, that inconsidderatly we wald promeis that, quhilk efter we micht repent." Knox's Hist. p. 176.

To SCLENT, *v. n.* 1. To slope, to decline, S. *slant*, E.

2. To move obliquely.

—— Ferefull wox alsua
Of drawin swerdis *sclentyng* to and fra
The bricht mettell, and vthir armour sere.
Doug. Virgil, 226. 6.

3. To hit or strike obliquely, S.

Thus sayd he, and fra his hand the ilk tyde
The casting dart fast birrand lattis glyde,
That fleand *sclentis* on Eneas scheild.
Doug. Virgil, 347. 40.

"Bot the stoutnes of the Marques le Beuf (*d'Albuf*, they call him) is most to be comendit; for in his chalmer, within the Abbey, he started to ane halbart, and ten men wer scarce able to hald him. Bot as hap was, the inner-yet of the Abbay keipit him that nycht; and the danger was between the croce and the Salt Trone; and so he was a large

quarter of a myle from the schott and *sklenting* of boltes." Knox's Hist. p. 305.

4. Used metaph., to denote immoral conduct.

Quhat kimmer casts the formest stane, lets se,
At thae poor queans, ye wrangfully suspeck,
For *sklenting* bouts.———

Semple, Evergreen, i. 76.

Sw. *slant*, id. *slint-a* lapsare, Seren.; most probably from *slind*, latus, q. what hits the side of any object.

SCLENT, SKLENT, *s.* 1. Obliquity, S.

2. Acclivity, ascent, S.

With easy *sklent*, on ev'ry hand the braes,
To right well up, wi' scatter'd busses raise.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

A SKLENT, *adv.* Obliquely, aslant.

Thy tyrd companions, *a sklent*,
Are monstrous like the mule that made them.

Polw. and Montgom. Watson's Coll. iii. 7.

SCLENTINE WAYS, *adv.* Obliquely, zigzag, S.B.

—— *Sclentine ways* his course he often steer'd.

Morison's Poems, p. 136.

SCLYS, *s.* A slice, a splinter, S.B.

And a *sclys* of the schaft, that brak,
In-til his hand a wounde can mak.

Wyntown, viii. 35. 43.

Germ. *schleiss-en*, rumpere.

SCLITHERS, *s. pl.* Broken slates or stones, S.A.

But fir'd wi' hope, he onward dashes,
Thro' heather, *sclithers*, bogs, an' rashes.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 103.

To SCOB, *v. n.* To take long stitches in sewing, to sew in a clumsy manner, S.

SCOB, *s.* 1. A splint, a thin piece of wood used for securing a bone newly set, after it has been broken, S.

2. The ribs of a basket are also called *scobs*, Ang.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *schobbe*, squama; because splints resemble *scales* in thinness.

To SCOB *a skepp*, to fix cross rods in a hive, that the bees may build their combs on them, S.

SCOB-SEIBOW, *s.* 1. Those onions are thus denominated, which, having been sown late, are allowed to remain in the ground during winter, and are used in spring, S.

2. This name is also given to the young shoots from onions, of the second year's growth, S. Allium cepa, Linn.

I know not the reason of the name. They are also called *cob-seibows*. V. SEIBOW.

SCOLL. *To drink one's scoll.* V. SKUL.

SCOLDER, *s.* A name given to the Oyster-catcher, Orkn.

"The Sea Pie (hoematopus ostralegus, Linn. Syst.)—in some places here gets the name of the *Scolder*." Barry's Orkney, p. 306.

Perhaps from the loud and shrill noise it makes when any one approaches its young. V. Pennant's Zool. p. 483.

SCOMER, SKOMER.

Bettir thou gains to leid a dog to *skomer*,
Pynd pyck-purse pelour, than with thy master pingle. *Dunbar, Evergreen*, ii. 53.

This seems to mean, "to cater for thee," or, "smell where there is provision." Belg. *schuymer*, a smell-feast, *gaan schuymen*, to spunge, to be a smell-feast, to live upon the catch; and this from *schuym*, the scum of the pot.

To SCOMFIS, SCONFICE, *v. a.* 1. To suffocate, to stifle. It denotes the overpowering or suffocating effect of great heat, of smoke, or of stench, S.

——— Her stinking breath
Was just enough to *sconfice* one to death.

Ross's Helenore, p. 36.

2. Used as *v. n.* To be stifled, S.

Now very sair the sun began to beat,
And she is like to *sconfice* with the heat.

Ibid. p. 27.

"*Scumfish'd*, smothered, suffocated; North." Gl. Grose.

It may perhaps be radically allied to Isl. *kafn-a*, Su.G. *kufw-a*, *qwafw-a*, to suffocate, Isl. *kof*, suffocation; *s* being prefixed, which is very common in the Goth. languages, and *m* inserted.

But, perhaps, it is merely an oblique sense of the ancient word signifying to *discomfit*, (V. *Scumfit*). Ital. *sconfigg-ere*, id.

SCON, *s.* A cake. V. SKON.

To SCONCE, *v. a.* To extort; or, to excite another, by undue means, to spend; Ang.

To SCONE, *v. a.* To beat with the open hand, to correct, S. *skelp*, *skult*, synon.

"*To scone*, to beat a child's buttocks with the palms of the hand;" Rudd.; vo. *Skonnys*.

Isl. *skeyn-a*, *skoyn-a*, Su.G. *sken-a*, leviter vulnerare. Some derive this from *skan* cutis; others, from *ska*, accidere; Gl. Kristn. and Landnamabok. Ihre refers to A.S. *scaen-an* frangere. He also observes, that Su.G. *skena* denotes a wound caused by striking, as distinguished from *saar*, which signifies one produced by a sharp weapon.

SCOPIN, *s.*

Thai twa, out of ane *scopin* stowp,
Thai drank thre quartis soup and soup.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 114.

This phrase might, at first view, seem to signify, as Mr. Pinkerton conjectures, a *chopin stoop*, or vessel containing two English pints. But it is probable that the term means *drinking*, from the *v. Scoup*, q. v.

SCOREY, *s.* The Brown and White Gull, Orkn.

"The Brown and White Gull (Larus naevius, Linn. Syst.) which the people here call the *Scorey*, is much more rarely met with than most others." Barry's Orkney, p. 303.

Others view this as the Herring-gull, Larus fuscus, Linn.

The *Skua Gull* is called *Skua Hoirei*, Clus. Exot. p. 368. ap. Penn. V. SCAURIE.

To SCORN, *v. a.* To rally or jeer a young woman about her lover; to rally her, by pretending that such a one is in suit of her. Hence, *scorning*, this sort of rallying, S.

At bughts in the morning nae blyth lads are *scorning*,
The lasses are lonely, dowie, and wae.

Flowers of the Forest, Ritson's S. Songs, i. 3.

This seems merely an oblique sense of the E. *v.*, from Teut. *schern-en*, ludere, illudere; which Lye derives from A.S. *scearn* fimus. But, according to Cotgr., Fr. *escorn-er* signifies, to deprive of horns; hence, to disgrace.

To SCORP, Scrop, Skarp, Skrap, Skrip, Scrip, *v. n.* To mock, to deride, to gibe.

Scho skornit Jok, and *skrippit* at him;
And murgeonit him with mokkis.
Chr. Kirk, st. 4. *Chron. S. P.* ii. 360.

Scrippit, Edit. Maitland Poems, p. 444.

Skrapit, Edit. Callander, p. 112.

The ja him *skrippit* with a skryke,
And skornit him as it was lyk.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 22.

"Thair was presentit to the Quein Regent, by Robert Ormistoun, a calfe having two heidis, whairat sche *scorppit*, and said, 'It was bot a comoun thing." Knox's Hist. p. 93. In Lond. Edit. 1644, it is ludicrously converted into *skipped*.

"The Cardinall *skrippit*, and said, It is bot the Ysland flote; they ar come to mak us a schow, and to put us in feir." Ibid. p. 41.

Scrape is still used in Fife, and perhaps elsewhere, as a *v.* denoting the expression of scorn or disdain.

I know not if the term be allied to Isl. *skrijpe*, obscaenum quid ac tetrum; or Su.G. *skrapp-a*, jactare se, which is derived from *skraf-a* nugari, *skraf* nugae, Isl. *ord-skraepi*, a perverse and prattling woman. Kilian, however, mentions *schrobb-en* as synon. with *schobb-en*, convitiari, cavillari, a secondary sense of the *v.*, as signifying to scrape or scrubb. V. Scribat.

SCOTCH-GALE, *s.* A species of myrtle, S. Myrica gale, Linn.

"Near to the King's Well, in the same barony, is to be found what is called the *Scotch-gale*, a species of the myrtle." P. Fenwick, Ayrs. Statist. Acc. xiv. 60.

"Myrica gale. *Gale*, *Goule*, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle. Anglis. *Gaul.* Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 613.

This is said to be "a valuable vermifuge." Statist. Acc. xvi. 110.

A.S. *gagel*, "pseudo-myrtus, eleagnus: quod Belgis hodieque *gaghel*. *Gawle*, sweet willow, or Dutch mirtle-tree;" Somner.

SCOTTE-WATRE, Scottis-wattre, a name given by the Saxons to the Frith of Forth.

"Illa aqua optima—Scottice vocata est *Forth*, Britannice *Werid*, Romane (lingua vulgari) vero *Scotte-wattre*, i. e. aqua Scottorum, quae regna Scottorum et Anglorum dividit, et currit juxta oppidum de Strivelin." De Situ Albaniae, ap. Johnst. Antiq. Celto-Norman. p. 136.

"Goodall—[Introd. ad Fordun.] has shewn that Usher, Carte, Innes, and others, have fallen into gross errors, by mistaking *Scottiswath* for *Scottiswatre*. The former, as Fordun undesignedly tells us in two places, is Solway frith; the later is perfectly known to be the frith of Forth. Indeed *wathe*, or *wade*, implies a ford; while *watre* means a small sea, or limb of the sea." Pinkerton's Enquiry, ii. 207.

SCOTTIS SE, the Scottish sea, or Frith of Forth.

Towart Anguss syne gan he far,
And thoucht sone to mak all fre
That wes on the north half the *Scottis Se*.
Barbour, ix. 309. MS.

Than all thame gaddryd he,
That on sowth halfe the *Scottis Se*
He mycht purches of armyd men.
Wyntown, viii. 31. 6.

"The haill thre Estatis hes ordanit, that the Justicis on the south syde of the *Scottis see* set thair Justice airis, and hald thame twyis in the yeir, and alswa on the north syde of the *Scottis see*, as auld vse and custume is." Acts Ja. II. 1440. c. 5. Ed. 1566.

This phrase, I suppose, must have been used by A.S. writers. For what is rendered in the A.S. translation of Orosius, *Scottisc sae*, is expl. by Lye, Scotticum mare sive fretum. Lye, most probably finding the Frith of Forth thus designed by A.S. writers, understood this as meant; or perhaps Alfred, the A.S. translator, had the same idea, from the use of the expression in his time. It does not appear, however, that this was the meaning of Orosius; for, in the original, he calls it, Mare Scythicum, probably referring to what is now called the German Ocean, and describes it as, a septentrione, so that it would seem that it is the same sea which he mentions frequently after, under the name of Oceanus septentrionalis.

The Frith of Forth is called *the Scottish Sea*, Acts Malc. II. c. 8. The country "on the north side of the Scottes sea," is distinguished from that "beyond the Scottes sea, as in Lowthian, and these partes betwix the water of Forth and Tine." As Mr. Pinkerton observes, that part of Scotland south of Clyde and Forth was not accounted to be in Scotland proper, till a late period, but only belonging to it.

The reason of Forth having been called the Scottish sea, seems to be, that the Angli of Northumberland held all the south east part of Scotland, from the Forth to the Tweed, for about a century before the year 685. From this date it belonged to the Picts; and even after the union of the Scottish and Pictish kingdoms, the old distinction remained. V. Pinkerton's Enquiry, ii. 205. &c.

Boece gives a later origin to this designation; for, according to him, it had its rise from the conquest of the southern parts of Scotland, by the Saxons, about the year 859, after the death of Kenneth Mac-Alpine. He gives the following as one of the articles of the humiliating peace granted to the Scots. "The watter of Forth sall be marche betwix Scottis & Inglis men in the eist partis, & it sall be namyt ay fra thyne furth, the *Scottis see*." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 13.

This designation is used by John Hardyng,

On the morowe, Sir Robert Erle Umfreuile
Of Angeou then the regent was by north
The *Scottis sea;* and Aymer Walence the while
Erle of Pembroke, by south the water of Forth
Wardeyn was of Scotland forsoth,
That day faught with Kyng Robert Bruys,
Besyde Jhonstoune, where he fled without rescowes. *Chron.* Fol. 168. b.

Angeou is here, by mistake of the transcriber or printer, put for *Angos*, of which Umfreuile is called erle, Fol. 167, a. This is the same Umfreuile to whom Hardyng ascribes the defeat and capture of William Wallace. V. Gossep.

SCOTTISWATH. V. Scotte-wattre.

To SCOUG, *v. n.* To flee for shelter. V. Skug, *v.* 2.

To SCOUNGE, *v. n.* To go about from place to place like a dog; generally applied to one who caters for a meal, who throws himself in the way of an invitation, S.

SCOUNRYT, Barbour, xvii. 651. V. Scunner.

To SCOUP, or Skoup aff, *v. a.* To quaff, to drink off, S.B.

O.Teut. *schoep-en*, Germ. *schopf-en*, to drink. Wachter thinks that the origin may be Franc. *schaff*, a hollow vessel; or perhaps Heb. *scaabh*, hausit. Su.G. *scopa*, a vessel for drawing water, a bucket, or scoop, and Belg. *schoep*, id. are evidently allied. V. Scopin.

Scoup; *s.* A draught of any liquor, S.B. *wacht*, synon.

SCOUP, Scowp, *s.* 1. Abundance of room, a wide range, S.

2. Liberty of conduct, S.

For mony a menyie o' destructive ills
The country now maun brook frae mortmain bills,
That void our test'ments, and can freely gie
Sic will and *scoup* to the ordain'd trustee.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 86.

Sibb. views this as the same with E. *scope*. But perhaps it is rather from the same fountain with the *v. scoup*, q. room to *run* about.

Scoup, however, is used by Doug. in a sense not easily intelligible.

Decrepitus (his baner schane nocht cleir)
Was at the hand, with mony chiftanis sture.—
Bot smirk or smyle, bot rather for to smure,
Bot *scoup*, or skist, his craft is all to scayth.
King Hart, ii. 54.

The uncertainty of the meaning of *skist* leaves the other term in a similar state. O.Fland. *schoppe* signifies sport. This would correspond with *smirk* or *smyle*, and form a contrast with *scayth*. But there is reason to suspect that *skist* has been originally *skift*, a word still commonly used, S.B. Thus the phrase might signify, that without any particular *scope* or aim, and also without facility of operation, his whole craft lies in doing harm.

To SCOUP, Scowp, *v. n.* To run with violence, to spring, to skip; "to leap or move hastily from one place to another;" Shirr. Gl. S.B.

The lyon, and the leopard,
From louping, and *scouping*, war skard,
And faine for to fall doun.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 17.

Thair wes na bus could hald thame bak,
So trimly thay could *scoup*;
Nor yet no tike culd thame oretak,
So lichtly thay did loup.
Ibid. p. 20. V. Dander, *v.*

Teut. *schop-en*, incedere cum impetu, Isl. *skop-a* discurrere. Perhaps MoesG. *skev-jan* ire, is radically connected. Here undoubtedly we have the origin of E. *skip*, and not in Ital. *squitt-ire*, as Johnson strangely imagines.

Scoup-hole, *s.* A subterfuge.

Neither's this *scoup-hole* with [worth] a flee,
Or sixteenth part of a Kildee.
Cleland's Poems, p. 86.

Apparently from Scoup, to run; q. a *hole* for *running* out by. I know not the meaning of *kildee*. As this work is very incorrectly printed, it may be an error of the press.

SCOUPPAR, Skouper, *s.* 1. A dancer, q. a skipper.

"Vertew—in that court was hated, and filthines not onlie menteined, bot also rewarded; witnes the Lordschip of Abircorne, the barony of Achermourtie, [q. Auchtermoutie?] and dyvers uthers perteyning to the patrimony of the Croun, gevin in inheritance to *Scoupperis*, Daunsers, and Dalliars with Dames." Knox's Hist. p. 345. *Skippers*, Lond. Edit. p. 374.

2. A light unsettled person. This, at least, seems the signification in the following passage.

Land-louper, light *skouper*, ragged rouper, like a raven.
Polw. and Montgom. Watson's Coll. iii. 30.

SCOUR, *s.* A name given to the diarrhoea in cattle, S. V. Lask.

To SCOUR OUT, *v. a.* To drink off, S.

An' ilka blade had fill'd his wame,
Wi' monie *scour'd-out* glasses.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 158.

This is perhaps merely a metaph. use of the E. *v.* Isl. *skyr*, however, signifies, sorbillum.

To SCOURGE *the ground*, or *land*, to exhaust the strength of the soil, S.

"The principal crops consist of oats, barley, and rye. The last has, of late years, been in no high estimation, from the effect it has in *scourging the ground*." P. Cromdale, Moray, Statist. Acc. viii. 255.

To SCOUT, *v. a.* To pour forth any liquid substance forcibly, S.

An' gut an' ga' he *scoutit*.——
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 155.

It is also used in a n. sense; to fly off quickly, most commonly applied to liquids.

But as he down upon her louted,
Wi' arm raxt out, awa' she *scouted*.
Ibid. ii. 103.

Su.G. *skiut-a* jaculare.

SCOUTH, Scowth, *s.* 1. Room, liberty to range, S. *scoup*, synon.

"The Doctor, contrair to the opinion of Bede—will have the wall to be built by Severus in stone, and that the last reparation in stone by the Romans, was upon Severus his wall in Northumberland, that the Scots and Picts might have the greater *scouth*, and so not molest the Brittons, when the Romans had deserted them." Sir James Dalrymple's Collections, p. 19.

2. Freedom to converse without interruption, opportunity for unrestrained communication, S.

For when love dwells betweesh twa lovers leel,
Nor good nor ill from ither they conceal:
Whate'er betides them, it relieves their heart,
When they get *scouth* their dolor to impart.
Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

3. "Room;" Gl.

An' as we're cousins, there's nae *scouth*
To be in ony swidders;
I only seek fat is my due,
I mean fat was my brither's.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

4. Abundance; as *scouth of siluer*, abundance of money, *scouth of meat*, &c.

As Su.G. *skott* not only signifies cess, public money, but sometimes food; it may have been transferred to denote abundance.

SCOUTHER, *s.* A flying shower, Loth. synon. *skrow*, S.B.

SCOUTI-AULIN, *s.* The Arctic Gull, Orkn.

"Arctic Gull, Larus parasiticus. This bird is sometimes simply called the *Allan;* sometimes the *Dirten-allan;* and it is also named the *Badoch.*—They pursue and harass all the small gulls till these disgorge or vomit; they then dexterously catch what is dropped, ere it reach the water. The common names are derived from the vulgar opinion that the small gulls are *muting*, when they are only disgorging fish newly caught." Neill's Tour, p. 201. V. SKAITBIRD.

To SCOWDER, SKOLDIR, *v. a.* To scorch, to burn slightly, S. pron. *scowther*. *A scowthert bannock*, a scorched cake.

Fy, *skowdert* skin, thou art but skyre and skrumple.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54.

Thy *skoldirt* skin, hewd lyke a saffron bag,
Gars men dispyt thair flesch, thou spreit of Gy.
Ibid. p. 56. V. EWDER, *s.* 2.

Sibb., with considerable appearance of probability, derives it from Teut. *schoude*, a chimney, *schouden*, to warm. But the Teut. *v* properly signifies, to warm liquids. It is given by Kilian, as a cognate of Fr. *eschaud-er*, Ital. *scald-are*, whence E. *scald*, S. *scaud*. All these terms are also restricted to liquids in a heated state, in which sense *scowder* is never used. Its origin undoubtedly is Isl. *swid-a*, Dan. *swid-er*, Su.G. *swed-a*, *swed-ia*, id. adurere, leni igne perstringere. Ital. *scott-are*, to burn, to scald, is most probably from the same source. Ihre views *swi* as denoting heat in the ancient Goth.; whence, he says, Isl. *swi*, aeris mitigatio, *swiar til*, aura incalescit. A. Bor. *scowder'd*, overheated with working, (Gl. Grose), has evidently a common origin.

The custom of singing the head and feet of an animal for food has prevailed with the Goths, as well as in S. G. Andr. gives this account of the use of the term *swid*. "Adusta vel ambusta frusta, veluti culinarii rustici solent caput et pedes pecorum depilare adustione signis, caput pedesque *swid* vocare solent." Lex. p. 231. i. e. *scowdert*, S. It seems questionable, if this custom was known in England, as the sage monarch James VI., after his accession, found, to his great mortification, that none of his cooks could grace his table with *a black sheep's head*, till one of his majesty's countrymen taught them the method of *singing* it.

SCOWDER, *s.* A hasty toasting, so as slightly to burn what is thus prepared, S.

Isl. *swide*, adustio; *swida*, ambustio, inflammatio.

SCOWMAR, *s.* *A scowmar of the se*, a pirate, a corsair.

Thai had bene in gret perell ther;
Ne war [a] *scowmar* of the se,
Thomas of Downe hattyn wes he,
Hard that the ost sa straytly than
Wes stad; and salyt wp the Ban,
Quhill he come wele ner quhar thai lay.
Barbour, xiv. 375. MS.

Belg. *zee-schuymer*, a sea-rover; Fr. *escumeur de mer*, id. from *escumer*, to skim, whence the phrase, *escumer des mers*, to scour or infest the seas.

In the laws of the Lombards, and writings of the middle age, robbers are often denominated *Scamari, scamares, Scamatores;* whence Fr. *escamott-er*, to steal. Ipse quantocius Istri fluenta praetermeans latrones properanter insequitur, quos vulgus *Scamares* appellabat. Eugippius, in Vita S. Severini cap. 10. Et plerisque ab actoribus, *Scamarisque* et latronibus undique collectis, &c. Jornandes de Reb. Getic. c. 58. V. Du Cange. These terms Ihre views as from the same origin with Su.G. *skam*, diabolus, cacodaemon, Isl. *skiaeman*, malefactor. I suspect, however, that *scowmar*, although nearly allied in sense, has no etymological affinity.

SCOWRY, *adj.* Showery; denoting weather in which intermitting showers are accompanied by blasts of wind, S. *A scowry day*, one of this description.

May Scotia's simmers ay look gay and green,
Her yellow har'st frae *scowry* blasts decreed!
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 59.

MoesG. *skura windis*, a great storm of wind; Mar. iv. 37. Hence A.S. *scur*, imber.

SCOWRY, SCOURIE, *adj.* 1. Shabby in external appearance; thread-bare, as applied to clothes; *a scoury hat*, S.

The Tod was nowthir lein nor *scowry*,
He was a lusty reid-haird Lowry,
Ane lang tail'd beist and grit withall.
Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 201.

2. Mean in conduct; used especially in the sense of niggardly, S.O.

3. "Having an appearance as if dried or parched; also wasted;" Gl. Sibb. In this sense it is sometimes applied to ground.

Sibb. derives it from *scowder*. But it is undoubtedly nothing but a corruption of E. *scurvy*, which is commonly used in sense 2.

SCOWRIE, *s.* A scurvy fellow, S.O.

Young Willie Pitt, o' ready wit,
Did lay this plot for Lowrie;
For a' his grace, and honest face,
Fox thought him but a *scowrie*.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 208.

SCRAB, *s.* 1. A crab, Pomum sylvestre; pl. *scrabbis*.

Syne brade trunscheouris did thay fill and charge
With wilde *scrabbis* and vthir frutis large
Betid.———

Doug. Virgil, 208. 44.

Skinner derives E. *crab* from Belg. *schrabb-en*, mordicare, because of its acid and harsh taste.

2. In pl. "stumps of heath or roots," S.B. Gl. Ross.

A hail hauf mile she had at least to gang,
Thro' birns and pikes and *scrabs*, and heather lang.

Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

Scrubbe occurs in the same sense; although metaph. used.

"What was hee but a knottie, barren, rotten *scrubbe*, marring the ground?" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1200.

A.S. *scrob*, *scrobb*, Belg. *skrobbe*, frutex.

SCRABER, *s.* The Greenland dove, Colymbus Grille, Linn., in Orkn. called *Tyste*.

"The *Scraber*, so called in St. Kilda, in the Farn Islands *Puffinet*, in Holland the *Greenland Dove*, has a small bill sharp pointed, a little crooked at the end, and prominent." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 32.

To SCRALL, *v. n.* To crawl.

This Moses made the froggs in millions creep,
From floods and ponds, and *scrall* from ditches deep.

Hudson's Judith, p. 19.

Formed from E. *crawl*, or, Su.G. *kraell-a*, by prefixing *s*. V. the letter S.

To SCRAPE, *v. n.* To express scorn or disdain, Fife. V. SCORP.

SCRAPIE, *s.* A mean niggardly person, a miser; from the idea of his *scraping* money together, S.

To SCREED, SKREED, *v. a.* 1. To rend, to tear, S.

——A ruther raise, tweesh riving hair,
Screeding of kurches, crying dool and care.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

2. Used in a moral sense, with respect to defamation.

—Some their neighbours names are *screeding*.

Morison's Poems, p. 81.

According to Sibb., from Teut. *schrooden* mutilare, decurtare, praesecare; *schroode*, segmen. As the term seems necessarily to imply the idea of the sound made in the act of tearing any thing, I suspect that it should be traced to Isl. *skrida* rupium *fissarum* lapsus et *ruina*. Thus *sknaeskrida* denotes the fall of snow in a conglomerated state from the mountains; Conglobatae nivis ex montibus lapsus I. Verel. He mentions, as a cognate, Moes-G. *dis-skreit-an*, scindere, disscindere. It is used in the very same sense with our *skreid*. The high priest, *disskreitands wastjos seinos*; rending his clothes; Mark xiv. 63. *Faurhâh allis disskritnoda in twa, gah stainos disskritnodedun*; The veil of the temple was *rent* in twain, and the rocks *rent*; Matt. xxvii. 51.

Teut. *schrood-en* may be traced to the same fountain; as well as Germ. *schrot-en*, to divide, says Wachter, in whatever way this is done, by breaking, cutting, mutilating, &c. Also A.S. *scread-an*, *be-scread-an*, disscindere, *screadung* resectio, *screadungas* frusta, also *screade*, whence E. *shred*; corresponding to Isl. *skurd-ur* sectio, our *skreid* of cloth. Su.G. *skraed-a* secare. This term has probably given origin to Gael. *scread*, a cry, shout; *screadan*, the noise of any thing rending. V. the *s.*

SCREED, SKREED, *s.* 1. The act of rending or tearing; a rent, S.

2. The sound made in rending, S.

3. Any loud shrill sound, S.

Their cudgels brandish'd 'boon their heads,—
Their horns emittin martial *screeds*.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 12.

The ice gae a great screed; a phrase used to denote the noise made by the cracking of ice, exactly analogous to Isl. *snaeskrida* mentioned above.

4. The thing that is rent or torn off; as *a screed of cloth*, S. Ihre mentions this as A. Bor. vo. *skraeda*. V. the *v.*

5. With respect to immorality in general.

Ye, for my sake, hae gi'en the feck
Of a' the ten commands
A *screed* some day.

Burns, iii. 30.

To SCREED AFF, *v. a.* To do any thing quickly, S.

——On the fourth of June,
Our bells *screed aff* a loyal tune.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 14.

SCREG, *s.* A cant term for a shoe, S.

It has been deduced from Gael. *scraw*, covering, crust.

To SCREIGH, SKREIGH, *v. n.* To shriek, S.

"It is time enough to *skreigh*, when ye're struckeen;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 47.

Su.G. *skrik-a*, vociferari, Isl. *skraek-a*, Dan. *skryg-er*. Ihre gives the Su.G. *v.* as a frequentative from *skri-a*, id. V. SKRY.

SCREIK, SCRYKE, *s.* Shriek, howling, S.B. *skreik*.

The young children and frayit matronis eik
Stude all in raw, with mony pietuous *screik*,
About the tressour quhymperand wourdis sare.

Doug. Virgil, 64. 20.

And oft with wylde *scryke* the nycht oule
Hie on the rufe allane was hard youle.

Ibid. 116. 9. V. the *v.*

SCRENOCH, *s.* A noise made about any trifling matter, Banffs. V. SCROINOCH.

SCRY, *s.* Noise, clamour. V. SKRY.

SCRIBAT, *pret. v.* Jeered, taunted, made game.

Methocht his wit wes quyt went away with the laif;
And so I did him dispys, I *scribat* quhen I saw him,
That superexpendit ewil of speche, spulyeit of all vertew.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 59.

This is evidently the same *v.* with *Scorp*, q. v.

In Edit. 1508, however, *spittit* is used instead of *scribat*.

To SCRIBBLE, SCRABBLE, *v. a.* To tease wool, S.

"They have erected a teasing or *scribbling*, and a carding machine, which are driven by a small stream of water." P. Twyncholm, Kirkcudbr. Statist. Acc. xv. 80.

Belg. *schravel-en*, to scrape; Teut. *schraeffel-en*, corradere, verrere, apparently from Teut. *schrabb-en*, to scrub.

SCRIDDAN, *s.* A mountain torrent, Ross.

"The farms which are bases to high mountains, as in Kintail, suffer great losses from what is called *scriddan*, or 'mountain torrent.'—The farm of Auchuirn, in Glenelchaig, once a populous town, was, in 1745, rendered uninhabitable, and is since converted to a grazing, by an awful *Scriddan*." P. Kintail, Statist. Acc. vi. 249.

Perhaps from Gael. *screadan*, the noise of any thing rending; Shaw. V., however, SCREED, *v.* and *s.*

To SCRIEVE, *v. a.* To scratch; to scrape, to peel; Ang. Flandr. *schraeff-en* radere.

SCRIEVE, *s.* A large scratch, Ang.

To SCRIEVE, SKRIEVE, *v. n.* To move or glide swiftly along.

Scho thro' the whins, an' by the cairn,
An' owre the hill gaed *scrievin*.
Burns, iii. 136.

But, oil'd by thee,
The wheels o' life gae down-hill *scrievin*,
Wi' rattlin glee.
Ibid. p. 13.

It is used metaph. in the same sense, S.

Expl. "gleesomely, swiftly," Gl.

Sibb. refers to Su.G. *skrid-a* leni motu provehi. But I would prefer Isl. *skref-a* gradi, whence *skref*, gressus, passus; or *skrepp-a* lubricè dilabor, G. Andr. p. 215.

SCRIEVE, *s.* Any thing written. *A lang scrieve*, a long letter or writting, S.

Teut. *schrijv-en*, Germ. *schreyb-en*, Lat. *scribere*, to write.

To SCRIEVE, *v. n.* To talk familiarly, implying the idea of continuation; *skrieve*, a conversation of this kind, S.

This may be merely another sense of *scrieve*, as properly denoting what is written; but perhaps rather allied to Su.G. *skraefw-a*, to rant, to rattle, to rave; whence *skraefla*, a rattling, or ranting fellow or woman; Wideg. Isl. *skraefa*, *skrafe*, *manskraefa*, from *skraf-a* nugari, sermocinari.

SCRIM, *s.* A very thin coarse cloth, used for making blinds for windows, buckram, &c. S.B.

"There was no cloth made at Forfar, but a few yard-wides called *Scrims*." P. Forfar, Statist. Acc. vi. 512.

To SCRYM, *v. n.* To skirmish.

Thar wes ilk day justyn of wer;
And *scrymyn* maid full apertly;
And men tane on athyr party.
Barbour, xix. 520. MS.

Alem. Germ. *schirm-en*, more anciently, according to Seren. *scrim-en*, pugilare, Su.G. *skirm-a*, to fight, Fr. *escrim-er*, A.S. *scrimbre*, a gladiator, which term has been deduced, by Martinius, from West-Goth. *scrama*, a weapon, a sword. Su.G. *skraem-a*, a slight wound, is viewed as a cognate.

SCRYMMAGE, *s.* A skirmish.

Ane Inglissman, on the gait saw he play
At the *scrymmagis* a bukler on his hand.
Wallace, iii. 359. MS.

Here it is evidently used to denote a mock fight.

To SCRIMP, SKRIMP, *v. a.* 1. To straiten, to deal sparingly with one; used both as to food and money. *He scrimps him in his meat.* He does not give him enough of food, S.

For some had *scrimpt* themsel's o' food
To wait that night.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 212.

——Ye'se nae be *scrimp'd* of meal;
And ye hae fouth of milk, I see, yoursel.
Ross's Helenore, p. 95.

Hence *scrimpit*, parsimonious, niggardly.

——What signifies your gear?
A mind that's *scrimpit* never wants some care.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 66.

2. To limit, to straiten; in a general sense, S.

Was she found out for mending o' their meal?
Or was she *scrimped* of content or heal?
Ross's Helenore, p. 50.

He gangs about sornan frae place to place,
As *scrimpt* of manners as of sense and grace.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 136.

Sibb. properly derives it from Teut. *krimp-en*, contrahere, diminuere, coarctare, extenuare. In some other dialects *s* is prefixed; hence Germ. *schrumpen* corrugari, Su.G. *skrump-en*, corrugatus.

SCRIMP, *adj.* 1. Scanty, narrow, deficient; applied to food or money, S. *scrimpit*, synon.

Each in their hand a *scrimp* hauf bannock got,
That scarce for anes wad fill their mouth and throat.
Ross's Helenore, p. 49.

2. Contracted, not correspondent to the size; applied to clothes, S.

Plain was her gown, the hue was o' the ewe,
And growing *scrimp*, as she was i' the grow.
Ross's Helenore, p. 28.

——Sic is the way
Of them wha fa' upon the prey;
They'll scarce row up the wretch's feet,
Sae *scrimp* they make his winding-sheet.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 467.

3. Limited, not ample:

"It may be, this *scrimp* and scanty proclamation of pardon was not so pleasing to them as the former, and their friends spare them." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 74.

4. Deficient, in relation to mind.

How mony do we daily see
Right *scrimp* of wit and sense.
Who gain their aims aft easily
By well-bred confidence?
Ramsay's Works, i. 114.

Sw. *krimpe*, little; Belg. *bekrompen*, narrow, scant. V. the *v.*

SCRIMPLY, *adv.* Sparingly, S.

"When Dr. Lighton [Leighton] was Commendator of Glasgow, and he himself Professor of Divinity there,—he allowed and invited all people to accuse their Pastors, and give in what indictments they pleased against them,—this was not done *scrimply* neither, nor out of mere form; but if there was any partiality, it was against the Minister." Account present Persecution of the [Episcopalian] Church in Scotland, A. 1690, p. 48.

"But the cases are very different, where the mosses are *scrimply* sufficient, for a length of time, to supply the inhabitants." Dr. Walker, Prize Essays Highl. Soc. S. ii. 117.

SCRYNOCH, *s.* V. SCROINOCH.

SCRIP, *s.* A mock; most probably one expressed by a distortion of the face.

Wallace as than was laith to mak a ster,
Ane maid a *scrip*, and tyt at his lang suorde:
Hald still thi hand, quoth he, and spek thi word.
Wallace, vi. 141. MS. V. SCORP.

SCRIPTURE, *s.* A pencase.

I hint ane *scripture*, and my pen furth tuke;
Syne thus began of Virgil the twelt buke.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 404. 35.

Fr. *escriptoire*, id.

SCROG, *s.* A stunted bush or shrub, S. A. Bor.

Fyue fouliis I chaist out throw ane *scrog*,
Quhairfoir thair motheris did me warie;
For thay war drownit all in a bog.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 300.

——Every thyng that doith repare
In firth or feild, flude, forest, erth or are,
Or in the *scroggis*, or the buskis ronk,
Lakis, maressis, or thare poulis donk,
Astablit lyggis styl to sleip and restis.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 450. 2.

"Al the grond of the palecis of that tryumphand toune [Troye] ande castel, is ouergane vitht gyrse ande vild *scroggis*." Compl. S. p. 31.

In pl. it is commonly used to denote thorns, briers, &c. and frequently small branches of trees broken off, S.

This word, by Rudd. Sibb. and in Gl. Compl. is viewed as from A.S. *scrobb*, frutex, whence E. shrub. But perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. *schrag*, *schraeg*, pl. *schraeghen*, spars or slips of wood for supporting vines; ligna transversa, capreoli; canterii. V. Wachter, Kilian. The origin is Germ. *schrag*, obliquus.

SCROGGY, SKROGGY, *adj.* 1. Stunted, S.

The cumpany al samyn held away
Throw *scroggy* bussis furth the nerrest way.
Doug. Virgil, 264. 19.

In sere placis the herde at hys desyre
Amang the *scroggy* rammell settis the fyre.
Ibid. 339. 47.

"The name of the town [Dumfries] is, by some, supposed a compound of Gothic or Celtic, with a Roman word, *Drumfriars*; by others, it is considered as more entirely Celtic, *Drumfresh*, a hill or rising ground clad with furze or *scroggy* bushes." P. Dumfries, Statist. Acc. v. 140.

By the way, I may subjoin an etymon more probable than either.

"John of Wallingford mentions the *Castrum Puellarum* as at the Northern extremity of Northumbria. This name our writers apply to Edinburgh. It is a mere translation of the name of *Dumfries*: *Dun-Fres*; *Dun*, castellum, urbs; *Fru*, *Fre*, virgo nobilis, *Icelandic*. This was the name given by the Piks, while the Cumri of Cumbria called the same place *Abernith*, as it stands at the mouth of the Nith." Pinkerton's Enquiry, ii. 208.

2. Abounding with stunted bushes or brushwood, S.

——Quhare now standis the golden Capitole,
Vmquhile of wylde buskis rouch *skroggy* knoll.
Doug. Virgil, 254. 12.

On *scroggy* braes shall akes and ashes grow.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 60.

SCROINOCH, SCRYNOCH, *s.* Noise, tumult, Aberd.

Nae doubt, sma' *scroinoch* they wad mak,
If she in lofty style could crack.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 320.

Sibb. naturally enough refers to Sw. *skraen*, clamor stridulus; Gl.

SCROOFE, SCRUFE, *s.* 1. A thin crust or covering of any kind, S.

"The outwarde *scroofe*, suppose it appeareth to be whole, where the inward is festered, auaileth nothing, bot maketh it to vndercoate again." Bruce's Eleven Serm. T. ii. a, b.

"Striue therefore euer to keep the soule in a sense and feeling, and let not that miserable *scroofe* to goe ouer thy soule." Rollock on the Passion, p. 12.

——His nose will lose the *scruf*,
Gif he fa' down.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 18.

2. Used to denote money that is both thin and base.

"Now they spair not planelie to brek down and convert gud and stark mony, cunyit in our cunyehouse, in our Soveranes les aige, into this thair corrupted *scruef* and baggages of Hard heidis and Nonsounts." Knox's Hist. p. 164.

Radically the same with E. *scurf*, Su.G. *skorf*, the *scurf* of a wound, according to Seren. from *skorpa* crusta.

SCRUFAN, *s.* A thin scurf or covering; as, *a scrufan of ice*, S.B.

Su.G. *skrof* is used in the latter sense, glacies rara. V. preceding word.

SCROPPIT, *adj.*

Ane *scroppit* cofe quhen he begynnis
Sornand all and sindry airtis,
For to by hennis reid-wod he rynnis.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 170.

This is the description of what is now called a cadger. Lord Hailes renders *scroppit* contemptible, illustrating this sense by the passage in Knox's Hist. quoted under SCORP.

Scroppit, as here used, seems synon. with E. *scrubbed*, *scrubby*, mean, sordid; from Belg. *schrobb-*

en to scrub, whence *schrobber* a mean fellow, a scoundrel; Germ. *schrabb-en*, to scrape money together, *schrobber* avaritious.

SCROW, Skrow, *s.* A scroll, a writing, S.

Thy *scrows* obscure are borrowed fra some buik.
Polw. and Montgom. Watson's Coll. iii. 6.

Dirten Dunbar, on quhome blaws thou thy boist?
Pretendand thee to wryte sic scaldit *skrows?*
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 48.

SCROW, *s.* The name given most commonly to the minute cancri observed in pools and springs, Cancer stagnalis and C. pulex, S. It is, however, also occasionally applied to some of the aquatic larvae of flies and beetles, especially to the larva of the Dytiscus marginalis.

Squilla, nostratibus *the Scrow*. Sibb. Scott, p. 34.

Su.G. *skrof*, skeleton, from its appearance?

SCRUBBE, *s.* V. Scrab.

SCRUBIE, *s.* The vulgar name of the scurvy, S.

Isl. *skyrbiug-ur*. This term occurs A. 1289; although some understand it of the elephantiasis. V. Von Troil, p. 324. Su.G. *skoerbiug*. Hence,

Scrubie-grass, *s.* Scurvy-grass, S. *scroobie-grass*, A. Bor.

To SCUD, *v. a.* 1. "To dust with a rod; Scot." Callander's MS. notes on Ihre.

Su.G. *skudd-a*, excutere.

2. To beat, to chastise; properly, to strike on the buttocks with the palm or open hand, S. synon. *skelp*, *scult*, *scon*.

To SCUD, *v. a.* To quaff, to drink liberally, Loth.

——You wha laughing *scud* brown ale,
Leave jinks a wee, and hear a tale.
Ramsays's Poems, ii. 520.

Hence,

Scuds, *s. pl.* Brisk beer, foaming ale, S.

"They sent in some smachry or ither to me, an' a pint o' their *scuds*; as sowr as ony bladoch." Journal from London, p. 9.

It is also used by Ramsay, i. 216.

Teut. *schudd-en*, Su.G. *skudd-a*, *utskudd-a*, fundere. In the same manner *jute*, bad ale, is formed from A.S. *geot-an*, to pour out.

SCUDLER, Scudlar, *s.* A scullion.

Thai entryt in, befor thaim fand no ma,
Excep wemen, and sympill serwandis twa,
In the kyching *scudleris* lang tyme had beyne.
Wallace, v. 1027. MS.

"He commandit al *scudlaris*, tauernaris, dronkartis, and othir siclike vile pepill, deuisit more for lust than ony necessar sustenance of man to be exilit within ane certane day." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 7. Lixas, Boeth.

From Teut. *schotel*, a plate, a dish; whence *schotel-water*, eluvies culinaria, Kilian.

To SCUFF, *v. a.* 1. To graze, to touch slightly in passing quickly, to brush along, S.

—A pair of rough rullions to *scuff* thro' the dew,
Was the fee they sought at the beginning o't.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 137.

This seems radically the same with Teut. *schuyv-en*, Germ. *schupf-en*, Su.G. *skufw-a*, *skuff-a*, E. *shove*, q. to give a shove in passing.

2. To tarnish by frequent wearing, S. Thus it is said of a piece of dress that has lost the new appearance, that it is *much scuffed*. Hence,

3. *To scuff*, or *scuff about*, to wear as an ordinary dress, for the coarsest work; to wear as a drudge, S.

Perhaps Germ. *schuft*, a tatterdemalion, is allied.

To SCUG, *v. a.* To shelter. V. Skug.

SCULDUDRY, *s.* A term, now used in a ludicrous manner, to denote those causes that come under the judgment of an ecclesiastical court, which respect some breach of chastity, S.

To fill his post alake there's none,
That with sic speed
Could sa'r *sculdudry* out like John.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 222.

The first part of the word is most probably formed from Germ. *schuld*, A.S. *scyld*, Alem. *sculdi*, Su.G. *skyld*, Isl. *skuld*, a fault, an offence; whence L.B. *sculted-um*, a great offence, and *sculted-us*, a bailiff, A.S. *sculdeta*, an exactor, one who exacted satisfaction from delinquents. V. Spelman. Thus the word might originally be q. *sculdet-ry*, or an offence of that kind that subjected to a fine.

Callander, I find, in his MS. notes on Ihre, has given the former etymon. He mentions the S. term under Su.G. *skoela* debitor, MoesG. *dulgiskula*, id. Ir. *sgaldruth*, however, denotes a fornicator, Lhuyd. The origin is Alem. *sculen*, &c. debere, because satisfaction is *due* to the law, on account of the offence. The *s.* indeed primarily signifies debt, obligation.

SCULL, *s.* A shallow basket; sometimes used as a cradle, S.

"Her father had often told her that he built the first house in Portnockie the same year in which the house of Farskane was built, and that she was brought from Cullen to it, and rocked in a fisher's *scull* instead of a cradle." P. Ruthven, Banffs. Statist. Acc. xiii. 401. V. Lenno, and Skul.

To SCULT, Skult, *v. a.* To beat with the palm of the hand, S. synon. *skelp*, *scud*, *scon*.

Isl. *skell*, *skellde*, id. diverbero palmis; *skell-r* a stroke, G. Andr. It might, however, be deduced from A.S. *sculd*, Germ. *schuld*, debt, what is due to one; in the same sense as we say S. *to pay*, or *to give one his payment*, when he is beaten for a fault. V. Aighins.

SCUMFIT, *part. pa.* Discomfited.

Quhat mysteryt ma in a power to pass,
All off a will, as I trow set ar we,
In playne battaill can nocht weill *scumfit* be.
Wallace, viii. 466. MS.

Altered to *discomfist*, Edit. 1648.

Ital. *sconfigg-ere*, id.

SCUNCHEON, *s.* A stone in the inner side of a door or window, forming the projecting angle, S.

Perhaps allied to Germ. *schantse*, E. *sconce*, as forming the *bulwark* or strength of the wall.

To SCUNNER, Scouner, *v. n.* 1. To lothe, to nauseate, S.

Yea, some will spue, and bock, and spit
At moats like to a midge's foot.
We *scunner* at most part of meat,
Which we're not used for to eat.
Cleland's Poems, p. 104.

2. To surfeit, S.B.

3. To shudder at any thing, because of its repugnance to the dictates of the mind.

"This James—procured the Pope's dispensation to marry his eldest son upon his brother's daughter, sister to the said William. By this cause, without doubt, the whole lands should be united in one; yet, notwithstanding, the rest of the Douglasses *scunnered*, thinking the marriage to be unlawful." Pitscottie, p. 18.

4. To hesitate, to startle at any thing from doubtfulness of mind.

"He explains his not seeing through the King's authority, and says he *scunnered* to own it, and that such things had been done, as in a well guided commonwealth would annul his right." Wodrow, ii. 301.

5. To shrink back from fear.

Bot thai that held on feyt in hy
Drew thaim away deliuerly;
And *scounryt* nocht for that thing,
Bot went stoutly till assailling.
Barbour, xvii. 651. MS.

According to Sibb., this word is "merely a variety of *shudder*." But the idea is contrary to evidence. A.S. *scunnung* signifies abomination; *on-scun-ian*, to lothe; *scun-ian*, in its simple state, not only vitare, aufugere, but timere, reveriri; whence we discover the reason why its derivative *scunner*, is applied, not only to lothing, but to fear. It appears, indeed, that fear is the primary idea. Thus, in like manner, Germ. *scheu-en* signifies vitare, fugere, *ver-ab-scheu-en*, abominare. The radical word may be Isl. *sky* abhorrere, evitare.

Scunner, Skunner, Skonner, *s.* 1. Lothing, abhorrence, S.

We might have miss'd a beastly blunner,
Had we not spewed out our *skunner*
Against this *Test*, in every where,
As Antichristian hellish ware.
Cleland's Poems, p. 106.

Sae comes of ignorance, I trow;
'Tis this that crooks their ill-far'd mou'
With jokes sae crouse, they gar fouk spew
For downright *skonner*.
Ross's Helenore, Beattie's Address, st. 12.

"The head o't was as yallow as biest milk; it was enough to gi' a warsh-stamach'd body a *scunner*." Journal from London, p. 3.

2. A surfeit, S.B.

SCURDY, *s.* A kind of moorstone, S.

"The greatest part of the parish stands on rock of moorstone, commonly called *scurdy*: it is of a dark blue colour, and of so close a texture that water cannot penetrate it." P. Lunan, Forfars. Statist. Acc. i. 412.

Isl. *skord-a*, firmo, colloco firmiter; *skorda*, fulcrum?

SCURL, Skurl, *s.* A dry scab after a sore, S. as Sibb. observes, a dimin. from *scurf*.

SCURLY, *adj.* Opprobrious. *Scurly words*, Loth.; corr. from Fr. *scurrile*, id.

SCURROUR, Skouriour, Skurriour, *s.* 1. A scout.

The spy he send, the entré for to se,
Apon the moss a *scurrour* sone fand he,
To *scour* the land Makfadyane had him send.
Wallace, vii. 796. MS.

In a dern woode thai stellit thaim full law;
Set *skouriouris* furth the contré to aspye.
Ibid. iv. 431. MS.

Although Fr. *coureur* signifies a scout, the term may be from Fr. *escur-er*, literally to scour, as the *v.* is metaph. used in military language, *to scour the fields*, or as above, *to scour the land* Ital. *scorridori* signifies a scout. Its form would indicate some affinity to Su.G. *skyr-a* circumcursitare.

2. An idle vagrant fellow, Rudd.

SCUSHIE, *s.* A cant term for money, Aberd. perhaps formed by corr. from *cash*.

Or if, as we have sometimes seen,
Mischance should wear their *scushy* done,
May some guid friend the want supply.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 245. V. Lang-craig, 2.

SCUSIS, *pl.* Excuses.

Thy *scusis* and rusis
Sall serue for na effect;
Bot rather, sall farther
Thy knaifré to detect.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 45.

Ital. *scusa*, an excuse. *Rusis*, self-commendations.

SCUTARDE, *s.* "Skulker," Pink.

I have ane wallidrag, ane worm, ane auld wobat carle,—
Ane scabbit skarth, ane scorpion, ane *scutarde behind*.
Maitland Poems, p. 48.

It seems rather to convey the idea of one in whom nature is so decayed, that he has lost the power of retention; from the *v. Scout*, q. v.

To SCUTCH, *v. a.* 1. To beat, to drubb.

"He made a long and pitiful narration of Strafford's oppression: That being at table with Lord Mure and Lord Loftes, discourse falling in concerning the Deputy's *scutching* of a gentleman with a rode, of his name, and of the gentleman's treading, by accident, on the Deputy's gouty toes, it was alledged he had said, that man had a brother in England who would not be content with such a revenge for such an affront," &c. Baillie's Lett. i. 269.

2. *To scutch lint*, to separate flax from the rind, S. synon. *swingle*. These terms are used both in the N. and S. of S.

It is the same with E. *scotch*, although applied in a peculiar sense. The flax is whipt or beat with a switch. Ital. *scutic-are* has been given as synon. with E. *scotch*. *Scusso* signifies stripped. Perhaps it is radically the same with the E. *v. to switch*.

To SCUTLE, (pron. as Gr. *υ*) *v. a.* To pour from one vessel to another backwards and forwards, in a childish way; so as frequently to imply the idea of spilling part of the liquid, S. synon. *jirgle.*

This may seem akin to Isl. *skutl-a*, to toss backwards and forwards, (ultro citroque jactare), Germ. *schuttel-n* motitare, from Su.G. *skudd-a*, Germ. *schutt-en*, to pour out, which have been traced to Chald. שדא, *shada*, fudit. Our term, however, has great resemblance to Isl. *gutl-a*, liquida moveo, et agito cum sonitu; G. Andr. p. 100.

SCUTLES, *s. pl.* Any liquid that has been tossed backwards and forwards from one drinking vessel to another, S. synon. *jirgle.* V. the *v.*

SE, *s.* Seat, residence; as the *see of Rome.*

Hir natiue land for it postponis sche,
Callit Samo, in Cartage set hir *se.*
Doug. Virgil, 13. 32.

SE, *s.* The sea.

Than wes he wondir will off wane,
And sodanly in hart has tane,
That he wald trewaile our the *se*,
And a quhile in Paryss be.
Barbour, i. 325. MS.

V. SCOTTIS SE.

SEA-HEN, *s.* A name given, according to Sir R. Sibb., to the Lyra, a fish. V. CROONER.

SEA-PIET, *s.* Pied oyster-catcher. Haematopus ostralegus, Linn. S. V. Statist. Acc. P. Luss, Dunbartons. xvii. 251.

Our designation corresponds to Fr. *Pie de mer*, Brisson; *Pica marina*, Caii, and nearly to Dan. *strand-skade*, i. e. the magpie of the shore or strand. V. Penn. Zool. p. 482.

SEA-SWINE, *s.* V. BRESSIE.

SEA-TOD, *s.* A species of Wrasse. V. KINGERVIE.

SEAM, *s.* The work at which a woman sews, S. Fr. *seme.*

SEATER, *s.* A meadow, Orkney.

"As to our meadows, they are always called *Seaters*. Though I am little acquainted with the Norwegian language, I understand a *Seater* to be a place for maintaining milch cows; and these *Seaters* are to this moment properly adapted for it. We have many in this parish, namely, *Kirk-seater*," &c. P. Birsay, Statist. Acc. xiv. 320, N.

I know not whether this be allied to Su.G. *soed*, Isl. *saudr*, cattle, a flock; or *sed-ia*, to feed, pasci; G. Andr. p. 204.

SEATH, SEETH, SETH, SAITH, SEY, *s.* The coal-fish, Gadus Carbonarius, Linn. S.

"*Seath*, Gadus Carbonarius." P. Glasgow, Lanarks. Statist. Acc. v. 536.

"The fish, which frequent Lochlong, are cod, haddocks, *seath*, lythe," &c. P. Arroquhar, Dunbartons. Ibid. iii. 433.

"The fish commonly taken on this coast are cod, skate, hollibut, haddocks, whitings, *saiths* or cuddies." P. Drainy, Elgin, Ibid. iv. 79.

"The tenants have from their landlords threepence allowed for a ling, a penny for a cod or tusk, and a halfpenny for a *seth* (cole fish)." P. Dunrossness, Shetl. Ibid. vii. 397.

"Asellus Niger, the Colefish of the North of England, our fishers call it a *Coleman's Seeth.*" Sibb. Fife, p. 123.

These fish are called not only *seaths*, but "*podlers* and *baddocks*," on the East coast. V. BADDOCK.

"In Orkney and Shetland the fry are called *sillocks* or *sellocks*; at Edinburgh, *podleys*; and at Scarborough, *pars*. The year-old coal-fish is the *cooth* of Orkney; the *piltock* of Shetland; the *pollock* of the Hebrides; the *glassock* of Sutherland; the *cuddie* of the Moray Frith; the *grey-podley* of Edinburgh; and the *billet* of Scarborough. The appearance of the coal-fish varies much with its age: hence a new series of provincial names. In Orkney it is, 1. a *sillock*; 2. a *cooth*; 3. a *harbin*; 4. a *cudden*; and, 5. a *scthe*. The full-grown fish is also, in different places, termed a *sey*, a *grey ling*, a *grey lord*, &c." Neill's Tour, p. 209.

Dr. Barry mentions only three stages.

"The Coalfish (*gadus carbonarius*, Lin. Syst.), which is so well known here by the name of the *sellock*, *cuth*, or *scth*, according as the age of it is either one or two or more years, is much more abundant than any other, and, indeed, exceeds in number almost all the rest of our fish taken together." *Hist.* Orkney, p. 293.

They are also, in an early stage, called *Tibrics.* V. TIBRIC.

Isl. seid is thus indefinitely expl., Pisciculi nomen, G. Andr. p. 204. Shall we suppose that *sey*, the name of the pollack in Norway, has been transferred to this fish? V. SYE, s. 2.

SECRET, *s.* A coat of mail concealed under one's usual dress.

"How soon the Earl [Gowrie] saw him in his chamber, he called upon this deponent [Henderson], and bad him put on his *Secret* and Plate Sleeves." Cromarty's Acc. of Gowrie's Conspiracy, p. 47.

This is evidently distinguished from the armour used for the head. For Henderson afterwards sent to his own house for his "*steel-bonnet* and gantlet." Ibid. p. 48.

"Let thy secret loue bee vnto his soule like a *Secret* or *jack* in this bloodie battell." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1172.

This term has been borrowed from the Fr., but changed as to its application. For Fr. *secrete* is a thin steel-cap, or a close scull worn under a hat; Cotgr.

SEDEYN, *adj.* Sudden; *sedeynly*, suddenly. This is the orthography of the Perth. Edit. of Wallace. Both *sodeyn* and *sodeynly* are used in the MS., the *o*, if I mistake not, invariably, where it has been read as *e.*

SEDULL, *s.* A schedule; used in reference to the Legend of a Popish Saint.

Compleyn, Sanctis, thus, as your *sedull* tellis,
Compleyn to hewyn with wordis that nocht sell is.
Wallace, ii. 215. MS.

SEED-BIRD, *s.* A name given to a sea-fowl, S.A.

"Sea-fowls appear here in great numbers in the spring, about seed-time; they follow the plough, and are thence called *seed-birds*." P. Sprouston, Tiviotdale, Statist. Acc. i. 67.

SEED-FOULLIE, *s.* The Wagtail, S. Motacilla alba, Linn.

Perhaps q. *seed-foul*, from Su.G. *saed*, and *fugl*. Or the latter part may be formed from *folja* sequi; q. the companion of the seed-time. For its Sw. name, *saedsaerla*, has this signification; as it announces to the husbandman the proper time for sowing. *Saedsaerla*, motacilla, ab *ara*, nuntiare, quippe quae suo adventu colonis nuntiat, tempus adesse, quo hordeum sulcis mandandum est; Ihre, vo. *Saed*.

To SEEK, *v. a.* To attack in a hostile manner. V. SOUCHT.

To SEEK *one's meat*, to beg, S. *to gae fra door to door*, synon.

SEELFU', *adj.* Pleasant. V. SEILFU'.

To SEETHE, *v. n.* To be nearly boiling, S.B.

The sense is thus varied from that of the E. *v.*, of A.S. *seoth-an*, Isl. *siod-a*, Su.G. *siud-a*, Germ. *sied-en*, aestuare; which Wachter views as allied to Heb. שׁוּף, efferbuit.

To SEFOR, *v. a.* To save, to preserve, to provide a remedy.

With God's grace, wee tak it upon hand,
To *sefor* this as ressoun can remeid;
In tyme to cum thairof thair be na pleid.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. p. 14.

It is printed *sef or*, as if two words. But this, I apprehend, is by mistake. The *safrie* (pron. *saifrie*) of any thing is the preservation of it in safety. It sometimes denotes the reward supposed to be due for the care exercised in preserving and returning any thing that has been lost; from Fr. *sauv-er*, to save, to preserve. V. SAFER.

To SEG, SEYG, *v n.* 1. To fall down.

This term is especially used concerning liquids, when, in consequence of absorption, they sink down in the wooden casks that contain them, S. *swag*, E. The roof of a house is also said to be *seggit*, S.B. when it has sunk a little inwards.

2. Metaph. applied to the influence of intoxicating liquor, S.B.

When drink on them begins to *seg*,
They'll tak's to see the showman.
Morison's Poems, p. 16.

Su.G. Isl. *sig-a* subsidere, delabi; *ek syg*, lentè defluo; A.S. *asig-an*, dilabi; Belg. *zyg-en*, to fall down.

This word is evidently of great antiquity. For Ulphilas uses *sig-an* and *ga-sig-an*, as signifying, delabi, deorsum ferri, subsidere. Junius views *sig-an* as the origin of E. *sink*, Alem. *senk-en*, &c. mergi.

SEG, SEGG, *s.* The yellow flower-de-luce, S.

"Iris pseudocorus. *Segs*, i. e. Sedge. Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 1078.

Seg, Gloucest. id. V. Marshall's Econ. Gl.

"I saw mony grene *seggis*, that ar gude to prouoke the flouris of vemen." Compl. S. p. 104.

A.S. *secg*, Fland. *segge*, id.

SEGE, *s.* 1. A soldier.

This gud squier with Wallace bound to ryd,
And Robert Boid, quhilk wald no langar bide
Vndir thrillage of *segis* of Ingland.
To that falss King he had neuir maid band.
Wallace, iii. 53. MS.

The A.S. word *secg* signifies "a soldier, a warrior;" Somner. Miles; vir strenuus, illustris; Lye. Isl. *segg-ur*, vir, miles; Verel. Ind. *Seigr*, homo propositi tenax. It is probably from the same source with Su.G. *seger*, *siger*, A.S. *sige*, Germ. *sieg*, victory; especially as Isl. *sig* signifies battle, fight.

It seems pretty evident, that Blind Harry uses *sege* in its primary sense, as it refers to the *militarg* government of our injured country under Edw. I.

2. Used for *man*, in a general sense.

I slaid on ane suevynyng, slomerand ane lite,
And sone ane selkouth *sege* I saw to my sycht.—
Thare is na *sege* for na schame that schrynkis at schorte,
May he cum to hys cast be clokyng but coist.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, a. 9. 25.

Hickes, among different examples of the word being used in this secondary sense in O.E., refers to the following from P. Ploughman.

I have seen *segges*, quoth he, in the city of London
Bere byghes full bryght about their neckes.—
I must sit, sayd the *Segge*, or els I must needs nap.—
I am a Surgeon, sayd the *Segge*, and salves can make.

SEGE, *s.* 1. A seat; properly, a seat of dignity.

For feyndys ar off sic natur,
That thai to mankind has inwy;
For thai wate weill, and witterly,
That thai that weill ar liffand her,
Sall wyn the *sege*, quharoff thai wer
Tumblyt throuch thair mekill prid.
Barbour, iv. 228. MS.

Doun sat the goddis in thare *segeis* dyuyne.
Doug. Virgil, 312. 26.

Prince Eneas from the hie bed with that
Into his *sege* riall quhare he sat,
Begouth and sayd.
Ibid. 38. 34.

2. A see.

"Item, Anentis the article maid to prouyde, how the auld actis and statutis, maid aganis thame that dois contrare the kingis priuilege, grantit to his predecessouris and successouris, be the *sege* of Rome," &c. Acts Ja. V. c. 100. Edit. 1566. V. Aw, *v.*

Fr. *siege*, a seat; corr. from Lat. *sedes*.

SEGYT, *part. pa.* Seated, placed, set.

Quhare-euyr that stane yhe *segyt* se,
Thare sall the Scottis be regnand.
Wyntown, iii. 9. 48.

SEGG, *s.* *Bull-scg*, an ox that has been gelded at his full age, S. This name is used both in the North and South of S.

"*Bull-segg*, a gelded bull. North." Gl. Grose. Sibb. adds, "A foul thick-necked ox, having the appearance of a bull;" Gl. Shall we therefore suppose that the designation is formed from A.S. *secg*, callus; "the *thick* skinnes in a man's hands, or other parts grown with labour?" V. Somner. Isl. *sigg*, callus.

To SEY, *v. a.* To assay, to try. V. SAY, *v.*

SEY, SAY, *s.* 1. A trial, the act of tasting.

He and the Erll bathe to the Queyn thai went
Rasawyt hyr fayr, and brocht hyr till a tent;
To dyner bownyt als gudly as thai can,
And serwit was with mony likly man.
Gnd purwyance the Queyn had with hyr wrocht,
A *say* scho tuk off all thing that thai brocht.
Wallace persawyt, and said, We haiff no dreid;
I can nocht trow ladyis wald do sic deid,
To poysoun men, for all Ingland to wyn.
Wallace, viii. 1271. MS. *Sey*, Ed. Perth.

i. e. "The Queen herself tasted of all the food she had brought with her, that the Scots might be assured she had no design to poison them." It is absurdly rendered in editions;

An *assay* she took of all that *gud her thought.*

2. An endeavour, an attempt, of any kind. *I sall mak a sey to do it*, S.

SEY-PIECE, SAY-PIECE, *s.* A piece of work performed by a craftsman, as a proof of his skill in any particular art.

Sure Nature herried mony a tree,
For spraings and bonny spats to thee;
Nae mair the rainbow can impart
Sic glowing ferlies o' her art;
Whase pencil wrought its freaks at will
On thee, the *sey-piece* o' her skill.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 35.

SEY, *s.* The Coal-fish. V. SYE.

To SEY, *v. a.* To strain any liquid, in order to its purification, by making it to pass through a fine searce, S.

Isl. *sy-a*, percolare; A.S. *se-on*, *ge-se-an*, Germ. *sey-en*, Belg. *seigh-en*, *sijgh-en*, Dan. *si-er*, id.

SEY-DISH, *s.* The searce used for straining milk, S.

Sigh-clout occurs in the same sense in a copy of *Tak your auld cloak*, &c. in the E. idiom, Percy's Reliques, i. 149.

Sometime it was of cloth in graine,
'Tis now but a *sigh-clout* as you may see.

Isl. *sij*, Teut. *sijgh*, *sijghe-vat*, a strainer, id. Kilian. Hence probably Fr. *sas*, id.

SEY, *s.* 1. That seam, in a coat or gown, which runs under the arm, S.

2. In the dissection of an ox or cow, the back bone being cut up, the one side is called the *fore-sey*, the other the *back-sey*. The latter is the surloin.

His squeamish stomach loaths the savoury *sey*,
And nought but liquids now can find their way.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 95.

Great tables ne'er engag'd my wishes,
When crowded with o'er mony dishes;
A healthfu' stomach sharply set,
Prefers a *back-sey* piping het. *Ibid.* ii. 363.

Isl. *sega* is rendered portiuncula, particula, and applied to the division of the body of a man; Verel.

SEY, *s.* A kind of woollen cloth, formerly made by families for their own use, S. O.E. id. *say*, E.

And ye's get a green *sey* apron,
And waistcoat of the London brown.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 50.

Fr. *sayete*, "the stuffe sey;" Cotgr. Skinner derives it from Fr. *saye*, Ital. *saio*, Hisp. *sayo*, a long-skirted jacket, a military coat; all from Lat. *sag-um*, id. because, he says, such cloth was proper for this purpose.

SEY, *s.* The sea.

Anone al most ye wend to *sey* in fere.
Doug. Virgil, 44. 34.

SEY-FAIR, *adj.* Properly, carried by sea; but used to denote what strictly pertains to the seafaring line.

In an action before the Admiralty court against some merchants of Hamburg for exporting a few bolls of wheat from Scotland, "it wes allegit be Maister Johnne Spens, prolocutor for the merchants of Hamburg, that the said Admiral, nor his deputes, wer na juges competent in the said matter, becaus it was na *sey fair* matter." Acts Sederunt 16 January 1554.

SEIBOW, SEBOW, *s.* A young onion, S.

"That his Grace would discharge tith *sebowes*, leekes, kail, onions, by an act of secret council, till a Parliament be conveened." Act Gen. Assembly, A. 1574. Calderwood, p. 822.

Germ. *zwiebel*, an onion, *zwiebelein* a young onion; perhaps from Lat. *cepe*. The Germ. also use the phrase *zweibel-bett* for a *bed* of onions.

Palsgraue defines O.E. "*chebole*, a young onion; *ciuol*," Fr.; *scipoulle*, a sea onion.

SEYD, *s.* A sewer, a passage for water, Ang.

Teut. *sode*, canalis, cloaca; Su.G. *saud*, a well.

To SEYG, *v. n.* To sink or fall down. V. SEG.

To SEIL, *v. a.* To strain; A. Bor. *sile.*

"Our sowins are ill sowr'd, ill *seil'd*, ill salted, ill sodin, thin, and few o' them." Kelly's S. Prov. p. 274.

Su.G. *sil-a*, to strain; *sil*, a straining dish. Ihre refers to Syr. *salal*, percolare.

SEILDYN, SELDYN, *adv.* Seldom.

The mynister said, It has bene *seildyn* seyn,
Quhar Scottis and Ingliss semblit bene on raw,
Was neuer yit, als fer as we coud knaw,
Bot othir a Scott wald do a Sothroun teyn,
Or he till him, for aweutur mycht faw.
Wallace, ii. 300. MS.

Gud fortoun & gud maneris ar *seildin* grantit at anis to leuand creatouris." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 11. a.

Bot *seldyn* thare our appetite is found;
It is so fast into the body bound.
Henrysone's Orpheus, Moralitas.

Chaucer, *selden*; A.S. *seldan*, *seldon*, Belg; *selden*; Isl. *sialldan*; Dan. *seilden*; Su.G. *sellan*, id. either from A.S. *seld*, rare, uncommon, or, as some have supposed, from this conjoined with *hwaenne*, quando. According to Lye, it appears that this term was used in MoesG. from *sild-aleik-jan*, admirari, Add. Jun. Etym.

SEILE, SEYLE, SELE, *s.* Happiness, prosperity, S.B.

He thocht weill he wes worth na *seyle*,
That mycht of nane anoyis feyle.
Barbour, i. 303. MS.

Happy, allace, ouer happy and full of *sele*,
Had I bene, only gif that neuir nane
At our coist had arriuit schip Troiane.
Doug. Virgil, 123. 13.

"Thus *Scot. Bor.* they say, *sele faw*, [i. e. fall or befall] me; *sele and weal*, health and happiness." Rudd.

"*Seil* never comes till sorrow be away;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 61.

Su.G. *saell*, happy, Isl. *saela*, happiness. This seems only a secondary meaning. A.S. *sel* signifies *good*, in a moral sense. The transition is very natural; for moral goodness can alone produce true happiness. As A.S. *suel* is used in the sense of *bene*, well; it also signifies, tempus opportunum, thence transferred to what happens prosperously, res prosperae, integrae; Lye.

SEILY, SEELY, *adj.* Happy. *Seely Wights*, and *Seely Court*, a name given to the Fairies.

"*Corri Sithcha'*, the round hollow valley of the *Fairies*, or *Peaceable People*, whom the Lowlanders call *Seely Wights*." Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 236, N.

But as it fell out on last Hallowe'en,
When the *Seely Court* was ridin' by,
The queen lighted down on a gowan bank,
Nae far frae the tree where I wont to lye.

"*Seely Court*, i. e. pleasant or happy court, or court of the pleasant and happy people. This agrees with the antient and more ligitimate idea of Fairies." Ibid. ii. 189.

"Chaucer has *sely*, exp. happy, *seliness* felicity; a Teut. *seelig*, *selig*, Belg. *saligh*, beatus, felix." Rudd. vo. *Seile*. V. How.

SEILFU', SEELFU', *adj.* Pleasant, S.B.

Gin ye o'er forthersome turn tapsie turvy,
Blame your ain haste, and say not that I spur ye.
But sound and *seelfu'*, as I bid you, write.
Ross's Helenore, *Introd.*

——But yesterday I saw,
Nae farrer gane, gang by her lasses twa,
That had gane will, and been the forth all night;
But O! ane of them was a *seelfu'* sight.
Ibid. p. 94. V. SEILE.

To SEYN, *v. a.* To consecrate. V. SYND.

SEYNDILL, SEINDLE, SINDILL, SENDYLL, *adv.* Seldom; pron. *sindle*, Loth. *senil*, S.O. *seenil*, S.B.

Thairfor, gude folkes, be exampil we se,
That there is nane thus, of the freinds thre,
To ony man that may do gude, bot ane;
Almos deid that it be *seindle* tane.
Priests Peblis, *S. P. R.* i. 48.

"*Sendyll* ar men of gret glutonie sene haue lang dayis or agit with proces of yeris." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 4.

Thairowt he is bot *seyndill* sene.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 155.

i. e. he is seldom sene abroad.

Auld fayis ar *sindill* faythful freyndis found.
Maitland Poems, p. 162.

Though that she faultless was maun be allow'd;
But travell'd women are but *synle* trow'd.
Ross's Helenore, p. 98.

"Them that *seenil* rides tines their spurs;" S. Prov. "A gentle horse should be *scindle* spurred;" S. Prov.

For now a groat was a' my stock,
'Twad *senil* ere be mair.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 64.

Sibb. says that this is a "perversion of Teut. and Sax. *selden*, raro." But it is evidently from a quite different origin; Su.G. *saen; saender*, singulus; *en i saender*, singuli; *sin*, unus, singularis. Ihre marks the affinity between *sin* and Lat. *singulus*. Su.G. *sinung* signifies singular; *sinaledes*, *sinalund*, every one in his own way, as opposed to those who act conjunctly; quisque suo modo. In one instance I find *single* used for *seindle* in a prov. phrase. It appears as the *adj.*

"*Single* vse maketh pleasures the more agreeable." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 863.

SEINDLE, SINDLE, *adj.* Rare, not frequent, S. *synle*, *seenil*, S.B. *A seenil cin*, one occurring by itself and seldom, Ang. V. preceding word.

Besyds that, *seindle* tymes thou seis
That evir Courage keips the keis
Of Knawlege at his belt.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 30.

But *sindle* times they e'er come back,
Wha anes are heftit there.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 44.

To SEYNE, *v. a.* To see.

Wallace, scho said, that full worthy has beyne;
Than wepyt scho, that peté was to *seyne*.
Wallace, ii. 333. MS.

As *fleyne* for *fle*, *bene* for *be*, *sayne* for *say*. It seems doubtful whether this idiom was formed from the A.S. infin. or from the 3 pers. pl. pres. indic. In O.E. we find not only, *they saien* or *seyne*, but *I saien*. *Seyn they*, they say; Ploughman's Crede.

SEYNE, *s.* A sinew.

Wallace, with that, at hys lychtyn, him drew,
Apon the crag with his suerd has him tayne,
Throw brayne and *seyne* in sondyr straik the bane.
Wallace, ii. 400. MS.

A Su.G. *sena*, Germ. *sene*, id. V. SENON.

SEINYE, SENYE, SENYHE, SEINGNY, *s.* A synod, a consistory.

"Efter the Pasche he came to Edinburghe, to hald the *seinye*, as the Papistes tearme thair unhappie assemblie of *Baalis* schaven sort." Knox, p. 63.

It seems probable, however, that here it signifies such a procession in honour of the Saints, as is common in Popish countries, when their images are carried through the streets. For in MS. H. it is;

"Efter *Easter* he come to Edinburgh to hald thair *processioun*."

This Pape of Rome the thryd Gregore,—
Gert a *Senyhé* solempne be sene,
Four hundyr Byschapys and awchtene,
And sere ma Prelatis regulare.
Wyntown, vi. 1. 53.

Pov. Remember for to reforme the *Consistory.*—
Pers. Quhat causs hes thow, pylour, for to plenyie?
Quhair wes thow evir summond to thair *senyie?*
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 169.

Of Sathanis *seinye*, sure sic an unsaul menyie
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 45.

Lord Hailes improperly renders *seinye* filth, Lat. *sanies*. V. Note, p. 257. 258.

Mr. Macpherson views it as corr., like O.Fr. *senne*, from Gr. συνοδος. In Dict. Trev., however, *senne*, which is rendered, assemblee à son de cloche, is derived from Lat. *sign-um;* Fr. *sign*, a signal, the sound of a bell, whence *tocsin*. Bullet derives *senne* from Celt. *sen*. O.Fr. *sanes* was used to signify parliaments or general assemblies. A.S. *seonath*, a synod; Teut. *seyne*, *seene*, *senne*, id.

It may, however, signify *badge*. V. SENYHE.

To SEJOYNE, *v. a.* To separate, to disjoin; Lat. *sejung-o*.

"*Sejoyne* me his Spirite from the word,—the mirrour of the worde is bot a dimme mirrour, and a sealed letter to all men." Bruce's Eleven Serm. P. 4. 1.

SEIR, SERE, *adj.* Several. *Seer*, id. A. Bor.

Befor Persye than *seir* men brocht war thai;
Thai folowit him of felonny that was wrocht.
Wallace, iv. 122. MS.

In seir partis, in several divisions; Ibid.

On maruellus wyse thare fleand schaddois *sere*,
And figuris nyce dyd he se and espy.
Doug. Virgil, 207. 51.

According to Rudd. contr. from *sever*, or *sevre*, or *several*, Fr. *sevrer*, Ital. *sevrare;* all from Lat. *separare*. But the word is purely Goth. Su.G. *saer* is an adv. denoting separation, as defined by Ihre. *Taga i saer*, to divide into parts.

Tha jak biuder them allom saer;
Quum impero omnibus et singulis.
Hist. Alex. Mag.

i. e. when I rule over all and each of them. Isl. *seir*, id. Hence, Su.G. *saerdeles*, Isl. *sierdeilis*, separately, i. e. in several *deals*, quantities or divisions: Su.G. *saerskild*, separate, &c. Ihre remarks the affinity of A. Bor. *seer*. *They are gone seer ways;* they have taken different ways. He also observes that Lat. *se* has the same force in composition; as *se-orsum*, apart, *se-parare*, to separate, &c. I have observed no A.S. term that has any affinity; although *ser*, *sere*, is used by R. Brunne and other O.E. writers.

SEYNITY, Gawan and Gol. ii. 17.

He hard ane bugill blast brym, and ane loud blaw,
As the *seynity* sone silit to the rest.

In Edit. 1508. it is *seynily*, which seems the true reading from Fr. *signal*, Ital. *segnale*, a signal. *Silit* may signify *given*, from A.S. *syll-an* dare, i. e. he heard the loud sound of a bugle horn given hastily, from without, as a signal to those who were within the castle.

SEIR, *s.*

Ane helme of hard steill in hand has he hynt,
Ane scheld, wroght all of weir,
Semyt wele upon *seir*. *Gawan and Gol.* ii. 17.

If this be the true reading, the phrase may signify, curiously devised, from A.S. *sear*, a device. It is *feir*, however, in Edit. 1508. Thus it would signify, in good order, well prepared, as *fere of were*. But it is doubtful, whether this be not an error in the old copy, as by this reading the usual alliteration is lost.

SEIS, *pl.* 1. Seats, places.

The fragrant flowris bloumand in their *seis*,
Ouirspred the leuis of natures tapestreis.
Palice of Honour, Prol. st. 3.

It is a metaph. use of the word *see*, from Lat. *sedes*.

2. Used to denote thrones, or royal seats.

Sa ye may knaw the courtes inconstance,
Quhen princes bene thus pullit from thair *seis*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 203. V. SE, *s.* 1.

SEIS, *s. pl.* Times. V. SYIS.

SEISTAR, *s.* The sistrum, an instrument of music.

Viols and Virginals were heir,—
The *Seistar*, and the Sumphion,
With Clarche Pipe and Clarion.
Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 6.

Fr. *sistre*, a kind of brazen timbrell.

SEITIS, *s. pl.* "Seems to signify plants or herbs," Rudd. Sibb. adds flower-plots.

The plane pouderit with semelie *seitis* sound,
Bedyit full of dewy peirlys round.
Doug. Virgil, 401. 28.

Rudd. refers to A.S. *seten* planta, *setine* propagines, *setten* plantaria. He might have added Su.G. *saett-a*, Teut. *sett-en*, to plant. MoesG. *sat-jan* occurs in the same sense; *satidedun*, they planted, Luke xvii. 28. A.S. *sett-an*, id. "pastinare, to digge and delve for planting;" Somner. *Sets* is still used S. to denote slips of flowers or plants.

SEKER, *adj.* Firm, secure. V. SICKER.

SELABILL, *adj.* Delightful.

I mene thy crafty werkis curious,
Sa quyk, lusty, and maist sententius,
Plesand, perfyte, and *selabill* in all degre.
Doug. Virgil, 3. 16. V. SEILE.

SELCHT, SELCHIE, *s.* A seal, or sea-calf, Phoca vitulina, Linn. S. *selch*.

"Ther is thre thyngis that ar neuyr in dangeir of thoundir nor fyir slaucht, that is to saye, the laurye tree: the sycond is the *selcht*, quhilk sum men callis the see volue: the thrid thyng is the eyrn, that fleis sa hie." Compl. S. p. 93. 94.

"This is still the pronunciation of the fishermen on the coast of Fife;" Gl. Compl. Elsewhere it is *selch*, S.

"On the eist shore of Watterness, lyes ane ile callit Ellan Askerin, abounding in gressing and pasture, maire usit for sheilling and pasture then for corne land; guid for fishing and slaughter of *selchies*, perteining to M'Cloyd of Lewis." Monroe's Iles, p. 29.

"The seal—is here generally known by the name of *selchy*." Barry's Orkney, p. 317.

A.S. *selc*, *seolc*, phoca.

SELCOUTH, *adj.* Strange, uncommon.

A *selcouth* thing be tha wes done:
At Sanct-Johnestone be-sid the Freris,
All thai entrit in Barreris,
Wyth bow and ax, knyf and swerd,
To deil amang thaim thare last werd.
Wyntown, ix. 17. 14.

A.S. *sel-cuth*, rarus, insolitus, from *seld* seldom, and *cuth* known. V. COUTH.

SELE, *s.* Happiness, prosperity. V. SEILE.

SELE, *s.* A yoke for binding cattle in the stall, S.

Su.G. *sele*, a collar, a yoke; which Ihre derives from A.S. *sael*, a rope; Germ. *seil*, Belg. *seel*, Isl. *sile*, id. MoesG. *sail*, a thong. V. Jun. Gl. vo. *Insalidedun*. It appears that Ihre had not observed, that A.S. *sal* denotes "a collar or bond;" Somner. Isl. *sile* seems to bear the very same sense with our *sele*, being expl. a ligament of leather, by which cattle and other things are bound; Ol. Lex. Run.

SELF, SELFF, *adj.* Same, very.
——In that *selff* tyme fell, throw caiss,
That the king off Ingland, quhen he
Was cummyn with his gret menye
Ner to the place, as I said ar,
Quhar Scottis men arayit war,
He gert arest all his bataill.
Barbour, xii. 2. MS.
The Son the *self* thing with the Fader is,
The *self* substance the Holy Gaist, I wys.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 308. 42.

This corresponds to A.S. *self*, *sylf*, ipse. *On thaere sylfan nihte*; On that very night. MoesG. *silba*, Alem. *selbo*, Su.G. *sialf*, Isl. *sialfr*, Belg. *zelf*, id. *zelfst*, the self-same. V. Tyrwhitt, Gl.

SELY, *adj.* Poor, wretched, S. *silly*.
Sely Scotland, that of helpe has gret neide,
Thi natioune all standis in a felloun dreid.
Wallace, ii. 200. MS.

Chaucer uses *sely* in the sense of simple. But our term is more allied to Su.G. *salig*, poor, miserable. This Ihre views as a cognate of Gr. Barb. σωλος, foolish.

SELY, *adv.*
I hard ane may sair murne, and meyne;
To the King of Love scho maid hir mone.
Scho sychit *sely* soir.
Murning Maidin, *Maitland Poems*, p. 205.

"*Wonderfully? sellic*, Sax." Ellis, Spec. ii. 32. This conjecture is certainly well-founded. *Is that sellic thincg*, Est ea miranda res; Boet. p. 193.

SELKHORN, *s.* V. SHILECORN.

SELLAT, *s.* A helmet or head-piece for foot-soldiers.
He pullis doun his *sellat* quhare it hang,
Sum dele affrait of the noyis and thrang.
Doug. Virgil, 230. 38.

Fr. *salade*, Hisp. *celada*, Ital. *celato*. Some view Lat. *celo*, *-are*, as the origin, because it covers, and in some sense *conceals* the head.

SELLOCK, *s.* A fish. V. SILLUK.

SEMBLANT, SEMBLAND, *s.* Appearance, shew.
With glaid *semblant* and vysage full benyng
Thir wourdis fyrst to thame carpis the Kyng.
Doug. Virgil, 212. 1.

Thus said sche, and with sic *semblant* as micht be,
Him towart hir has brocht but ony threte.
Ibid. 56. 36.

Fr. *semblant*, from *sembler*, to seem.

To SEMBLE, *v. n.* To assemble.
Set thou apoun the horssit Tuskane rout,
Wyth pynsellis *semblit* samyn, with ane schout.
Doug. Virgil, 382. 13.

SEMBLAY, SEMLAY, SEMBLE, SEMLE, *s.* 1. Meeting, interview.
A blyth *semblay* was at his lychtyn doun,
Quhen Wallace mett with Schyr Richart the knycht.
Wallace, ii. 414. MS.

2. Act of assembling.
Off thè castell come crutell men and keyne.
Quhen Wallace has thair sodaud *semle* seyne,
Towart sum strenth he bownyt him to ryd.
Wallace, v. 772. MS. V. BIGGIT.

3. An assembly.
At Renfrewe a mawngery
Costlyk he made ryaly.
Fewteys he tuk of mony thare,
That gaddryd to the *semlè* ware,
And awcht fewtè for thar tenawndry.
Wyntown, viii. 28. 78.

4. Hostile rencountre, the meeting of opposite parties in battle.
Cruell strakis forsuth thar mycht be seyne,
On athir syde, quhill blude ran on the greyne;
Rycht peralous the *semlay* was to se.
Hardy and hat contenyt the fell mellé;
Skew and reskew off Scottis and Ingliss alss.
Wallace, v. 833. MS. V. the *v.*

Su.G. *saml-a*, Dan. *saml-er*, Germ. *sammel-en*, Belg. *zamel-en*, Fr. *sembl-er*, to collect; to assemble; Su.G. *samling*, a meeting; from the particle *sam*, which marks conjunction.

SEMBLAND, *s.* An assembly.
The statis gret of all Ingland
Thare gaddryd war to that *semblande*.
Wyntown, vi. 20. 12.

To SEMBYL, *v. n.* To make a wry mouth, in derision or scorn, S. *to shamble the chafts*; *showl*, synon.
Sum ledis langis on the land, for luf or for lak,
To *sembyl* with thare chaftis, and sett apoun syse.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238. b. 14.

Fr. *sembler*, to seem; Lat. *simul-are*, to counterfeit; Germ. *schlimm*, however, signifies wry, Belg. *scheef muyl*, a wry mouth.

SEMPLE, *adj.* Ordinary, vulgar. V. SYMPILL.

SEN, *conj.* Since, seeing, S. A. Bor.
Now lat vs change scheildis, *sen* we bene saucht
Grekis ensenyeis do we counterfete.
Doug. Virgil, 52. 6. V. the prep.

SEN, *prep.* Since, S.
Annas, I grant to the, *sen* the diceis
Of my sory husband Sycheus, but leis,—
Onlie this man has moued mine entent.
Doug. Virgil, 100. 1.

Sen syne, since hat time.

Than your fals King, wndyr colour but mar,
Throuch band he maid till Bruce that is our ayr,
Throuch all Scotland with gret power thai raid,
Wndyr that King quhilk he befor had maid;
To Bruce *sen syne* he kepit na connand.
Wallace, viii. 1342. MS.

Syne kyngis come, amangis quhom for the nones
Sterne Tygris regnit, ane man big of bones,
Fra quham *sen syne* all the Italian blude,
Thare grete ryuer has clepit Tybris flude.
Doug. Virgil, 253. 26.

According to Mr. Macpherson, *sen* (conj.) "seems merely the part. passive of *se* [to see] as the Fr. use *veu*." This agrees with what has been advanced by Mr. Tooke, Divers. Purl. i. 269.; with this difference, that while he derives the prep. from the part. past, he says that the conj. has sometimes the sense of the one part., and sometimes of the other. But *seen that*, or *seen as*, seems a harsh and unnatural resolution of *since*, now used for *sen*.

One great and obvious defect of Mr. Tooke's ingenious system, viewed in a general light, is, that it proceeds on the supposition that the A.S. is a language completely insulated; or at least, that whatever intimacy of connexion it has with the cognate tongues in other respects, it has none with regard to the formation of its particles. As it is universally admitted that the A.S. and O.Sw. were so similar, that a Saxon could easily converse with a Swede; it might naturally be supposed that A.S. *seoththan*, *siththan*, deinde, postea, were radically the same with Su.G. *sidan*, *sedan*, id. Now the Su.G. *conj.* has no affinity to *se*, videre; but is evidently from *sid*, sero, post. There is no good reason to doubt, that A.S. *siththan* has had a similar origin. For *sith* exactly corresponds in its signification to Su.G. *sid*. MoesG. *seitho* signifies *late*, sero. Ihre (vo. *Sedan*,) accordingly views A.S. *siththan* as comp. of *sith* post, and *than* tunc, as corresponding to *postea*, *posthinc*. He also observes, that the order observed in the A.S. term is inverted in MoesG. *thanaseiths*, posthac. The world, *mik ni thanaseiths saiquhith*, seeth me not henceforth; John xiv. 19. This is from *than* tunc, and *seith*, sero. Alem. *sid* also signifies postquam. Isl. *sijdan*, Teut. *seyd*, *sind*, postea. It must, therefore, be quite unreasonable to deduce *sen*, in its different forms, from the v. *see;* as this mode of derivation pours contempt on all the analogy of kindred tongues, and even destroys the unity of the same language. For it might have been added, that there seems to be no example of *n* or *nd* being changed into *th*, in the formation of A.S. words.

Sen may be viewed as bearing the same relation to A.S. *siththan*, as Su.G. *sen* to *sidan* postea, of which it is a contraction. Su.G. *sindan* was used as synon. with *sidan*. *Send*, thereafter, q. v., in its form corresponds to this. V. Syne, *adv.*

SEN, *s.* Filth, nastiness.

Bot the vile bellyis of thay cursit schrewis
Haboundis of *sen* maist abhominabill.
Doug. Virgil, 74. 54.

Lat. *san-ies*, id. Fr. *sanie*, matter, corrupt or filthy blood.

SEND, *adv.* Then, thereafter.

Thow leifs nocht sin quhill sin has left the;
And than quhan that thow seis that thow man de,
Than is over lait, allace! havand sic let,
Quhan deith's cart will stand befoir the yet.
Allace, *send* ilkane man wald be sa kynde
To have this latter freind into his mynde.
Priests Peblis, *S. P. R.* i. 44. 45.

This is evidently the same with *Syne*, q. v.

SEND, *s.* 1. Mission, the act of sending, S.

"Thair is na euil of payne or trubil in the pepil, bot it cummis be the *send* of God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 91. a.

2. A term used to denote the messengers sent for the bride at a wedding, S.B. V. Saynd.

SENDYLL, *adv.* Seldom. V. Seindle.

SENYHE, *s.* An assembly. V. Seinye.

SENYHE, *s.* Distinguishing dress worn in battle.

A Romane, that amang thaim was
Hamo callyd, gat on that *senyhè*,
That Bertownys bare; syn can he fenyhè
Hym a Brettowne for to be.
Wyntown, v. 3. 13.

Lat. *sign-um*, Gl. Wyntown. Perhaps rather contr. from *insignia*.

SENON, *s.* A sinew, S.

His houch *senons* thai cuttyt in that press.
Wallace, i. 322. MS.

His bow with hors *senonnis* bendit has he.
Doug. Virgil, 299. 55.

Belg. *senuwen*, Sicamb. *senen*, O. Fris. *sijnnet*, id.

SENS, *s.* Incense.

They "maid lawis efferyng to the ryte of thay dayis, and instrukkit the preistis to mak *sens* & sacrifice to the goddis on the same maner as the Egiptianis vsit." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 3. a. *Thusque* adolendum, Boeth.

This is merely an abbrev. of Fr. *encense*, as the E. v. *cense* is used.

To SENSE, *v. n.* To smell out, to scent.

"You wou'd be a good Borrowstown sow, you *sense* so well;" S. Prov. "spoken when people pretend to find the smell of something, that we would conceal;" Kelly, p. 376.

SENSYMENT, Sensement, *s.* Sentiment, judgment.

And be the contrare, mony *sensymentis*
For Turnus schawis euident argumentis.
Doug. Virgil, 368. 52.

"They answerit, that they were content to answere befoir hir Maiestie in England in these materis; and for thair pairt, wald referr the *sensement* thairof unto hir." Historie James the Sext, p. 51.

SENSYNE, *adv.* Since that time. V. Sen.

SENTHIS, *adv.* Hence, Gl. Sibb.

SERD, *pret. v.* Served, S.

Gud ordinance, that *serd* for his estate,
His cusyng maid at all tyme, ayr and late.
Wallace, ii. 73. MS. V. Sair, *v.*

SERE, *adj.* Several. V. Seir.

SERE, *adv.*

My fame is knawin aboue the element,
I seik Itale (as natiue cuntre) *sere;*
My linnage cummis fra hiest Jupyter.
Doug. Virgil, 24. 50.

Rudd. views it as here signifying *sure*, Fr. *seur*. But it certainly means eagerly, anxiously; A.S. *sare*, Germ. *schr*.

SERE, *s.* Sir, Lord. V. SCHIR.

To SERF, *v. a.* To deserve. V. SERVE.

SERGE, SIERGE, *s.* A taper, a torch.
And in hys *graf* wes *sergis* twa
Brynnand clere, and ane of tha
Wes brycht brynnand at hys hewyd,
The tothire at hys fete wes levyd.
Wyntown, vi. 14. 62.
The blesand torchis schane and *sergeis* bricht,
That fer on bred all lemes of thare licht.
Doug. Virgil, 475. 52.

"The Earl of Athol went next to the French Ambassador, bearing the great *sierge* of wax." Spotswood, p. 197.

Mr. Macpherson renders the term, as used by Wyntown, *lamps*. But in this case there must be a deviation from the proper sense: Fr. *cierge*, the largest kind of wax-candle; sometimes, a flambeau. Veneroni expl. Ital. *cerio* by *flambeau*, and *cierge* as synon. Lat. *cer-eus*, id.; as properly being made of wax.

SERGEAND, *s.* 1. "A degree in military service seemingly now unknown;" Gl. Wynt.
And wyth that folk he held his way
Til Roxburch, quhare the Ballyol lay,
That had befor in Ingland bene:
Of *Sergeandys* thare and Knychtis kene
He gat a gret cumpany.
Wyntown, viii. 26. 396.

Spelman views S.B. *serjantus* as equivalent to *scutiger*. It seems indeed to correspond to *squire*, or the attendant of a knight. The term is evidently a corr. of Lat. *serviens*. It however appears, from Du Cange, that *serjantus* was also used to denote a soldier on foot, one belonging to the infantry; and sometimes an inferior kind of knight, *eques serviens*.

2. An inferior officer in a court of justice.

In this sense *serjeant* and *seriaund* are used by Skene. But the E. word bears the same meaning.

SERYT, Wallace, vii. 54, Perth Edit. Leg. *cryt*, as in MS.; *cried*, Edit. 1648.

SERMONE, SERMOND, *s.* Talk, discourse.
"Thayr wes *na sermone* amang thaym how thair army suld be arrayit." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 17. *Sermo*, Boeth.
Wyth dyuers *sermond* carpand all the day,
Thay schort the houris, driuand the tyme away.
Doug. Virgil, 473. 50.

Sermonyng, id. O.E.
——Of that wille were other mo,
The stones to Bretayn forto bring,
That Merlyn mad of *sermonyng*.
R. Brunne, App. to Pref. cxcii.

SERPLATHE, *s.* Eighty stones of wool.
"That na merchand of the realme pas ouer the see in merchandice, bot he haue of his awin proper gude, or at the leist committit till his gouernance, thre *serplathis* of woll." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 41. Edit. 1566.

"*Serplaith*—conteines four-score stanes." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

Fr. *sarpilliere*, whence E. *sarpler*, a packing cloth. L.B. *sarplar-e*, *sarplar-ius*, *sarplar-ium*. Seren. mentions E. *sarp-cloth* as synon., which our term most nearly resembles.

To SERS, SEIRS, *v. a.* To search.
Or els the air sould not have tholit
So heich for to be persit;
Nor yit the erde for to be holit,
And so deip doun be *sersit*.
Maitland Poems, p. 257.
—Now here, now there reuist in sindry partis,
And *seirsis* turnand to and fro al artis.
Doug. Virgil, 240, b. 18.
For this cause thay both socht and *serst*,
How thay micht haue thair blude.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 32.

To SERVE, SERF, SERWE, *v. a.* To deserve.
Set we haif nane affectioune
Of caus til Ynglis natioune;
Yeit it ware baith syne and schame,
Mare than thai *serve*, thaim to defame.
Wyntown, ix. 20. 58.
Wallace ansuerd, said, "Thow art in the wrang."
Quham dowis thow, Scot? in faith thow *serwis* a blaw. *Wallace*, i. 398. MS.

Dowis should certainly be *thowis*.
Quhare I offend, the lesse reprefe *serf* I.
Doug. Virgil, 4. 26.

SERUIABLE, *adj.* Active, diligent.
The bissy knapis and verlotis of his stabil
About thaym stude, ful yape and *seruiabil*.
Doug. Virgil, 409. 20.
Prosperus, Virg.

SERVITE, SERVYTE, *s.* A table napkin, S. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 161.

"The general himself, nobles, captains,—and soldiers, sat down in the Links, and of their own provision, with a *seruit* on their knee, took breakfast." Spalding's Troubles, i. 123.

Fr. *serviette*, Teut. *servett*, mantile; from Fr. *serv-ir*, because its use is to keep the clothes clean, during meals.

SESSIONER, *s.* A term used, during the establishment of Episcopacy in the reign of Charles II., to denote a member of the Session or Consistory.

"That the Ministers give in upon oath a list of their *Sessioners*, their Clerks and Bellmen, of withdrawers from the church, and noncommunicants."

"One thing is observable, that their *Sessioners*, as they are called, members of their Sessions, are here just made use of as informers against honest people." Wodrow, ii. 319.

To SET, *v. a.* To give in lease, to hire, S.
——— He denyid hys tendis then
For til *set* til hys awyne men.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 256.

"He quha lattis or *sets* the thing for hyre, to the vse of ane other man, sould deliver to him the

samine thing; and he quha receaves it, sould pay the hyre." Reg. Maj. B. iii. c. 14. s. 2.

"*To set;* to lett, as land, &c." Gloucest. Marshall's Econ. Gl.

This may be a peculiar use of A.S. *sact-an*, Su.G. *saett-a*, collocare, q. to fix or place one in possession of a house or farm; whence A.S. *saeta*, an inhabitant, Su.G. *saeteri*, a principal village. Teut. *sett-en te koope*, venalem exponere domum, agrum, &c.

The *v.* in S. is often used in a neut. sense, but improperly; as, *A house to set*, i. e. to be let.

SET, *s.* A lease, S. *tack*, synon.

"He should not delapidate his benefice in any sort, nor make any *set*, or disposition thereof, without the special advice or consent of his Majesty, and the generall Assembly." Spotswood, p. 452.

SETTER, *s.* One who lets out any thing to another for hire; as, a *horse-setter*, a horse-hirer, S.

"He was—a *setter* of tacks to his sons and good sons, to the prejudice of the church." Baillie's Lett. i. 137.

To SET, *v. a.* 1. To beset, to way-lay.

Syne Waus wes slayne, that hat Rolland,
He wes *sete* hard, I tak on hand.
Wyntown, viii. 36. 86.

2. To lay snares, to beset with snares.

Quhen that the range and the fade on brede
Dynnys throw the grauis, sercheing the woddis wyd,
And sutis *set* the glen, on euery syde,
I sall apoun thame ane myrk schoure doun skale.
Doug. Virgil, 103. 51.

This exactly agrees with—Saltus indagine cingunt, Virg.

Su.G. Isl. *saett-a*, A.S. *saet-an*, insidias struere, Lat. *insid-ere.*

SET, *s.* A gin or snare.

Then to the hycht thai held thair way,
And huntyt lang quhill off the day;
And socht schawys, and *setis* set;
Bot thai gat litill for till ete.
Barbour, iii. 479. MS.

The Kyng than warnyd hys menyhè
Wyth hym at hwntyng for to be.——
Than on the morne wyth-owtyn let,
The *setis* and the stable set.
Wyntown, vii. 1. 46.

Su.G. *sata*, Alem. *seid*, insidiae feris positae; A.S. *seatha*, tendicula.

SET, *s.* 1. The particular spot in a river or frith, where stationary nets are fixed, S.

"Interrogated, How many *feith-sets* have the Nether Don fishers on the Fraserfield side of the river, and what are the names of them?—Below the bridge there are two *feith-sets:*—and during his time, he never heard or knew that the heritors of Nether Don, or their tenants, were interrupted in the use and possession of said *feith-setts.*" State, Leslie of Powis, *v.* Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 56.

2. The net thus set, S.

"Interrogated, Whether the fishers have not been in the practice of hauling their fishing-nets and *feith-sets* to the shore at the different places above-mentioned,—whenever they had occasion to do so? Depones, that they were in use to do so; that in the night-time, and when the water is flooded, the fishers go in boats to their *feith-sets.*" Ibid.

Teut. *sett-en;* Su.G. *saett-a* collocare; *saetta ut et naet*, to lay or spread a net, Seren.

SET, *s.* Used nearly in the same sense with attack, shock, or *onset*, S.

Great may the hardships be, that she has met,
And gotten for my sake so hard a *set.*
Ross's Helenore, p. 45.

I shanna tell you, nor can I do yet,
How sad the *set* was, that my heart did get.
Now I might gang as soon, and drown mysell,
As offer hamewith, after what befel.
Ibid. p. 70.

It is always used in a bad sense; as, *a set of the toothache*, *a set of the cauld*, &c.

SET, *s.* Kind, manner, fashion. *A new set o't*, a new kind, S.

Either from *set*, as signifying a scion, or Su.G. *saett*, manner, fashion, wise.

To SET, *v. a.* 1. To become one; in respect of manners, rank, merit, obligations, &c. S.

And in spek wlispit he sum deill;
Bot that *sat* him rycht wondre weill.
Barbour, i. 393. MS.

It *sets* him well, wi' vile unscrapit tongue,
To cast up whether I be auld or young.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 148.

"It *sets* him ill to behave sae to me," i. e. He acts a very ungrateful part.

2. To become, applied to any piece of dress, S.

Wald scho put on this garmond gay,
I durst sweir be my scill,
That scho woir never grene nor gray,
That *set* hir half so weill.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 104.

Hence *setting*, "becoming, graceful," S.

—— Says she, that lad was a' her care,
That was so *setting* with his yellow hair.
Ross's Helenore, p. 50.

3. Used in a neut. form; *She's a setting lass*, S. as signifying, that although a young woman has no claim to beauty, she has that prepossessing appearance, or natural gracefulness of manner, that makes her look to advantage.

The ither too was a right *setting* lass,
Though forthersome.——
Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

A dress is said to *set* one, or to be *setting*, when it becomes the complexion or form of the wearer, S.

Su.G. *saet-a*, convenire; *saetelig*, conveniens. *At hann saeti sem bezt;* what is most proper for his station, S. what *sets him best*, Spec. Reg. p. 623. Ihre, on this word, refers to the Fr. impers. v. *sied*, as a cognate term. Cet accoustrement luy *sied* bien; This garment becomes, beseems, or fits him well, Cotgr.

SET, *s.* *The set of a borough*, its particular constitution, or the form of its administration, according to charter, including the number of magistrates and counsellors, the mode of election, &c. S.

"At last, Charles I, in 1633, established and confirmed all the grants of his royal predecessors, in favour of the borough; and the *set*, or form of its government, was ratified by the convention of boroughs, in 1706." P. Elgyn, Moray, Statist. Acc. v. 3.

Mr. Macpherson seems to view this word as radically allied to *sauchtnyng*, reconciliation, Isl. Sw. *saett*. Sibb. derives it from Su.G. *saett*, modus, *saett-a*, convenire. But the origin is undoubtedly A.S. *saet-an*, *set-an*, statuere, constituere, Teut. *sett-en*, Germ. *setz-en*; whence *gheset*, *gesetz*, lex, constitutio; Alem. *kesezzidu*, institutione, Kero ap. Schilt.

To SET *after ane*, *v. a.* To pursue one, S. *I set*, or *set out*, *after him*; I pursued him.

This is a Su.G. idiom. *Saetta efter en*, aliquem properato cursu persequi; *saett-a*, cum impetu ferri, being thus used.

To SET *aff*, *v. n.* To go away, to begin a journey; generally implying the idea of expedition, S.

SET, SETT, *conj.* Though, although.

And *set* tyl this I gawe my wylle,
My wyt I kene swa skant thare-tylle,
That I dowte sare thaime tyl offende.
Wyntown, i. Prol. 33.

Thocht all war heyr the schippis of braid Bertane,
Part suld we loss, *set* fortoun had it suorn;
The best wer man in se is ws beforn.
Wallace, ix. 83. MS.

Sic plesand wordes carpand he has forth brocht,
Sett his mynd troublit mony greuous thocht.
Doug. Virgil, 19. 28.

Seren. mentions Sw. *oansedt* as used in the same sense. A.S. *set* is expl. ideo, idcirco. This particle is most probably the imperat. of the *v.*, like *suppose*.

SET, *part. pa.* Disposed; applied to the temper of mind, or, as in E., the *disposition*.

Bot he quham by thou fenys thyself begatte
Achill was not to Priame sa hard *sette*.
Doug. Virgil, 57. 7.

"As Scot. we say, *He is very ill set*, i. e. ill natured, crabbed, cross-grained; as the E. say, *ill-contrived*;" Rudd.

"The commissioners told how the marquis and town of Aberdeen were peaceably *set*, obedient to the king and his laws." Spalding's Troubles, i. 118.

SETH, *s.* The Coalfish. V. SEATH.

SETHILL, *s.* A disease affecting sheep in one of their sides, which makes them lean all to one side in walking, S.B.

A.S. *sid-ell* is expl. lateris dolor, pleuriticus. But perhaps the S.B. term is merely a corr. of *side-ill*.

SETT, *pret.* Ruled.

Thir yere, he *sett* that land,
His kin[g]e made he cri.
Sir Tristrem, p. 50.

"Perhaps derived from *saughten*, to put to accord, or from *sacht*, [*saett*] Sw. modus." Gl. Sir Tristrem.

A.S. *sett-an*, disponere, occurs in a sense pretty nearly similar. *Sette thur to landes and rentes*; Disposuit terras et reditus; Chron. Sax. 210. 13.

SETTE, *part. pa.* Disposed. V. SET, id.

SETTING, *s.* A weight in Orkney, containing 24 marks.

"*Imprimis*, 24 marks makis ane *setting*." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplaith*.

"24 merks make 1 *setting*, nearly equal to 1 stone 5 lib. Dutch." P. Cross, Orkn. Statist. Acc. vii. 477.

SETTREL, SETTEREL, *adj.* Thick-set, dwarfish, S.B.

"The second chiel was a thick, *settcrel*, swown pallach." Journal from London, p. 2.

From A.S. *sett-an*, Su.G. *saett-a*, to place, to fix. We say that one is *set* in his growth, when it is supposed that he will not grow any taller, S.

SETTRIN, SET RENT, *s.* A certain portion allotted to a servant or cottager, when working to his master; consisting of different kinds of food, as porridge, broth, and bread, Ang. Perths.

More is generally allowed than one person can eat; but whatever the labourer leaves, he has a right to carry home to his own family. The vessel appropriated to this use is called the *settrin cap*. The phrases *settrin bread*, *settrin meal*, &c. are also used.

This is a corr. of *set rent*. "We say Scot., He lives upon his purchase, as well as others on their *set rent*, Prov." Rudd. vo. *Purches*. V. also Kelly, p. 392.

"Now I think the very annuity and casualties of the cross of Christ,—and these comforts that accompany it, better than the world's *set-rent*." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 6.

SETS, *s. pl.* Corn put up in small stacks, Loth.

Isl. *sate*, Su.G. *saata*, cumulus foeni; from *saett-a*, to place.

SEUCH, SEWCH, *s.* 1. A furrow, a small ditch, S.

In the meyn tyme Eneas with ane pleuch
The cieté circulit, and markit be ane *seuch*.
Doug. Virgil, 153. 11.

It is now written *sheugh*. V. SHARN.

2. A gulf.

As we approchit neir the hillis heid,
Ane terribill *sewch* birnand in flammis reid
Abhominabill, and how as hell to see,
All full of brinstane, pick, and bulling leid,—
I saw.——— *Palice of Honour*, iii. 4.

Seugh, A. Bor., a wet ditch; *E. sough*, a subterraneous drain; not from Fr. *sous*, as Johnson derives it, but as allied to Teut. *soye*, *souwe*, cloaca, Isl. *saag-r*, Sw. *sog*, colluvies, ductus aquae fluentis. Perhaps Lat. *sulc-us*, is from the same origin. Heb. שׁוּחָה, *shuhah*, fossa, fovea; from שׁוּחַ, *shuahh*, inclinari, deprimi.

To SEUCH, *v. a.* To cut, to divide.

Thay *seuch* the fludis, that souchand quhare thay fare
In sunder slidis.—— *Doug. Virgil*, 132. 17.

Lat. *sulc-are*. V. the *s.*

SEUIN STERNES, the Pleiades, S.

The Pleuch, and the poles, the planettis began,
The Son, the *seuin sternes*, and the Charle wane.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, b. 2.

SEW, *pret. v.* Sowed, Doug. V. SKAIL, *v.* 1.

SEWANE, *s.* "Seems to signify some drug or medical composition," Rudd. "Some kind of confection or sweet-meat," Sibb.

—— Triakil, droggis, or electuary,
Seropys, *sewane*, succure, and synamome.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 401. 40.

Qu. *sabine*, S. *savin*, a plant to which powerful effects are still vulgarly ascribed?

SEWAN BELL.

For and I flyt, sum sege for schame suld sink,—
Roches suld ryve, the warld suld hald nae gripis;
Sa loud of cair the *sewan bell* suld clink.
Dunbar, Chron. S. P. i. 351.

Perhaps this name might be given to the bell rung to call the monks to their devotions, q. the recollection-bell, Fr. *souven-ir*, to remember.

SEWANS, *s. pl.* Expl. sowens, by Mr. Pinkerton, as occurring Houlate, iii. 6. But in MS. it is *sewaris*, i. e. sewers, officers who serve up a feast.

Mony sauourous sawce with *sewaris* he send.

SEX, *adj.* Six.

Than Canatulmel *sex* yhere wes
—— Oure the Peychtis Kyng regnand.
Wyntown, v. 9. 805.

Alem. Isl. Su.G. Dan. Lat. id. Hence *sext*, sixth, *sexten*, sixteen, sixteenth, *sexty*, sixty. V. Sax.

SH. For words not found printed in this form, V. Sch.

SHABLE, Shabble, *s.* 1. A crooked sword, or hanger.

"A sea-captain offered to strike off my head with a *shable*." Colvil, Introd. to Mock Poem, p. 8.

"Even the church-yard on a Sunday was sometimes the scene of action, where two hostile lairds, with their respective adherents, rushed upon one another with their durks and their *shabbles*." P. Strathdon, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xiii. 184.

Su.G. Dan. Belg. *sabel*, Germ. *saebel*, Fenn. *sabeli*, a crooked sword, a scymitar. Wachter derives the term from Arab. *seif*, a sword, properly of the falchion kind.

2. It is now generally used to denote an old rusty sword; *Ane auld shable*, S.

To SHACH, *v. a.* To shape or form any thing in an oblique way, to distort; pret. *shacht*; part. pa. id. also *beshacht*, S.

There are many cognates in the other Northern languages. Isl. *skag-a*, to decline, to bend, to turn out of the way; deflectere, G. Andr.; *skaga*, a promontory which stretches obliquely; *skack-ur*, *skackr*, obliquus, impar, inequalia habens opposita latera; *skackt*, obliquitas, duarum ejusdem rei laterum inequalitas, Landnamab. Gl.

These words are formed from Isl. *ska*, an inseparable particle, corresponding to Lat. *dis*, and denoting disjunction. Hence also Su.G. *ligga skafottes*, divaricata crura alterius capiti obvertere, Ihre; *to lie heads and thraws*, S.; *skack-a*, to set asunder; *skack-a*, to divide, to break off; Isl. *skaegtland*, one who has unequal teeth, q. whose teeth are *shacht*, or *shachelt*. To the same fountain must we trace Isl. *skeif-r*, Dan. *skaev*, Germ. *schief*, E. *skew*, and *askew*, oblique.

Shach-end *of a web*, the fag-end, where the cloth becomes inferior in quality, in consequence of the materials growing scanty, or of the best being used first, S.B. V. preceding word.

To Shachle, *v. a.* To use any thing so as to distort it from its proper shape or direction, S. *He has shachlit aw his schoon*, he has put his shoes quite out of shape. Hence *Shachlin*, unsteady, infirm, S.

Shachled feet, distorted feet, S.

"Ye shape shoon by your ain *shachled* feet;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 86.

I spier'd for my cousin, fu' couthy and sweet,—
And how her new shoon fit her auld *shackl't* feet.
Burns, iv. 250. Leg. *shachl't*.

Teut. *schahl*, *schehl*, obliquus. V. Shach.

Shachle, *s.* Any instrument or machine that is worn out, S.B.

To Shachle, Shochel, *v. n.* To shuffle in walking, S. *shochle*, Loth.

"Had you such a shoe on every foot, you would *shochel*;" S. Prov. "A scornful return of a woman to a fellow that calls her *she*, and not by her name." Kelly, p. 142. *She*, (S. *scho*,) is pron. in the same manner as *shoe*.

SHACKLE-BANE, *s.* The wrist, S. improperly written *shekel bane*.

He gowls to be sa disappointed,
And drugs, till he has maist disjointed
His *shekel bane*.— *Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 495.
Contrive na we, your *shakle banes*
Will mak but little streik.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 35.

q. the bone on which *shackles* are fixed. A. Bor. *shackle of the arm*, id.

SHAFT, *s.* A handle; as a *whip-shaft*, the handle of a whip, S.

Su.G. *skaft*, Isl. *skapt*, manubrium.

SHAFTS, *s.* A designation of one kind of woollen cloth, Aberd.

"Clothes manufactured from the above wool,—three quarters to yard broad seys, sarges, *shafts*, plaidings, baizes, linsey-woolseys, jemmies, and stripped apron stuffs." Statist. Acc. (Abord.) xix. 208.

SHAG, *s.* The refuse of barley, or that which is not properly filled, generally given to horses or cattle, S. *dichtings*, synon.

As, in thrashing, the beards are not so easily separated from this kind of corn, as that which is fully ripened, it may have received its name from this circumstance; from Su.G. *skaegg*, hair in general, hence applied to the beard; Isl. *skegg*, Dan. *skiaegg*, id. A.S. *sceage*, coma.

To SHAK *one's crap*, to speak loudly and vehemently, to give vent to one's ill humour, S.B.

Afore ye lat him get o'er meikle time
To *shak his crap*, and scauld you for the quean,
Be bauld enough to tell him a' your mind.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 54.

This metaph. seems borrowed from the cackling of a fowl, when provoked.

To SHAK *a fa'*, [*fall*], to grapple, to wrestle, S. V. Faw.

SHAKE-DOWN, *s.* "A temporary bed made

on the floor, when a house is crowded;" S. V. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 173.

It is also used metaph.

They've taen him neist up in their arms,
And made his *shak-down* in the barns.

Allan o' Maut, Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 238.

SHALLOCH. V. HAMMIT.

To SHAM, *v. a.* To strike, Loth.; as, *I'll sham your legs.*

To SHAMBLE, *v. n.* 1. To rack the limbs by striding too far; as, *You'll shamble yoursell*, pron. *shammil*, Ang.

2. To distort the face, to make a wry mouth, S.

Hence *shamble chafts*, wry mouth, distorted chops, S.B.

Compare you then to Thersites,
Wha for's ill-scrappit tongue,
An' *shamble-chafts*, got on his back
Puss wi' the nine tails hung.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 24. V. SEMBYL.

SHAMS, *s. pl.* Legs. Fr. *jambes*, id.

SHAN, *adj.* "Pitiful, silly, poor;" Gl. Rams.

Of umquhile John to lie or bann,
Shaws but ill will, and looks right *shan.*——
Ye're never rugget, *shan*, nor kittle,
But blyth and gabby.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 225. ii. 329.

Allied perhaps to A.S. *scande*, Teut. *schande*, ignominia, dedecus; Su.G. *skaend-a*, probro afficere. *Shan*, shame-facedness, bashfulness; Linc. Gl. Grose.

SHANGAN, *s.* "A stick cleft at one end, for putting the tail of a dog in, by way of mischief, or to frighten him away;" Gl. Burns, S.

He'll clap a *shangan* on her tail.——
Burns, iii. 62.

Perhaps originally the same with *Shangie*, *s.* q. a shackle. As denoting what is *cloven*, it may, however, be derived from the Isl. part. *ska*, signifying disjunction. V. SHACH. Hence,

To SHANGIE, *v. a.* To inclose in a cleft piece of wood, S.A.

A bridal haudin at the mill,
The watch were there resortin,
To *shangie* ilka lassie's tail.——
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 8.

SHANGIE, *s.* A shackle that *runs* on the stake to which a cow is bound in the *byre*; hence also called *rin-shackle*, Fife. V. SHANGAN.

SHANGIE, *adj.* Thin, meagre, S.

Gael. *seang*, small, slender, slender-waisted; *seang-aim*, to make slender or thin, to grow slender; Shaw.

SHANK *of a hill*, the projecting point of a hill, S. V. NOW.

SHANK *of a coal mine*, the pit that is sunk for reaching the coals, S.

From A.S. *scenc-an*, to sink; or perhaps the E. word, as denoting a handle, is used metaph., in the same manner as *shaft* for a pit.

SHANKS, *s. pl.* Stockings. V. SCHANK.

SHANNACH, *s.* Commonly expl. a bone-fire; but properly one lighted on Hallow-eve, Perths.; sometimes *shinicle.*

It is corr. from Gael. *Samhnag*, or, as it is otherwise written, *Samh-'in*, the great festival observed by the Celts at the beginning of winter. Dr. Smith, having spoken of *Beltane*, says;

"The other of these solemnities was held upon Hallow-eve, which, in Galic, still retains the name of *Samh-'in*. The word signifies *the fire of peace*, or the time of kindling the fire for maintaining the peace. It was at that season that the Druids usually met in the most centrical places of every country, to adjust every dispute, and decide every controversy. On that occasion, all the fire in the country was extinguished on the preceding evening, in order to be supplied, the next day, by a portion of the holy fire which was kindled and consecrated by the Druids. Of this, no person who had infringed the peace, or was become obnoxious to any breach of law, or any failure in duty, was to have any share, till he had first made all the reparation and submission which the Druids required of him. Whoever did not, with the most implicit obedience, agree to this, had the sentence of excommunication, more dreaded than death, immediately denounced against him. None was allowed to give him house or fire, or shew him the least office of humanity, under the penalty of incurring the same sentence.——

"In many parts of Scotland, these Hallow-eve fires continue still to be kindled; and, in some places, should any family, through negligence, allow their fire to go out on that night, or on Whitsuntide, [Gael. *Be'il-tin*,] they may find a difficulty in getting a supply from their neighbours the next morning." Galic Antiquities, Hist. Druids, p. 31—33. V. HALLOW-EEN BLEEZE.

To SHAPE *away*, *v. a.* To drive away.

Ane cursit fox lay hid in rox;—
Nane might him *shape away.*
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 6.

Lord Hailes renders it, without any apparent reason, "cut off." It is certainly allied to Germ. *schieb-en*, *schupf-en*, to drive; Teut. *schuyff-en*, id. Kilian.

SHARGAR, SHARGER, *s.* A lean person, a scrag; sometimes used to denote a weakly child, S. also *shargan.*

At first I thought but little of the thing;
But mischief's mother's but like midge's wing.
I never dream'd things wad ha gane this length;
But we have e'en seen *shargars* gather strength,
That seven years have sitten in the flet,
And yet have bangsters on their boddom set.
Ross's Helenore, p. 89.

V. PLAY-FEIR and WARYDRAGEL.

It seems radically the same with E. *scrag*, which Dr. Johnson derives from Belg. *scrughe*, a word I have not met with. Seren., however, mentions Belg. *scraghe*, id.

SHARN, SHEARN, *s.* The dung of oxen or cows, S. *scarn*, A. Bor.

They turn'd me out, that's true enough,
To stand at city bar,
That I may clean up ilka sheugh,
Of a' the *sharn* and glaur.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 30.

A.S. *scearn*, Fris. *scharn*, Dan. *skarn*, dung.

SHARNY, *adj.* Bedaubed with cows' dung, S.

"Ye shine like the sunny side of a *sharney* weght;" i. e. an instrument for winnowing corn; Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 86. This is spoken in ridicule of those who appear fine.

SHARNY-PEAT, *s.* A cake consisting of cows' dung mixed with coal-dross, dried in the sun, and used by the poor for fuel in some places, S.

Cows dung, dried for the same purpose, is called *casings*, A. Bor. Ray.

SHARRACHIE, *adj.* Cold, chill, piercing; a term applied to the weather, S.B.

Sometimes it is pron. *shellachie*, which is possibly the original word, from the same fountain with *chill*, written *schill* by Doug.

SHATHMONT, *s.* A measure of six inches in length.

His legs were scarce a *shathmont's* length,
And thick and thimber was his thighs.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 139.

It is more properly written SCHAFTMON, q. v.

SHAVE, SHEEVE, *s.* A slice; as, *a shave of bread*, S. *shive*, E.

Be that time bannocks and a *sheeve* of cheese
Will make a breakfast that a laird might please.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 73.

She begs one *sheave* of your white bread,
And a cup of your red wine.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 124.

Belg. *schyf*, a round slice. This is indeed the precise sense of our term. Sw. *en skifwa brod*, id. from *skifwa*, diffindere, in tenues laminas secare; Isl. *skyfa* scindo, seco.

To SHAVE, *v. a.* To sow, Aberd. *shaw*, Buchan.

SHAVER, *s.* A humorous fellow, a wag, S.; V. Gl. Shirr.; a low word; borrowed from the idea of *taking off* the beard.

SHAULING, *s.* The act of killing salmon by means of a leister, S.A. V. LEISTER.

SHAUP, *s.* 1. The hull, the husk; as, *a pea-shaup*, the hull of peas, S.

2. Metaph. for an empty person, one who is a mere husk.

Here, Sir, you never fail to please,
Wha can, in phrase adapt with ease,
Draw to the life a' kind of fowks,
Proud *shaups*, dull coofs, and gabbling gowks.
Ramsay's Works, i. 134.

Teut. *schelp*, putamen, Su.G. Isl. *skalp*, vagina; Dan. *skulpe*, "hulls, husks, cods, or shells of pulse," Wolff; from Germ. *schel-en*, Su.G. *skyl-a*, to cover.

SHAWS, *pl.* The foliage of esculent roots; as of potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c. S.

It is also used in sing., to denote all the herbage of a single root; as, *a carrot-shaw*.

"A potatoe *shaw* was lately dug up, which had 103 attached to it, the least of them of a proper size, and the most part very large, all produced from a single potatoe, set uncut." Edin. Evening Courant, 31. Oct. 1805.

Teut. *schawe*, umbra; originally the same with S. and E. *schaw*, a wood.

SHEAL, SCHELE, SHEIL, SHIELD, SHIELLING, SHEELIN, *s.* 1. A hut, or residence for those who have the care of sheep; also a hut for fishermen, S.

"On the sides of the hills, too, upon spots where *shields* have been occasionally erected, to shelter the shepherds in summer and harvest, when feeding their flocks at a distance from their ordinary dwellings, the sward is richly variegated with clover, daisies, and other valuable grasses and wild flowers." P. Durness, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. iii. 377.

"Here we refreshed ourselves with some goats' whey, at a *Sheelin*, or *Bothay*, a cottage made of turf, the dairy-house, where the Highland shepherds or graziers live with their herds and flocks, and during the fine season make butter and cheese." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 122. 123.

"The fishers built another *sheal* on the said haugh on the north side, and both *sheals* on the north side still remain: That said *sheals* are built of feal." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 143.

2. A shed erected for sheltering sheep, on the hills, during the night; containing also a lodge for the shepherd, S.

3. A summer residence; especially, one erected for those who go to the hills for sport, S.

"It [Durness] surely has been a *sheal*, or summer dwelling of old, belonging to the bishopric of Caithness." P. Durness, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. iii. 576.

4. *Schelis*, pl. *Wynter schelis*, winter quarters; the term being improperly used.

"Agricola—returnit in Brygance, leuand his army in the wynter *schelis*." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 11. In *hibernas* dimissus exercitus, Boeth.

5. Metaph. used to denote a nest for a field-mouse.

As I hard say, it was a semple wane
Of fog and fern, full fecklessly was maid,
A silly *sheil*, under a eard-fast stane.
Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 146.

This term is not unknown in England. "*Sheal*, a cottage or shelter: the word is usual in the wastes of Northumberland and Cumberland." Camden's Remains, Surnames, Let. S.

It is undoubtedly of Gothic origin. Isl. *sael* is used precisely in the first sense given above, also *saelo-hus*, and *sello-bod*. The former is thus defined by Verel.; Tuguria in sylvis, montibus, aut litoribus, quae aestivo tempore inhabitant, qui pecorum pascendorum curam habent, aut iter per invia facientes. *Sael*, domuncula aestiva in montanis; *saelu-hus*, tuguria viatoribus ad pernoctandum exstructa; G. Andr. p. 205.

A.S. *saeld*, *seld*, a mansion, Alem. *selitha*, a tabernacle, seem to be from the same fountain.

Perhaps it is the same word which appears with the insertion of *k*; Su.G. *skale*, Isl. *skali*, a cottage, whence *skalabu*, one who dwells, or has a hut, in the woods. In Iceland, "formerly houses were built in some particular places for the use of travellers, which were called *Thiod-brautar-skaala*;" Von Troil, p. 57. Isl. *skiul* is used almost exactly as in sense 2. Latebra, proprie tectum sine parietibus, ad

arcendam pluviam a substantibus; *gardaskiul*, q. *a yard shiell; skogaskiul, a wood* or *schaw-shiell*, &c. V. Verel. Ind. p. 229. Ihre informs us, that, in the Salic Law, *skaal* denotes a building, hastily thrown together, in which the hunters lie in wait. The affinity of this to sense 3. is so plain, as to require no illustration. Hence probably Isl *skall-a*, to drive wild beasts into the nets; and *skalla-lag*, the society of huntsmen. Ihre derives *skale*, a cottage, from *skyl-a*, to cover; whence also *skiul*, tegmen, the same with the Isl. word mentioned above. *Sael* has been deduced from MoesG. *sal-jan* to inhabit, whence *salithwos*, habitations, mansions.

As Ir. *sgalain* denotes huts, cottages, (Obrien) Gael. id. (rendered in sing. by Shaw); it seems highly probable that the Celts borrowed the term from the Goths, with whom it appears to have been of far more general use.

It may be conjectured, that this word was used by the Picts to denote even their superior sort of buildings, otherwise called *burgs* or *bruchs*. For, according to G. Andr., Dan. *skale* has the sense of conclave, *rotunda domus;* as distinguished from *stue*, which he renders, curta domus.

To SHEAL, SHIEL, *v. a.* *To sheal the sheep*, to put them under cover, to inclose them in a sheal, S.

I see a bught beyond it on a bog.
Somebody here is *shealing* with their store,
In summer time, I've heard the like afore.
Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

Shill is used in the same sense, A. Bor. But Grose improperly expl. it, "to *sever* sheep;" misled by the similarity of the *v.* to that signifying to separate.

To SHEAL, *v. a.* To take the husks off seeds, S.

"There are—great complaints that the corn is not well *shealed*." Statist. Acc. xvii. 117. V. SHILLING.

Belg. *scheele*, the husk; *scheel-en*, A.S. *sceal-ian*, Germ. *schal-en*, Su.G. *skal-a*, to shell, putamen auferre; Germ. *geschalete gerste*, peeled barley.

The radical *v.* seems to be Su.G. *skil-ia*, A.S. *scyl-an*, disjungere, because thus the grain is separated from the husk.

To SHEAR, SCHEIR, *v. a.* 1. To cut down corn with the sickle, S. A. Bor.

2. To reap, in general.

And sen that thou mon *scheir* as thow hes sawin,
Haue all thy hope in God thy Creatour,
And ask him grace, that thow may be his awin.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 258.

Quhasa sawis littil, sall *scheir* litill alsa, and he that sawis plenteously sal lykwais *scheir* largely." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 66, a.

SHEARER, *s.* 1. More strictly, one employed in cutting down corn, as distinguished from a *bandster*, or one who binds the sheaves, S.

Scarse had the hungry gleaner put in binde
The scattered grain the *shearer* left behinde—
Hudson's Judith, p. 3.

"Male *shearers* [receive] from 20s to 30s, female diete from 15s to 20s for the harvest season." P. Maryculture, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vi. 82, N.

2. In a general sense, a reaper, S.

Thus *to gae to the shearing*, to go to work as a reaper, without any reference to the particular kind of work in which one may be employed, S.

A.S. *scear-an*, tondere. But our use of the term seems of Scandinavian origin; Su.G. *skaer-a*, metere, falce secare; *skaera saed*, to reap, *skaera* a sickle, *skoerd* the harvest, *skoerdetid* the time of harvest, i. e. S. the *shearing*. A reaper in Sw. is *skoerdeman*, i. e. a *shearer*.

SHEAR-KEAVIE, *s.* That species of crab called Cancer depurator, Linn. receives this name at Newhaven. V. KEAVIE.

SHEARN, *s.* V. SHARN.

SHEAVE, *s.* A flat slice, as of bread, S. V. SHAVE.

SHED. *A shed of land*, a portion of land, as distinguished from that which is adjacent, S.

From A.S. *scead-an*, Teut. *scheyd-en*, separare; *scheyding*, partitio.

SHED, *s.* The interstice between the different parts of the warp in a loom, through which the shuttle passes, S.

"The principal part of the machinery of a loom, vulgarly called the *Caam* or *Hiddles*,—makes the *shed* for transmitting the shuttle with the weft." Adam's Rom. Antiq. p. 523. V. HEDDLES and SCHED.

SHEDE, SHEED, *s.* A slice; *sheed*, S.B.

Shaftes in shide wode thei shindre in *shedes*.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 13.

Assunder I shall hack it
In *sheeds* this day.
A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 74. V. SCHIDE.

To SHEED, *v. a.* To cut into flat slices, S.B.

SHEIMACH, *s.* "A kind of pack-saddle; same with *sunks*." Gl. Sibb.

But it seems more strictly defined, "a kind of bass made of straw or *sprot*-ropes plaited, on which the panniers are hung, which are fastened to a pack-saddle." Kincardines.

This is nearly allied to Gael. *sumag*. Su.G. *some*, Alem. Germ. *saum*, a packsaddle. A.S. *seam*, sarcina jumentaria, *sem-an* onerare.

SHEIMACH, *s.* A thing of no value, something that is worn out, S.B.

This may be only a secondary sense of the preceding word, borrowed from a *sheimach* when useless.

SHEEN *of the eye*, the pupil of the eye, S.B. *sicht, sight*, synon. from its brightness. V. SCHENE.

It may, however, be from A.S. *seo*, the sight of the eye; accus. *seon*.

SHEEP-ROT, *s.* Butterwort or Yorkshire sanicle, an herb, S.B. *Steep-grass*, or *Yearning-grass*, S.A. Pinguicula vulgaris, Linn.

SHEEVE, *s.* A slice. V. SHAVE.

SHELL. *You're scarcely out of the shell yet;* a phrase applied to young persons, to those especially who affect something beyond their years, S. It is obviously borrowed from a chick bursting the shell.

SHELLYCOAT, *s.* 1. The name given to a spirit, supposed to reside in the waters, S.

"*Shellycoat*, a spirit, who resides in the waters, and has given his name to many a rock and stone upon the Scottish coast, belongs also to the class of bogles. When he appeared, he seemed to be decked with marine productions, and in particular with *shells*, whose clattering announced his approach. From this circumstance he derived his name.—*Shellycoat* must not be confounded with *Kelpy*, a water spirit also, but of a much more powerful and malignant nature." Scott's Minstrelsy, I. Introd. civ. cv.

2. A sheriff's messenger, or bum-bailiff, Loth.

I dinna care a single jot,
Tho' summon'd by a *shelly-coat;*
Sae leally I'll propone defences,
As get you flung for my expences.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 70.

Denominated perhaps from the badges of office on his coat.

SHELM, *s.* A rascal.

"When the Landgrave called him *shelm*, Pultroon, Traitor, and deceiver of him whose daughter he had married, he made earnest suit to the Emperour, for the liberty of his godfather, though in vain." Melvil's Memoirs, p. 12.

Fr. *schelm*, knave, rascal, varlet. This, according to Cotgr., is from a Germ. word which signifies *wicked*.

Germ. *schelm* originally signifies the carcase of a dog, or any other animal, that is cast out. Hence it has been applied to man; and denotes one whom all execrate as carrion, unworthy of the rites of sepulture. The reproach, as Wachter thinks, originated from this, that, as part of the punishment of some crimes, the bodies of the criminals were cast forth, after death, without burial.

Su.G. *skelm*, Belg. *schelm*, E. *skellum*, Jun. *skelm*, id.

SHELTIE, *s.* A horse of the smallest size, S.

"This country [Shetland] produces little horses commonly called *shelties*, and they are very sprightly, tho' the least of their kind to be seen any where; they are lower in stature than those of Orkney, and it is common for a man of ordinary strength to lift a *sheltie* from the ground: yet this little creature is able to carry double." Martin's West. Isl. p. 377.

"Their horses are but little, yet strong, and can endure a great deal of fatigue, most of which they have from Zetland, and are call'd *Shelties*." Wallace's Orkney, p. 36.

"Col, and Joseph, and some others, ran to some little horses called here *shelties*, that were running wild on a heath, and catched one of them." Boswell's Journ. p. 252.

This was in the island Col, one of the Hebudae.

"The horses are well known for their small size and hardiness. They are called *shelties* in Britain." P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc. v. 188.

Can this have any connexion with Germ. *zelt*, an ambling horse; *zelter*, a Spanish horse? Or may not *Sheltie* be rather a corr. of *Shetland*, q. a *Shetland horse?* The Isl. and Dan. name of these islands is *Hialtland*. V. Heims Kringla, i. 95.

SHEPHROA, *s.* A piece of female dress.

For she invented a thousand toys,—
As scarfs, *shephroas*, tuffs and rings.
Watson's Coll. i. 30. V. Tuff.

Perhaps something made of kid-leather finely prepared, from Fr. *chevreau*, a kid; unless it denoted some ornament like a star, from *chevreaux*, the designation of some stars that make their appearance about the twenty-eighth of September.

SHEUCH, *s.* A furrow, a ditch. V. Seuch.

To Sheuch, Shugh, *v. a.* To lay plants together in the earth, when brought from the seed-bed, before they are planted out, that they may be kept from withering, S. q. to put them in a *sheuch* or furrow.

To SHEVEL, *v. a.* To distort, S. Hence *shevelling-gabbit*, q. having a distorted mouth.

Ye'll gar me stand! ye *shevelling-gabbit* brock.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 117. V. Showl.

To SHEVEL, *v. n.* To walk in an unsteady and oblique sort of way, S. *Shail*, E. is nearly allied in sense.

Isl. *skag-a*, and *skiogr-a*, gradu ferri obliquo, are mentioned by Seren., as allied to E. *shail*. V. Showl.

SHIACKS, *s. pl.* A light kind of black oats, variegated with grey stripes, having beards like barley, S.B.

"The species of oats used for this last, [*fauchs* with a single plowing, or *one fur ley*] and partly for the outfield, is called small oats, hairy oats, or *shiacks*. They yield from five pecks to half a boll of meal." P. Keith-Hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc. ii. 533.

Perhaps from Su.G. *skaeck*, variegated, as these oats are striped.

SHILFA, Shilfaw, *s.* The chaffinch, a bird.

Her cheek is like the *shilfa's* breast,
Her neck is like the swan's.
Mary Stewart, Hist. Drama, p. 113. V. Shoulfall.

SHILFCORN, S.; Selkhorn, *s.* A thing which breeds in the skin, resembling a small maggot, and vulgarly considered as such; proceeding from the induration of sebaceous matter.

As worms and *selkhorns*, which with speed
Would eat it up.——
Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 1. 9.

SHILLING, Schilling, Shillen, *s.* Grain that has passed through the mill, and been freed from the husk, S.

Ersch Katherene with thy polk, breik and rilling,
Thou and thy quean as greidy gleds ye gang,
With polks to mill, and begs baith meil and *schilling*. *Dunbar, Evergreen*, ii. 55.

"Another absurdity is, that *shillen*, i. e. shealing, or *hulter* corn, is measured by the tacksman of the mill, and is paid, not in shealing, but in meal. There are accordingly great complaints that the corn is not well shealed." P. Rayne, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xv. 117.

i. e. grain that is *shelled*. V. Sheal, *v.* 2. For the same reason it seems to be denominated *hulter* corn, because the *hull* is removed.

Shillin Seeds, the outermost husk of corn ground, after being separated from the grain; used for making *sowens* or flummery, S.

SHILMONTS, *s. pl.* The frame or rail laid on a cart, for carrying a load of hay, S. V. Shilvins.

SHILPIE, SHILPIT, *adj.* 1. Insipid. Wine is said to be *shilpit*, when it is weak, and wants the proper taste, S.

This seems the primary sense, from Su.G. *skaell*, insipidus, aquosus, Germ. *schal*, id. Belg. *verschqalden wyn*, flat wine; from Teut. *verschael-en* vento corrumpi, in vappam verti, saporem et odorem genuinum perdere; from *schael*, patera, q. too long left in the goblet or cup. V. Kilian.

2. "Of a sickly white colour, pale, bleached by sickness," Gl. Sibb. often *shilpit-like*, S. *shilpie-like*, S.B.

Warsch, insipid, is used in the same metaph. sense.

3. Ears of corn are said to be *shilpie*, when not well filled, S.B.

In the latter sense it would seem more nearly allied to Teut. *schelp*, putamen, S. *shaup*, having only the appearance of a husk.

SHILVINS, *s. pl.* Rails that fixed the *rungs* which formed the body of a cart, constructed after the old fashion, Ang.

This word is also at times applied to the tops of a cart, or the frame used when it is loaded with hay or sheaves.

"*Shelvings*. Additional tops to the sides of a cart or waggon. North." Gl. Grose. It is the same with SHILMONTS.

Su.G. *skelwing* discrimen, paries intergerinus; Ihre, vo. *Skilia*, disjungere. He thinks, however, that it should rather be written *skelwaegg*.

To SHIMMER, *v. n.* To shine.

The little windowe dim and darke
Was hung with ivy, brere, and yewe;
No *shimmering* sunn here ever shone;
No halesome breeze here ever blew.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 134.

And whan she cum into the kirk,
She *shimmer'd* like the sun.
Ibid. p. 190. V. SKIMMERIN.

SHINICLE, *s.* A bonefire. V. SHANNACH.

SHINTY, *s.* 1. An inferior species of *golf*, generally played at by young people, S.

"At every fair or meeting of the country people, there were contests at racing, wrestling, putting the stone, &c.; and on holidays all the males of a district, young and old, met to play at football, but oftener at *shinty*.—*Shinty* is a game played with sticks, crooked at the end, and balls of wood." P. Moulin, Perths. Statist. Acc. v. 72.

In London this game is called *hackie*. It seems to be the same which is designed *not* in Gloucest.; the name being borrowed from the ball, which is "made of a *knotty* piece of wood;" Gl. Grose.

This game is also called *Cammon*. V. CAMMOCK.

2. The club or stick used in playing, S.

Perhaps from Ir. *shon*, a club.

SHIPPER, *s.* A shipmaster.

"They called all the *shippers* and mariners of Leith before the council, to see which of them would take in hand to pass upon the said captain." Pitscottie, p. 95. V. SKIPPER, for which this is perhaps an error.

SHIRLES, *s. pl.* Turfs for fuel, Aberd. corr. from *Schirald*, q. v.

SHIRROT, *s.* A turf or *divot*, Banffs. V. SCHERALD.

SHIRT, *s.* "Wild mustard, Brassica napus," Gl. Sibb.

SHIT, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a child; generally denoting one that is puny, S.

Fra the Sisters had seen the shape of that *shit*,
Little luck be thy lot there where thou lyes.
Polw. and Montgom. Watson's Coll. ii. 16.

This seems the same with E. *chit;* Ital. *cito*, puer, puella. Gael. *siota*, however, signifies "a pet, an ill-bred child;" Shaw.

SHOCHLING, *part. pr.* Used metaph., apparently in the sense of *mean, paltry.*

Debts I abhor, and plan to be
Frae *shochling* trade and danger free,
That I may, loos'd frae care and strife,
With calmness view the edge of life.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 441. V. SHACHLE, *v. n.*

SHOES, *s. pl.* The rind of flax, S. perhaps the same with *Shaws*, q. v. The only ground of doubt is, that *shoes* is used for lint in the same places, where the foliage of potatoes, &c. is called *shaws*. Pron. q. *shows*.

To SHOOT, *v. n.* To push off from the shore in a boat, or to continue the course in casting a net, S.B.

"Depones, That they had the following shots on the Fraserfield side of the river,—the Throat-shot opposite the west point of the Allochy inch; and from thence they *shot* all the way to the sea." State, Leslie of Powis, 1805, p. 80. V. SHOT, *s.* 4.

To SHOP, *v. n.* To knock, to rap at a door.

"The most pairt of the warld ar so negligent in this poynt of dutie, that there are verie few that haue their heart free when the Lord *shoppeth*." Bruce's Serm. 1591. B. Fol. 5, a.

Knocketh, Eng. Edit. But the proper word is *chappeth*. V. CHAP.

SHORE, *s.* The prop or support used in constructing *flakes* for inclosing cattle, S.A.

Shored is used in a similar sense, A. Bor.

Their Patron so did not them learn,
St. Andrew with his *shored* cross.
Battle Flodden, st. 131.

Propped, Note, p. 23.

Teut. *schoore*, fulcimen; *schor-en*, *schoor-en*, fulcire; Isl. *skur*, suggrundia. The word is used in E. in the sense of buttress.

To SHORE, *v. a.* To count, to reckon, S.

Su.G. *skor-a*, to mark; Isl. *skora mantal*, to number the people. The word is derived from *skaer-a* to cut, from the ancient custom of making notches on a piece of wood for assisting the memory.

SHORE, *s.* Debt.

Syne for our *shore*, he died therefore,
And tholed pain for our *mis*.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 23.

In the same sense E. *score* is used, derived by Skinner from Belg. *schore*, scissura, ruptura. But V. the *v.*

For our shore might be rendered, "on our account."

To SHORE, *v. a.* 1. To threaten. V. SCHOR, *v.*

2. To offer, S.O.

A panegyric rhyme, I ween,
Even as I was he *shor'd* me.

Burns, iii. 356.

This is merely an oblique sense of the *v.* as properly signifying, to threaten. The E. *v. offer* is used in a similar sense, S. *He offered to strike me*; i. e. he threatened to give me a blow.

SHORT, *adj.* Laconic and acrimonious; as, *a short answer*, a tart reply; *to speak short*, to speak tartly, S.

"Gif Isaiah had bene als *short* and craibed as Jonas, no question he wald haue speared a reason at God." Bruce's Eleven Serm. D, 6, a.

"He maun be little worth, that left you sae."
"He maybe is, young man, and maybe nay."
"Ye're unco *short*, my lass, to be so lang;
"But we maun ken you better ere ye gang."

Ross's Helenore, p. 57.

Thus the *adv.* is used by Dunbar.

The gudwyf said richt *schortlie*, "Ye may trow,
"Heir is na meit that ganeand is for yow."

Maitland Poems, p. 74.

Su.G. *kort*, brevis, (whence Isl. *skorte*, desum,) is used in the same metaph. sense. *Kort om hufwudet*; Est homo qui facile irascitur; *Kort swar*, iratum responsum, Ihre, vo. *Stackig*; and Teut. *kort*. *Kort veur't hooft*, iracundus, irritabilis. In like manner we say, *Short of the temper*, S.

SHOT, *s.* 1. The act of moving in any game, a stroke in play, S.

Su.G. *skott* ictus, from *skiut-a* jaculari.

Thus it is applied to Curling.

——Some hoary hero, haply he
Whose sage direction won the doubtful day,
To his attentive juniors tedious talks
Of former times;—of many a *bonspeel* gain'd,
Against opposing parishes; and *shots*,
To human likelihood secure, yet storm'd:
With liquor on the table, he pourtrays
The situation of each stone.

Graeme's Poems, *Anderson's Poets*, xi. 447.

2. The term is also used metaph.

"The great *shot* of Cromwell and Vane is to have a liberty of all religions, without any exception. Many a time we are put to great trouble of mind. We must make the best of an ill *game* we can." Baillie's Lett. ii. 62.

It might signify aim, object in view. But the connexion with *game* seems to determine the sense as explained above.

SHOT, *s.* *To begin new shot, new bod*, to begin any business *de novo*, after one has been engaged in it for a time; to do it over again, S.B.

This is most probably a very ancient phrase. I scarcely think that it respects play. It seems rather allied to Su.G. Isl. *skot*, E. *shot*, or share of money paid for drink, and *bod*, invitatio convivialis, Verel.; q. "You shall not only have a new feast, but a new invitation."

SHOT. *To come shot*, to come speed, to advance," Shirr. Gl. S.

Teut. *schot*. proventus; crescendi ratio; or rather *schot*, as in the Belg. phrase, *Dat schip maakt schot*; That ship goes a great pace; Sewel.

SHOT, *s.* *Shot of ground*, a field, a plot of land, Loth. synon. *sched*.

Perhaps as originally signifying a small portion, q. a corner; Su.G. *skoet* angulus.

SHOT, *s.* The wooden spout by which water is carried to a mill, S. perhaps from Su.G. *skiut-a* jaculare.

SHOT, *s.* A kind of window. V. SCHOTT.

SHOT, *s.* 1. That particular spot where fishermen are wont to take a draught with their nets, S.B.

"Interrogated, If the deepening that branch of the river called the Allochy, at the west end, would hurt the *shot* at that end of the Allochy, or if the deponent is a judge of fishing?" State, Leslie of Powis, *v.* Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 40.

Being asked, If their fishing stations or *shots* have not been frequently repaired on both sides of the river, and at different times, ever since he was a fisher? depones, That they have: That by the reparation made by Dr. Gregory's dike,—the bed of the river to the sea has been deepened, and the navigation of it ameliorated." Ibid. p. 96.

2. The act of drawing a net, or the sweep of the net drawn at the *Leaw*, S.B.

"Depones, That the fishing of Nether Don could not be carried on without sights from the high banks, as she is not a good *banging* water, by which he means taking chance *shots*, without seeing the run of the fish." Ibid. p. 58.

Teut. *schote*, jaculatio, q. the act of shooting off with the boat from the bank; Belg. *Netten schieten*, to cast nets, Sw. *skiuta ut ifraan landet*, to put off from the shore.

SHOT, *s.* V. ELFSHOT.

SHOT-ABOUT, *adj.* "Striped of various colours," Sibb. Gl.

From the act of *shooting* or throwing shuttles alternately, containing different threads; the name *shuttle* being itself from the same origin.

Teut. *schiet-spoele*, radius textorius, from *schieten*, jaculari; Isl. *skutul*, Su.G. *skyttel*, from *skiuta*, id. trudere, pellere.

SHOT-BLED, *s.* The blade of corn, from which the ear afterwards issues, S. *shot-blade*.

"The sunne—maketh—the cornes to come vp at the first with small green points, and after that to shoote vp to the *shot bled*, and after that to come to the seede," &c. Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 726.

SHOTT, *s.* A name given to an ill-grown ewe, S.O.

"A few of the worst ewes, called *shotts*, are likewise sold every year about Martinmas." P. Strathblane, Stirl. Statist. Acc. xviii. 569.

SHOTTLE, *adj.* Short and thick, squat, S.B.

SHOTTLE, *s.* A small drawer. V. SHUTTLE.

SHOULFALL, *s.* The chaffinch; more commonly *shilfaw*, S. Fringilla coelebs, Linn.

"Fringilla, nostratibus *Snowfleck* et *Shoulfall*;" Sibb. Scot. p. 18.

But our learned naturalist is undoubtedly mistaken, in making this the same bird with the *snowflake* or snow bunting.

To SHOWD, *v. n.* To waddle in going, S.B. V. SCHOWD.

SHOWERS, *s. pl.* Throes, agonies, S.

"It cost Christ and all his followers sharp *showers*, and hot sweats, ere they won to the top of the mountain." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 131. V. SCHOURIS.

To SHOWL, *v. a.* *To showl one's mouth*, to distort the face, to make wry mouths, S.B. *Shevel*, S.O. id.

This is evidently of the same family with *chewal* used as an adj. by Dunbar, *chewal mouth*.

Su.G. *skaelg*, obliquus; *Munder skaelger*, a *showl* mouth; Germ. *scheel*, askew, asquint. The v. *Skellie*, to squint, q. v. is radically the same.

SHUCKEN, *s.* Mill-dues. V. SUCKEN.

To SHUE, *v. a.* To scare or fright away fowls, S. Germ. *scheuch-en*, id.

SHUE, *s.* An amusement much used by children. A deal or plank being laid horizontally at some distance from the ground, and supported in the middle, one sits at each end; and this being set in motion, the one rises while the other sinks, S. In E. this is called *Tetter-totter*. V. Strutt's Sports, p. 227.

To SHUE, *v. n.* To play at see-saw, S.

SHUGGIE-SHUE, *s.* A swing, S.; or, as it is called in E., *merilot*, from *shog and shue*, q. v.

Brand, referring to Gay, mentions this word as common A. Bor.

"Thus also of the *Merilot*, vulgò apud puerulos nostrates, *Shuggy-Shew*; in the South, a *swing*:

On two near elms the slacken'd cord I hung,
Now high, now low, my Blowzalinda swung."
Popular Antiq. App. p. 406.

SHUGHT, *part. pa.* "Sunk, covered," Gl.

Ajax bang'd up, whase targe was *shught*
In seven fald o' hide.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect p. 1.

Su.G. *sko* tegmen, *sky-a* tegere; *skugga* umbra, *skygg-a* obumbrare; Isl. *skyggd* tegmen, defensio.

SHUIL, *s.* A shovel. V. SCHUIL.

SHUNNERS, *s. pl.* Cinders, Aberd. corr. from the E. word.

To SHUTE A-DEAD, to die; a phrase used concerning cattle. When they are very bad in any disease, it is said they are *like to shute a-dead*, S.B.

Perhaps in reference to animals pushing out their limbs at full length, when dying.

SHUTTLE, SHOTTLE, *s.* 1. A small drawer, S.

At Edinburgh we sall ha'e a bottle
Of reaming claret,
Gin that my half-pay siller *shottle*
Can safely spare it.
Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 323.

2. A till in a shop, a money-box, S.

Isl. *skutill*, a table. Hence the Prov., *Skam er skutill myn, quad Bonde;* Short is my table, quoth the husbandman, or peasant; G. Andr. p. 209, vo. *Skamr*.

SIB, SIBB, *adj.* Related by blood, in a state of consanguinity, S. *sib'd*, id.

"Ane bastard, quhais father is incertaine, be the law is vnderstand, be reason of bluid to be *sib* to na man, and nane to him." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bastardus*.

We're double *sib* unto the gods;
Fat needs him prattle mair?
Yet it's na far my gentle blude
That I do seek the gear.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 16.

This word occurs in P. Ploughman, but by Warton is erroneously expl. *mother*.

He hath wedded a wyfe, within these syx moneths,
Is *syb* to the seuen artes, Scripture is hyr name.
Fol. 47, b.

And but ye be *sibbe* to some of these sisters seuen,
It is ful hard bi my head, quod Piers, for any of you al,
To get in gong at any gate there, but grace be the more.
Ibid. Fol. 30. b.

Such was the general influence of the Pharisaical system of later ages, in making void the law, that even this reforming Poet swears by his head.

Sibbe, id. Chaucer. *Litel sibbe*, distantly related; *Nigh sibbe*, nearly related, Tale Melib. p. 280. Tyrwhitt's Edit. R. Glouc. writes *ysyb*.

Alle that were ogt *ysyb* Edmond the kynge,
Other in alyance of eny loue, to dethe he let bringe.
P. 315.

In a latter MS. it is changed to *sibbe*.

A.S. *sib*, consanguineus; *Neh sib*, proxime cognatus, Leg. Eccles. Canut. 7. Su.G. *sif*, cognatus; Teut. *sibbe*, affinitas.

Some have derived this word from Lat. *cipp-us*, which, as Caesar informs us, was a word used by the Gauls to denote the trunk of a tree with its branches, (Bell. Gall. L. 7. c. 733.); applied, by an usual transition, to the calculation of degrees of kindred. But Ihre justly prefers the idea, that the term primarily denoted peace, concord, (as MoesG. *gasib-jon*, reconciliari). For, says he, as the conjunction of blood, among relations, is viewed as a bond and pledge of concord; so, with the ancients, it was almost always denominated from friendship. He refers to Su.G. *fraende*, (S. *friend*, a relation,) in proof of this.

Accordingly, A.S. *sib* seems primarily to have signified peace, as *unsibbe* denotes war; Alem. *sibba*, pax, *sipheu*, Isidore; Su.G. Isl. *sefe*, quies, tranquillitas.

SIBMAN, *s.* A relation, a kinsman.

Sa maid he nobill chewisance.
For his *sibmen* wonnyt tharby,
That helpyt him full wilfully.
Barbour, iii. 403. MS.

——He gat speryng that a man
Off Carrik, that wes sley and wycht,
And a man als off mekill mycht,
As off the men off that cuntré

Wes to the King Robert maist priué;
As he that wes his *sibman* ner,
And quhen he wald, for owtyn danger,
Mycht to the Kingis presence ga.
Ibid. v. 495. MS.

SIBNES, SIBNESS, *s.* 1. Propinquity of blood, S.

"The like is to be said, gif she be separate fra him, for parentage, and *sibnes* of blude (*within degries defended and forbiddin*)." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 16. § 74.

2. Relation; used in a metaph. sense, S.

"A man sometimes will see ugly sights of sin in this case, and is sharp-sighted to reckon a *sibness* to every sin." Guthrie's Trial, p. 86.

SIBBINS, *s.* A disease. V. SIVVENS.

SIC, SICK, SIK, *adj.* Such, S. A. Bor. *sike*, id.

The floure skonnys war set in by and by,
With vthir meissis *sic* as was reddy.
Doug. Virgil, 208. 42. V. SWILK.

SICKIN, SIKKIN, *adj.* Such kind of.

The wemen als, that on hir rydis,
Thay man be buskit up lyk brydis,
Thair heidis heisit with *sickin* saillis.
Maitland Poems, p. 185.

Thus as he musis, stude in *sikkin* dout,
Ane of the eldest heris———
Sic ansuere gaif, and plane declaris it.
Doug. Virgil, 151. 22.

From *sic* such, and *kind*, or A.S. *cynn*.

SICKLIKE, *adj.* Of the same kind, similar, S.

SICKLIKE, *adv.* In the same manner.

"*Sicklike*, his instructions carried him to the removal of the high commission," &c. Baillie's Lett. i. 92.

SICWYSE, *adv.* On such wise.

And as thay flokkit about Enee als tyte,
Sicwyse vntill thaym carpit Sibylla.
Doug. Virgil, 188. 30.

SYCHT, *s.* 1. Sight, S.

2. Regard, respect.

"The pepill (that fled to kirkis and sanctuaryis) wer slane but ony *sycht* to God." Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 11.

The term is frequently used by Bellenden in this sense; and corresponds to Belg. *aan-zien*, *op-zigt*, *in-zigt*, Sw. *an-seende*, *an-sihte*, Lat. *respectus*, from *re* and *aspicio*.

To SICHT, SIGHT, *v. a.* To view narrowly, to inspect, S. from the E. *s.*

To *sicht* the ones it will but vex his brane.
Lament. L. Scotland, Dedic.

"The moderator craved that these books might be *sighted* by Argyle, Lauderdale, and Southesk." Baillie's Lett. i. 103.

SICHT *of the ee.* V. SHEEN.

SIGHT, *s.* A station on the bank of a river, or elsewhere, whence those fishers called *sightmen* observe the motion of salmon in the river, S.

That the fishers used *sights*, during the fishing season, upon Fraserfield's grounds, on the north of the river, and west of the bridge: that the westmost *sight* was above the Fluicky-shot, the next above the Ford-shot," &c. Leslie of Powis, &c. *v.* Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 56.

To SIGHT, *v. a.* A term used in fishing, to denote the act of spying fish in the water from the banks, in order to direct the casting of the net, S.B.

"Being asked, Whether the Seaton side in general is not the best side for *sighting* fish? depones, that it is so, and is most used." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805, p. 123.

SIGHTMAN, *s.* One employed, in a salmon-fishery, for observing the approach of the fishes, S.

"They are also with propriety called *sightmen*; because, from habit and attention, they become wonderfully quick-sighted in discerning the motion and approach of one or more salmon, under the water, even when ruffled by the wind, and deepened by the flowing tide." P. Ecclescraig, Kincardine, Statist. Acc. xi. 93.

SICK, *s.* Sickness, a fit of sickness; as, *The sick's na aff him*, S.B.

MoesG. *sauhts*, Su.G. *siuk-a*, Germ. *seuche*, id. *Sikes colde*, cold fits of sickness, Chaucer, Knightes T.

——For *sike* unnethes might they stond.
Wyf of Bathes Prol. ver. 5976.

SICKER, SIKKER, SIKKIR, SIKKAR, SEKER, *adj.* 1. Secure, firm, S.

"For quhat vthir thing is Baptyme, bot ane faithful cunnand and *sicker* band of amitie maid be God to man, and be man to God?" Abp. Hamiltoune's Catechisme, Fol. 126. a.

2. Free from care.

Tho, quod hys fader Anchises, Al yone be
Thay saulis———
Quhilk drynkis younder, or thay may eschape
At yone riuer, and the flude Lethee,
The *sikkir* watter but curis, traistis me,
Quharby oblivius becum thay als tyte,
Foryetting pane bypast, and langsum syte.
Doug. Virgil, 190. 21.

i. e. the water *free from cares*.

3. Certain; as denoting assurance of mind.

"Thow suld be *sikkar* that the cause or matter quhilk thow confermes with ane eith is trew." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 31. a.

4. Certain; as denoting the effect.

Our thourch his rybbis a *seker* straik drew he,
Quhill leuir and lounggis men mycht all redy se.
Wallace, ii. 407. MS.

——Thy groans in dowy dens
The yerd-fast stanes do thirle:
And on that sleeth Ulysses head
Sad curses down docs bicker;
If there be gods aboon, I'm seer
He'll get them leel and *sicker*.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

In this sense, we often speak of a *sicker straik*, a stroke that does not miss, that comes with all the force intended.

5. Cautious in mercantile transactions, or in the management of one's business, in whatever way, S. He, who is tenacious of his own rights or property, is said to be *a sicker man*.

There couthie, and pensie and *sicker*,
Wonn'd honest young Hab o' the Heuch.

This at least seems the sense, as it is afterwards said;

And Habbie was nae gien to proticks,
But *guided it weel eneuch.*
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 292. 293.

Isl. *seigr* is used in a similar manner. *Seigr a sitt mal*, causam suam obstinate persequens; Verel.

6. Possessing a good understanding, to be depended on as to soundness of judgment, S.B.

Says Colin, for he was a *sicker* boy,
Neiper, I fear this is a kittle ploy.
Ross's Helenore, p. 89.

7. Applied to language. *He speaks very sicker*, he expresses himself in a precise and accurate manner, including also, in some degree, the idea of determination, S.

It is also used in O.E.

Siker was tho the Emperour, he ne leuede nogt by hynde.
R. Glouc. p. 55.

Chaucér, id.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *secur-us*. But as Su.G. *seker*, *siker*, Isl. *seigr*, Alem. *sichurir*, Germ. *sicher*, Belg. *zeker*, and C.B. *sicer*, have all the same sense; this word is probably as ancient as the Lat. Both may be from the same Scythian stock. Some might prefer an Oriental etymon; Heb. סגר, *sagar*, clausit. It properly signifies to put any thing into such a state that it cannot be easily moved, Stock. Clav.

SICKERLY, *adv.* 1. Firmly, S.

"That thou may be *sickerly* groundit in the trew faith of this sacrament,—dout nocht bot that our saluiour Jesus Christ is baith man and God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 142. b.

2. Smartly, severely; in relation to a stroke, S.

"Who spoke against conclusions, got usually so *sickerly* on the fingers that they had better been silent." Baillie's Lett. i. 384.

SICKERNES, *s.* Security, S.B. Baron Lawes.

It is used by R. Brunne, p. 147.

The kyng of France & he, at the riuer of S. Rymay,
Held a parlement, gode *sikernes* to make,
That bothe with on assent the way suld vndertake.
Ilkon *sikered* other with scrite & seale therby.

SICKRIFE, *adj.* Sickly, having a slight degree of sickness, S. used improperly, as the sense attached to it does not correspond to the force of the adj. *rife*. V. SICK.

SIDE, SYDE, *adj.* 1. Long, hanging low; applied to garments, S.

Thare was also the preist and menstrale sle,
Orpheus of Trace, in *syde* rob harpand he.
Doug. Virgil, 187. 34.

Syde was hys habyt, round, and closit mete,
That strekit to the ground doun ouer his fete.
Ibid. 450. 35.

This idea is sometimes expressed by the phrase *fute syde*.

Than he that was chefe duke or counsellere,
In rob rial vestit, that hate Quirine,——
Gird in ane garmont semelie and *fute syde*,
Thir yettis suld vp opin and warp wyde.
Ibid. 229. 35.

Hence the title of one of Lyndsay's Poems, *In contempt of Syde Tailis;* a satire not unnecessary for the ladies of this age, who subject themselves to the awkward and incommodious task of being their own train bearers. The very term *fot-sith* occurs in A.S., rendered by Lye, chlamys.

Side, A. Bor. id. *My coat is very side*, i. e. very long, Grose's Prov. Gl.

Su.G. *sid*, Isl. *sidr* demissus, A.S. *side*, *sid*, longus, amplus, spatiosus. Su.G. *sida klader*, vestes prolixae, Ihre, *side claise*, S. Isl. *sidskeggr*, one who has a *side* beard. A.S. *sidfexed*, qui comam prolixam alit; *sidreaf*, toga talaris. This sense is retained in P. Ploughman.

He was bittlebrowed, and baberlypped also,
Wyth two blered eyen, as a blinde hagge,
And as a lethren purse, lolled his chekes,
Well *syder* then his chyn, they sheuered for olde.
Fol. 23. a, b.

The term was used by E. writers at least as late as the reign of Elizabeth. In the account of the Queen's entertainment at Killingworth, we are informed that one appeared in the dress of an ancient minstrel. He had "a *side* gown of Kendale green, after the freshness of the *year* now.—His gown had *side* sleeves down to mid-leg, slit from the shoulder to the hand." V. Essay on Anc. E. Minstrels, Percy's Reliques, i. xvi.

2. Late. One who comes to a place too late, or who passes the time appointed, is said to be *syde*, S.B.

Ihre views this as the primary sense, giving *sid*, inferior, and demissus, only a secondary place. The idea seems well-founded. For MoesG. *seitho* signifies, sero. *Seitho warth;* It was late. In like manner it is said of a traveller, who is so late that he must necessarily be overtaken on his journey by the night; *He'll be syde*, S.B. Junius derives the Goth. word from *saitua*, occasus, the setting of the sun.

I have not observed that the A.S. word occurs in this sense, except in the superl. *Sidesta*, serissime, which may be from *sith*, post; like *sithest*, postremus. The compar. is found in Alem. *sidor*, later, from *sid* postquam. Isl. *sijd* sero, *sydre* posterior. *Fyr oc sijdur*, first and last, G. Andr. Su.G. *sid um aptan*, late in the evening, corresponds to MoesG. *seitho*, and to our use of the term. Su.G. *sid* is used, not only as an adv., sero, but as an adj., serus. *Sida hoesten*, autumno extremo.

SIDE-ILL, *s.* A disease of sheep.

"I'll cut the craig o' the ewe,
That had amaist died of the *side-ill.*"
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 313. V. SETHILL.

SYDIS, *pl.* Cuts of flesh, Doug. Virgil. V. SCHIDE.

SYDLINGIS, SIDELINS, *adv.* 1. Side by side.

The wallis ane hundreth fute of hicht,
Na wounder was, thocht they wer wicht:

Sic breid abufe the wallis thair was,
Thre cartis micht *sydlingis* on them pas.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 77.

2. Obliquely, not directly, having one *side* to any object, S. *Sidelong*, E. is now used in the same sense; but *sideling* is the ancient term.

"They had chosen a strong grounde somewhat *sideling* on the side of a hill." Hollingshed's Chron. V. Gl. R. Brunne, p. 647.

Sideling is also used as an adj.

1. Having a declivity, S.

2. Oblique, applied to discourse, S.

For Nory's sake, this *sideling* hint he gae,
To brak her piece and piece her Lindy frae.
Ross's Helenore, p. 105.

This is also used as a *s.* *The sidelins* (*sidlings*) of a hill, S. i. e. the declivity, q. *along* the *side*.

SYE, *s.* The sea.

——To Acheron reuin down that hellis *sye*.—
Doug. Virgil, 227. 44.

SYE, *s.* A seath or coalfish.

"The fishes commonly caught on the coast are—lythe, *sye*.—*Syes* under one year old are called cuddies." P. Portree, Invern. Statist. Acc. xvi. 149. V. Seath.

SIERGE, *s.* A taper. V. Serge.

SIGNIFERE, *s.* The Zodiac, Lat. *signifer*.

——I come vnto the circle clere
Off *Signifere*, quhare fair brycht and schere
The signis schone.——
King's Quair, iii. 3.

SIGONALE, *s.* "A small parcel or quantity," Sibb. Gl.

This word appears in Houlate, iii. 16.

Syne for a *sigonale* of frutt thai strove in the stede.

But in MS. it is *suponale*, perhaps a plate, or basket; from Lat. *suppon-ere*, to place under.

SYIS, Syiss, Syss, Seis, *s. pl.* Times; generally used in composition, as *fele syis*, *oft syss*.

So thik with strakis this campioun maist strang
With athir hand *fele syis* at Dares dang.
Doug. Virgil, 143. 14.

Lo how hardyment tane sa sudandly,
And drewyn to the end scharply,
May ger *oftsyss* unlikly thingis
Cum to rycht fayr and gud endingis.
Barbour, ix. 634. MS.

Wyntown uses *fyve syis* for five times.

And the left syde lang sall thou but dout
Cirkill and saile mony *scis* about.
Doug. Virgil, 81. 55.

V. Syith.

SYISS, Syse, *s.* Sice, the number of *six* at dice; from Fr. *six*.

Sum tynis *syiss*, and winnis but ess.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 164.

"Thus Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 687. 'Sice fortune is tourned to an ace." Lord Hailes, p. 295. Note.

Hence *to sett apoun syse*, to set on a throw at dice, to play at dice in general.

Sum ledis langis on the land, for luf or for lak,
To sembyl with thare chaftis, and *sett apoun syse*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 14.

SYITH, Syth, *s.* Times; *feil syith*, many times.

Set I *feil syith* sic twa monethis in fere
Wrate neuir ane wourd, nor micht the volume stere.
Doug. Virgil, 484. 19.

Full fele syth, and *weill fele syth*, a great many times, very often.

Nocht for thi *full fele syth*,
Thai had full gret defaut off mete.
Barbour, iii. 470. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton expl. *syth*, easy; in reference perhaps to the following passage.

—— And saw it wes not *syth* to ta
The toun, quhill sik defens wes mad.
Barbour, xvii. 454.

But here it is *eyth*, in MS. A.S. *sithe*, MoesG. *sintha*, vices, used in composition. *Twaimsintham*, twice; *sibansintham*, seven times.

SIKE, Syik, Syk, *s.* 1. A rill or rivulet, one that is usually dry in summer, S.; *strype*, synon.

Bedowin in donkis depe was euery *sike*.
Doug. Virgil, 201. 10.

Nocht lang sensyne, besyd ane *syik*,
Upoun the sonny syd of ane dyk,
I slew with my rycht hand
Ane thowsand.——
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 11.

A. Bor. *sick*, *sike*, a small stream, or rill. A.S. *sic*, *sich*, sulcus aquarius, lacuna, fossa; Isl. *sijk*, *sijke*, rivulus aquae. Ihre mentions the S. term as synon., vo. *Siga*, delabi, which he assigns as the root. V. Seg, *v.*

2. Mr. Macpherson expl. *syk*, as used, Wyntown, viii. 27. 122, "marshy bottom, with a small stream in it."

Bot thai consydryd noucht the plas;
For a gret *syk* betwene thame was,
On ilkè syd brays stay:
At that gret *syke* assemblyd thai.

It indeed seems to be used in the same sense, ibid. 36. 57, &c.

Bot thare wes nere hym in that stede
A depe *syk*, and on fute wes he;
Thare owre he stert wyth his menyhè,
And a-bade at the *sikis* bra.
The Inglis, als hard as hors mycht ga,
Come on, that *syk* as [thai] noucht had sene:
Thai wend, that all playne feld had bene.
Thare at the assemblè thai
In the *syk* to the gyrthyn lay.

It is used in the same sense by Barbour, xi. 300.

And the *sykis* alsua that ar thar doun,
Sall put thaim to confusioune.

To SIKE, *v. a.*

Giff ye be warldly wight, that dooth me *sike*,
Quhy lest God mak you so, my derest hert,
To do a sely prisoner thus smert?
King's Quair, ii. 25.

Mr. Tytler thinks it not improbable, that, as *site* signifies grief, *syke* is used *metri causa*. Perhaps it rather refers to sighing. V. next word.

SIKING, *s.* Sighing.

Hit yaules, hit yamers, with waymyng wete,
And seid, with *siking* sare,
" I ban the body me bare!"
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 7.

A.S. *sic-an*, *sicell-an*, Su.G. *suck-a*, anc. *sock-a*, id. *suck*, anc. *sikt*, a sigh; MoesG. *swog-jan*, to groan.

SIKKIN, *adj.* Such kind of. V. under SIC.

SIL, SILL, *s.* A billet, a piece of wood, a faggot.

Sum vthir presit with schidis and mony ane *sill*
The fyre blesis about the rufe to fling.
Doug. Virgil, 297. 34.

" He brocht mony huge *sillis* & treis out of the nixt wod, syne fillit the fowsis and trinchis of the said castel with the samyn." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 19.

A.S. *syl*, Teut. *suyle*, a post, a pillar; A.S. *syl-aex*, a chip-axe or block-axe. V. SYLL.

SILDER, *s.* Silver, Ang.

The *adj.* is pron. in the same manner.

—— Phoebus, wi' his gauden beams,
Bang'd in the light of day,
And glittering on the *silder* streams
That thro' the valleys stray.
A Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 72.

SYLD, *part. pa.* V. next word.

To SILE, SYLE, SYLL, *v. a.* 1. To cover, or to blindfold.

Be not thairfoir *syld* as ane bellie blind:
Nor lat thyself be led upone the yee.
Maitland Poems, p. 164.

Yet he, this glasse who hid, their eyes dide *sile*,
His guiltless blood must needs their hands defile.
More's True Crucifixe, p. 62.

Why doe they *sylc* poore mocked people's sight,
Christ's face from viewing in this mirror bright?
Ibid. p. 78.

2. To hide, to conceal.

—— Yet and thou *syll* the veritie,
Then downe thou sall.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 9.

" Thai offend the Juge, fra quhom thai *syle* & hyde the veritie." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 70, a.

This seems the same with *sylde*, *ouer sylde*, Doug. Virgil, q. v. But the origin is uncertain. O.E. *cyll* is used to denote a sort of canopy.

" The chamber was haunged of red and of blew, and in it was a *cyll* of state of cloth of gold; but the Kyng was not *under* for that sam day." Marriage of James IV. and Margaret of Engl. Leland's Collect. iv. 295.

The origin has been supposed to be Ital. *ciclo*, in a secondary sense, any high arch, from Lat. *coelum*. Sibb. prefers Su.G. *skyl-a*, Teut. *schuyl-en*, occultare. But I scarcely have met with one instance of a word in our language, derived from Goth. or Teut., altogether losing *k* or *ch*. Teut. *siele*, indusium, subucula, might be supposed to have a preferable claim. Hence,

SYLING, *s.* Ceiling.

——" The olde *syling* that was once fast joyned together with nailes will begin to cling, and then to gape," &c. Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 612.

To SYLE, *v. a.* 1. To deceive, to circumvent.

Dissimulance was bissie me to *syle*,
And *Fair-Calling* did oft upon me smyle.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 16.

" Surround, encompass;" Lord Hailes. But the character, in the personification, fixes the meaning as given above.

——— Certis, we wemen
We set us all fra the sichte to *syle* men of treuth:
We dule for na evil deidis sa it be device halden.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 61.

Thus subtellie the king was *sylit*,
And all the pepill wer begylit.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 64.

" Choose ye this day, whether with humbled Esther you will wisely resolve to prove constant,—or if you will—like Peter overwhelmed with fear, adventure to seik your comforte and quietnesse in the sway of time, as though the Lord could be *syled*, as Absalom was with Chusaye's policie." Epistle of a Christian Brother, A. 1624, p. 5.

This might seem to be a secondary sense of the *v.*, as signifying to cover. But it is nearly allied to A.S. *syl-an*, to betray. Thus it is used concerning Judas; *Mannes sunu thu mith cosse sylst;* Betrayest thou the Son of man with a kiss. Luke, xxii. 48. Isl. *sel-ia*, Su.G. *sael-ia*, to deliver into the hands of another.

2. Elsewhere it may be rendered, betray.

Sen that I go begyld
With ane that faythe has *syld*.
Murning Maidin, *Maitland Poems*, p. 205.

i. e. delivered up faith, acted a false and treacherous part.

To SILE, SYLE, *v. a.* To strain, to pass through a strainer; a term pretty general in the south of S. whereas *sye* is used S.B. Loth. &c.

A. Bor. *to soil milk*, to strain it; a *sile-dish*, a strainer, Ray.

Su.G. *sil-a*, colare; *sil*, a strainer, Isl. *saallde*, id. cribrum, colum, *saeld-a*, colare, cribrare.

SILIT, *part. pa.* Gawan and Gol. ii. 17. V. SEIGNITY.

SILIT, expl. " At a distance. *Silit rest*, companions at a distance. Teut. *schill-en*, distare;" Sibb. Gl.

To SYLL, *v. a.* To cover. V. SILE, id.

SYLL, *s.* A seat of dignity.

Had never [ever] leid of this land, that had been levand,
Maid ony feutè before, freik, to fulfil,
I suld sickirly myself be consentand,
And seik to your soverane, seymly on *syll*.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 10.

Than Schir Gologras the gay, in gudly maneir,
Said to thai segis, semely on *syll*,
How wourschipful Wayane had wonnin him on weir.
Ibid. iv. 16.

A.S. *sylla*, "*sella*, a seat, a chaire, a bench;" Somner. *Syll*, as applied to Arthur, may denote his throne; as respecting his nobles, the honourable seats provided for them; *seymly on syll*, the dignified appearance made both by the king and his lords.

SILLABE, *s.* A syllable, S.

"Thankfulnes standeth not in the multitude of *sillabs* and voices, bot—in the dispositioun of the soule." Bruce's Eleven Serm. M. 4, a.

"There is not a worde or a *sillabe* lost here." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 24.

Ben Johnson writes *syllabe*.

SILLER, *s.* A canopy.

The kynge to souper is set, served in halle,
Under a *siller* of silke, dayntly dight.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 1.

V. SILE, *v.*

SILLER, *s.* 1. Silver, S.

Robert the good, by a' the swains rever'd,
Wise are his words, like *siller* is his beard.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 8.

2. Money in general, S.

"Mony a guid plack hae I gottin o' the Regent's *siller* for printin' preachins and plots." Mary Stewart, Hist. Drama, p. 44.

SILLER, *adj.* Of or belonging to silver, S.

"The excavations made in consequence of working the metals, at the southern extremity on the north side of the Leadlaw Hill, are still called by the inhabitants, the *siller* holes." P. Pennycuik, Loth. Append. Statist. Acc. xvii. 628.

SILLY, *adj.* 1. Lean, meagre, S.

2. Weak, as the effect of disease, S.

——— We haif sae hecht,——
To do the thing we can,
To pleise baith, and eise baith,
This *silly* sickly man.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 108.

"A *silly* bairn is eith to lear," S.; Ferguson's Prov. p. 1. intimating, that weakly children often discover great quickness of apprehension, their minds not being diverted by fondness for play.

3. Frail, as being mortal.

"My *sillie* bodie, wee haue taken much pains together for to get a rest which we haue looked long for, but could not find." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1134.

4. In the same sense as E. *poor* is often used, denoting a state which excites compassion, S.

"The *silly* stranger in an uncouth country must take with smoky inns, and coarse cheer, and a hard bed, and a barking ill-tongued host." Rutherford's Lett. P. iii. ep. 9.

5. Fatuous, having weakness of mind approaching to idiocy, S.

—— "By reason of the extraordinary loss of blood, and strokes he had got, he did not recover the exercise of his reason fully, but was *silly*, and next to an idiot." Wodrow, ii. 318.

The term, as thus used, has a much stronger signification than E. *silly*, foolish. V. SELY.

SILLIK, SILAK, SELLOK, *s.* The name given to the fry of the Coal-fish, or Gadus carbonarius; properly, for the first year, Orkn.; *podlie*, synon. Loth.

"There are numbers of small fish, such as coal-fish, and all their fry, of different ages, down to a year old; at which time I have seen them sold at the rate of 6*d.* the thousand, at the same time that worse fish of the same kind was sold in Edinburgh market at 6*d.* the dozen, or there about, under the name of *podlies*. Ours are called *silliks*." P. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xiv. 314. *Selloks*, ibid. iii. 416.; *silaks*, vii. 542.

As this name is in Orkney given more laxly to fry of different kinds, it is not improbable that it is from Su.G. *sill*, a herring, because the fry thus denominated are nearly of the same size. V. SEATH, and CUTH.

SYLOUR, Gawan and Gol. V. DEIR.

SILVER-MAILL, *s.* Rent paid in money. V. MAILL.

To SILVERIZE, *v. a.* To cover with *silver-leaf*, S.

SYMER, SIMMER, *s.* Summer.

"Than folowit mony incursionis, with gret slauchtir, baith of Romanis & Brittonis, continewing all the *symer*." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 29. a. b.

SIMMER TREIS, apparently May-poles. V. SKAFRIE, and ABBOT of VNRESSOUN.

SIMMONDS, *s. pl.* Ropes made of heath and of Empetrum nigrum, Orkn.; evidently a derivative from Isl. *sime*, vinculum, funiculus.

SYMPILL, SEMPILL, SEMPLE, *adj.* 1. Low-born, S.

The *sympelast*, that is oure ost wyth-in,
Has gret gentilis of hys kyn.
Wyntown, viii. 16. 179.

Law born he was, and off law *simpill* blud.
Wallace, vii. 738. MS.

Sexty thay slew, in that hald was no ma,
Bot ane auld preist, and *sympill* wemen twa.
Ibid. vi. 825. MS.

—— To curs and ban the *sempill* poore man,
That had noght to flee the paine.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 7.

In the same sense the phrase *gentle and semple*, is used to denote those of superior and inferior birth, S.

2. Low in present circumstances, without respect to birth.

For he wes cummyn of gentil-men,
In *sympil* state set he wes then:
Hys fadyre wes a manly knycht;
Hys modyre wes a lady bryeht.
Wyntown, viii. 13. 8.

3. Not possessing strength, from multitude or riches.

Thai war all out to fele to fycht
With few folk, off a *symple* laud.
Barbour, xi. 202. MS.

In the same sense he calls a few men, *a sympill cumpany*, because they durst not attempt to contend with their enemies.

4. Mean, vulgar.

As I hard say, it was a *semple* wane
Of fog and fern, full fecklessly was maid.
Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 146.

Fr. *simple*, common, ordinary.

5. Used as a term exciting, or expressive of, pity.

——— To your magnificens
I me commend, as I haif done befoir,
My *sempill* heart for now and evirmoir.
Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 164.

Thus the phrase *poor heart* is sometimes used in E.

SYMPYLLY, *adv.* Poorly, meanly, in low and straitened circumstances.

—— Sone to Paryss can he ga
And levyt thar full *sympylly*.
Barbour, i. 331. MS.

SINACLE, *s.* "A grain, a small quantity," Shirr. Gl. S.B.; used also metaph.

I bade you speak, but ye nae answer made,
And syne in haste I lifted up your head;
But never a *sinacle* of life was there,
And I was just the neist thing to despair.
Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

SYND, *s.*

Quhair boun ye to, my friend, sche sais,
Astonishtly me think ye gais,
Tell me quhat mouis your mynd.
Gif ye gang wrang, I sall ye gyde,
Apearandly thou wanderst wyde,
I se weill be your *synd*.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 37.

It may be equivalent to *sign* or demonstration; Isl. *syne*, *synde*, monstro. But I suspect that it rather signifies *appearance*, or perhaps *aspect*; Su.G. *syn* facies, A.S. *onsien*, *onsyne*, vultus, aspectus.

To SYND, SIND, SEIN, *v. a.* 1. To wash slightly; as, *to synd a bowl*, to pour a little water into it, and then throw it out again, S.; *to synd*, to rinse, or wash out, A. Bor.

A well beside a birken bush,
A bush o'er spread wi' buds,
Tent well a lass of beauty flush
There *sinding* out her duds.
Morison's Poems, p. 148.

Wi' nimble hand she *sinds* her milking pail.
Ibid. p. 185.

And shape it bairn and bairulie-like,
And in twa glazen een ye pit;
Wi' haly water *synd* it o'er,
And by the haly rood sain it.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 184.

2. Metaph. transferred to the swallowing of liquids, S. *To synd down* one's *meat*, to dilute it, S.

It is always applied to things that are supposed to be nearly clean, as denoting a slight ablution. It seems originally to have denoted moral purification, especially that which was viewed as the consequence of making the *sign* of the cross.

That this has been the origin of the term, as now applied, appears highly probable, from the mode of consecration observed, in former times at least, in Orkney, by *sprinkling* with water.

"When the beasts—are sick, they sprinkle them with a water made up by them;—wherewith likeways they sprinkle their boats when they succeed and prosper not in fishing. And especially on *Hallow-Even*, they use to *sein* or *sign* their boats, and put a cross of tar upon them." Brand's Orkney, p. 62.

It must be observed, however, that Isl. *sign-a*, consecrare, was probably used among the Goths in the times of heathenism. We read of a vessel *signat* or consecrated to Thor; Herraud S. *Signadi Odni*; He consecrated it to Odin; Heimskringla, Hakonar-Goda S. c. 18. It is possible, however, that the writers only use the terms which had been adopted after the introduction of that corrupted form of Christianity which they had received. Olaus renders *sygn*, immunis a culpa, absolutus a crimine, insons; Lex. Run. V. SANE, to bless.

SYND, SYNE, *s.* 1. A slight ablution, S.

2. Metaph. applied to drink, as washing the throat, S.

Weel kens the gudewife that the pleughs require
A heartsome meltith, and refreshing *synd*
O' nappy liquor, o'er a blazing fire.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 55.

To SINDER, *v. a.* To sunder, S.; also, as *v. n.*, to part, to separate.

A.S. *syndr-ian*, separare.

SINDRY, *adj.* Sundry, various; A.S. *sindrig*.

Out of the heuin againe from *sindry* artis,
Out of quiet hirnes the rout vpstertis
Of thay birdis.———
Doug. Virgil, 75. 27.

SINDRY, *adj.* In a state of disjunction, S.

SYNDRELY, *adv.* Severally.

Oure Scottis knychtis *syndrely*
Be-forsaid in-til armys ran
Til thir gret lordis man for man.
Wyntown, ix. 27. 46.

SYNDRYNES, *s.* A state of separation or dispersion.

Quha skaylis his thoucht in *syndrynes*,
In ilk thyng it is the les.
Wyntown, viii. 16. 37.

SINDILL, *adv.* Seldom; also SINDLE, *adj.* V. SEINDLE.

SYNE, *adv.* 1. Afterwards, since, S.

—— Thai wele sone gat of thair bed
A knaw child, throw our Lordis grace,
That eftre hys gud eldfadyr wes
Callyt Robert; and *syne* wes king.
Barbour, xiii. 695. MS.

Ane clene sacrifice and offerandis made I *syne*,
Into the fyris yettand sence and wyne.
Doug. Virgil, 73. 27.

It occurs in the same sense O.E.

Rowen drank, as her list,
And gave the king: *sine* him kist.
R. Brunne. V. Ellis, Spec. i. 116.

2. Late, as contradistinguished from *soon*.

"What I know I shall ever give you an account of soon or *syne*." Baillie's Lett. i. 355.

i. e. sooner or later.

Each rogue, altho' with Nick he should combine,
Shall be discovered either soon or *syne*.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 318.

Notwithstanding the similarity of A.S. *saene*, segnis, tardus, *to saene*, nimis segnis, too slow; this must certainly be viewed as originally the same with *sen*, prep. For this, as equivalent to E. *since*, merely denotes the time that has elapsed *after* some date or event referred to. Teut. *sind*, Germ. *sint*, post, postea. Wachter gives *sint* as synon. with *seit*, which he deduces from A.S. *sith-ian*, ire, venire, rendering it, transitus in aliud tempus. A.S. *sith*, as signifying time, might indeed have this origin; because of its progress, as the lapse of time resembles the motion of a body from one point to another; or, because men in a barbarous state might calculate time from the advance they made in going from one place to another, as distance is sometimes calculated by hours. Su.G. *sen* signifies both *post* and *sero*. V. Sen.

Under that article, we might have observed, that our phrase *sen syne* may be viewed as a tautology consisting of two words radically the same, and, in fact, including no other idea than what is conveyed by *sen*; although the latter preserves more of the form of A.S. *sith-than*, *(after then)*, being immediately contr. from *sythyn*. Or, it may be considered as compounded of *sen*, conj. *since*, and the adv. *syne*, in the sense of *then*, q. *since*, *after-then*, or after that time. Still, however, it is tautological.

Syne, in the phrase *lang syne*, and *auld lang syne*, is used as if it were a *s*. To a native of this country, it is very expressive; and conveys a soothing idea to the mind, as recalling "the memory of joys that are past."

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' *lang syne?*
—We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
For *auld lang syne*. *Burns*, iv. 123.

Syne, *conj.* Since, seeing, S.

Bot Lordys, gywe youre curtasy,———
Syne that I set my besynes
Tyl al yhoure plesans generaly.
Wyntown, i. Prol. 52.

Barbour uses *sen* in this sense.

To SING, *v. a.* To singe; part. pa. *singil*, also *sung*; pron. as E. *sing*, canere.

They have contriv'd rebellious books,
Whose paper well might serve the cooks
To *sing* their poultrie, I dare swear,
A thousand or three hundred year.
Cleland's Poems, p. 19.

Fat are the puddings; heads and feet well *sung*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 92.

"He's like the *singed* [pron. *singil*] cat, better than he's likely;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 33. Some express it,—"better than he's bonny to."

A.S. *saeng-an*, Germ. *seng-en*, Belg. *zeng-en*, id.

Singit-like, *adj.* Puny, shrivelled; as resembling what has been *singed*, S.

SINGIN-E'EN, *s.* The last night of the year, Fife.

——We come to Jean,
A lass baith douse an' thrifty,
But *singin-e'en* she's owre aft seen,
She's shakin' hands wi' fifty.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 24.

The designation seems to have originated from the carols *sung* on this evening. V. Hogmanay. It may be observed, however, as many of the superstitious ideas and rites, originally pertaining to *Yule*, have been transferred to the last day of the year, that some of the vulgar believe that the bees may be heard to *sing* in their hives on Christmas-eve. V. Yule-e'en.

SINGLAR, *adj.* Unarmed.

I wald tak weid, suld I fecht with a man,
Bot [for] a dog, that nocht of armys can,
I will haiff nayn, bot *synglar* as I ga.
A gret manteill about his hand can ta,
And his gud suerd; with him he tuk na mar.
Wallace, xi. 241. MS.

The only word that resembles this in signification is S. *single*, thinly clad.

SINGLE, *adv.* V. Seindle.

SINGLE, *s.* A handful of gleaned corn, S.

Thou lay richt prydles in the peis this sommer,
And fain at evin for to bring hame a *single*.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53.

Sibb. writes also *sindle*, making this form of the word the ground of derivation from Su.G. *syn* necessitas, and *del* pars, q. poor man's share. But *sin*, unus, singularis, and *del*, are perhaps preferable. It may, however, be traced to Lat. *singul-us*, because the ears are gathered *singly*.

SINKIL, *s.*

"I sau *sinkil*, that slais the virmis of the bellye." Compl. S. p. 104.

Apparently, an errat. for *finkil*, fennel, still sometimes used as an anthelminthic. V. Fynkle.

SYNIE, *adv.* Seldom, S.B. V. Seindle.

SYNOPARE, *s.* Cinnabar. Doug. Virgil, 400. 7.

SINSYNE, *adv.* Since, S.

—— Years *sinsyne* hae o'er us run,
Like Logan to the simmer sun.
Burns, iv. 74. V. Syne, *adv.* and Sen.

To SIPE, Seip, *v. n.* To ooze, or distil very gently, as liquids do through a cask that is not quite tight, S. A. Bor.

"*To sipe*, *sype*, to leak, to pass through in small quantity;" Gl. Sibb.

Teut. *sijp-en*, id. stillare, manare, fluere. I need scarcely observe, that this is quite different from *sipp-en*, pitissare, sorbillare, which corresponds to E. *sip*.

The diminutives of *sijp-en* are, Germ. *sippeln*, *zippeln*, Belg. *zypel-en*, *afzypel-en*, to drop, *zyper-en*, leakage. The Teut. word in Germ. also assumes the form of *sauf-en*; fluere, manare. Wachter marks the affinity between this and Heb. *zuph* [זוב, *zoob*] fluxit, emanavit; although he seems to view Germ. *saw*, aqua, as the root of *sauf-en*.

A.S. *sip-an* is very nearly allied; expl. by Somner, "macerare, to soften by steeping in liquor, to soke or wash in water or other liquor, to sappe."

Sypins, *s. pl.* The liquor that has oozed from an insufficient cask, S.

To SYPYRE, Supir, *v. n.* To sigh.

Than softlie did I snoufe and sleep,——
Sypyring, quhils wyring
My tender body to.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 34.

My spreit *supirs* and sichs maist sair.
Burel, ibid. ii. 48. V. Rement.

Fr. *souspir-er*, Lat. *suspir-are*, id.

SIRDONING, *s.* A term used to denote the singing of birds.

Their *sirdoning* the bony birds
In banks thay do begin;
With pipes of reeds the jolie birds
Halds up the mirrie din.
A. Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 390.

Fr. *sourdine*, "the little pipe, or tenon put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it sound low;" Cotgr.

SYRE, *s.* A title of honour. V. Schir.

SYRE, *s.* A sewer, S. *syver*, sometimes pron. as *syre*.

He and I lap o're many a *syre*.
Watson's Coll. i. 12. V. Syver.

SIR JOHN, a close stool, S.; *knight*, synon.

This name might perhaps be introduced about the time of the Reformation, from contempt of the priests, or *Pope's Knights;* especially as *John* seems to have been a name commonly imposed, in a disrespectful way, on a priest. Hence the contemptuous designation, *Mess John*, i. e. *John* who says *mass*.

Or shall we suppose that the synon., *knight*, is the more ancient name, conferred on this utensil from the idea of *service?*

SIRKEN, *adj.* Tender of one's flesh, afraid of pain, S.

Belg. *sorgh-en*, curare?

To SIRPLE, *v. a.* To sip often, to tipple, S.

It is used in the first sense, A. Bor.

Sw. *sorpl-a*, Germ. *schurfl-en*, Belg. *slurp-en*, id. all nearly allied to Lat. *sorbill-are*.

SISE, Syss, *s.* 1. Assize, abbrev.

Schir Gilbert Malherbe, and Logy,
And Richard Broune, thir thre planly
War with a *syss* than ourtane;
Tharfor thai drawyn war ilkane,
And haugyt, and hedyt tharto.
Barbour, xix. 55. MS.

2. Doom, judgment.

Als faith is this sentence, as sharp is thy *sise;*
Syne duly they deemed what death it should die.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 16.

SYSE, *s.* Six at dice. V. Syiss.

To SIST, *v. a.* To stop, to stay. *To sist procedure*, or *process*, to delay judicial proceeding in a cause, S.; used both in civil and ecclesiastical courts. Lat. *sist-ere*, to stop.

"In church discipline, a difference is to be made between what is satisfactory unto a church judicatory, so as to admit the defender unto all church privileges, as if the offence had never been; and what may be satisfying, so as to *sist procedure* for the time." Stewart's Collections, p. 261.

Sist, *s.* The act of legally staying diligence, or execution on decrees for civil debts; a forensic term, S.

"A *sist* granted on a bill without passing it, expires also in fourteen days; Act Sederunt, Nov. 9. 1680." Erskine's Instit. B. iv. T. 3. s. 18. V. the *v.*

To SIST, or Sist *one's self*, *v. a.* 1. To cite, to summon; a forensic term, S.

"According to this letter, he [Mr. W. Veitch] was received upon the Borders, and brought prisoner to Edinburgh, and February 22, he was *sisted* before the committee for publick affairs." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 6.

2. To set, or take a place, as at the bar of a court, where one's cause is to be judicially tried and determined; a term generally used in a religious sense, with respect to one's engagement in the acts of divine worship, in order to express the solemnity of the appearance, S.

"Ordinances are means by which, to use an unclassical, but expressive word, we are *sisted* more directly in the presence of God." Disquisition on the Observance of the Lord's Supper, p. 45. 46.

The term has been probably borrowed from the Roman law. *Sist-ere*, to set, or be made to stand; also, to have one forthcoming. *Sistere vadimonium*, to appear to his recognisance; Cic. pro Quint. 8.

To SIT, *v. n.* 1. To stop in growth, to become stunted; applied both to animals and vegetables, S.

2. To shrink, S.

3. To sink, as when a wall falls down in consequence of the softness of the foundation, S.

This seems merely a peculiar sense of the E. *v.*, as Lat. *subsid-ere* is formed from *sed-ere*, to sit.

Sit, *s.* The state of sinking, as applied to a wall, S.

To SIT *an offer*, not to accept of it, S.

"It implieth that very few, who *sit* the *offer* until then, are honoured with repentance, as he was." Guthrie's Trial, p. 82. 83.

To SIT *to*, *v. n.* Any food, prepared in a pot, is said to *sit to*, when, from not being stirred, it is allowed to burn, S.

The phrase evidently respects its adhesion to the vessel. "*Pot-sitten.* Burnt to. North." Gl. Grose.

To SIT, Sitt, *v. a.* To grieve, to vex.

And he for wo weyle ner worthit to weide;
And said, "Sone, thir tithingis *sittis* me sor,
And be it knawin, thow may tak scaith tharfor."
Wallace, i. 438. MS.

SITE, Syte, *s.* 1. Sorrow, grief, S.

Stand still thare as thou art with mekle *syte;*
Preis na forther, for this is the hald rycht
Of Gaystis, Schaddois, Slepe, and douerit Nycht.
Doug. Virgil, 177. 13.

In the same sense the term is used, when Gologras proposes to Gawan, who had defeated him, to submit to be carried to the castle, as if he had been his prisoner; that he might not be openly disgraced.

Thus may you saif me fra *syte.*
As I am cristynit perfite,
I sall thi kyndnes quyte,
And sauf thyn honoure.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 8.

False is this warld, and full of variance,
Besoncht with syn, and othir *sytis* mo.
Balade, printed 1508. *S. P. R.* iii. 128.

2. Suffering, punishment.

Sic wikkit and condempnit wichtis al tyte,
As thay come in that dolly pyt of *syte*,
Tisiphone, the wrekare of misdedis,
With quhip in hand al reddy fast hir spedis
All to assale, to skurge, toir and bete.
Doug. Virgil, 184. 19.

"*It is S.—sometimes taken for revenge or punishment*, as when they say, *I have gotten my heart's site on him*, i. e. my heart's desire on him, or all the evil I wish'd him," Rudd. "*To dree the syte*, to suffer punishment," Shirr. Gl. S.B. V. SITHE, *s.*

Rudd. views it as akin to S. *syith* and *assithment*. Sibb. renders it "rather perhaps *horror*, à Fris. *saeghe*, horror, metus." He has invented a new sense, for introducing an etymon, that would scarcely deserve attention, although the words corresponded in signification.

The origin is undoubtedly Isl. *syt-a*, to mourn, to lament; whence *sut*, sorrow, anxiety, *syting*, id. *sytning*, care. *Sytta* dicitur, qui assiduo luget; G. Andr. Perhaps Su.G. *swid-a* dolere, may be viewed as a cognate; as well as Alem. *suid-en*, id. also, affligere.

SITFULL, SITEFULL, *adj.* Sorrowful, causing sorrow.

Compleyne for him in to that *sitfull* sell is,
Compleyne his payne in dolour thus that duellis.
Wallace, ii. 218. MS. V. SITE.

Rest at all eis, but sair or *sitefull* schouris;
Abide in quiet.————
Palice of Honour, ii. 30.

SITFULLY, *adv.* Sorrowfully.

—— To Dunbar the twa chyftanys couth pass
Full *sitfully*, for thair gret contrar cass.
Wallace, vii. 1242. MS.

SITFASTS, *s. pl.* Restharrow, an herb, S. Ononis arvensis, Linn.

SYTH, times. V. SYITH.

To SITHE, SYITH, *v. a.* To make compensation, to satisfy. V. ASSYITH.

SITHE, SYITH, *s.* Satisfaction; gratification.

"And that he was tempted hereunto by the devil, promising he should not want any pleasure, and that he should get his heart ['s] *sythe* on all that should do him wrong." Satan's Invisible World, p. 7.

SITHEMENT, *s.* Compensation. V. ASSYTHMENT.

SYTHENS, *conj.* Although.

—"Madame," scho said, "kepe Pitie fast.
Sythens scho ask, no licence to her lene;
May scho wyn out, scho will play you a cast."
King Hart, i. 44. V. SYTHYN.

SYTHYN, *adv.* Afterwards, then.

The lettir tauld hym all the deid,
And he till his men gert reid,
And *sythyn* said thaim, "Sekyrly
"I hop Thomas prophecy
"Off Hersildoune sall weryfyd be."
Barbour, ii. 85. MS. id. *Wynt.* ix. 5. 36.

It is common in O.E.

Sithen he went to Fraunce, and com vnto Parys.—
Sithen dight him to Scotland, & mykelle folk him wit. *R. Brunne*, p. 112. 113.

From the same origin with SEN, q. v.

SYVER, SIVER, *s.* A covered drain, S. also *syre*, E. *sewer*.

"It lies in a swamp, the inconvenience of which the present clergyman has, in some degree, remedied by *sivers*, as they are here called, and by other methods of draining the water." P. Glasford, Lanarks. Statist. Acc. vii. 145.

Dr. Johns. derives the E. word from Fr. *issu-er*, q. to *issue;* Seren. from Isl. *sugur* euripus; *saeg-r*, *saag*, Sw. *sog*, colluvies, ductus aquae fluentis. Perhaps Teut. *suyver*, mundus, *suyver-en*, mundare, purgare, may have some claim of affinity.

RUMBLING SYVER, a drain filled with stones thrown loosely together, so as to leave a passage for water, S.

SIVVEN, *s.* The Raspberry, or the fruit of the Rubus idaeus, Linn. S. V. next word.

SIVVENS, SIBBINS, *s. pl.* 1. A disease viewed as of the venereal kind, S.

"A loathsome and very infectious disease of the venereal kind, called the *Sivvens*, has long afflicted the inhabitants of the Highlands, and from thence some parts of the Lowlands in Scotland, even as far as the borders of England. Tradition says that it was introduced by the soldiers of Cromwell garrisoned in the Highlands.—Sometimes a fungus appears in various parts of the body resembling a raspberry, in the Erse language called *Sivven*." Pennant's Tour in S. 1772, p. 447.

The same account is given of the origin of the name by Swediaur.

C'est la resemblance de ces excroissances avec le fruit d'un framboisier sauvage du pays, nommé, dans la langue Celtique, *Siwin*, que les habitans ons donné le nom de *Siwin*, *Sibbin*, ou *Sibbens*, a cette maladie. Maladies Syphilitiques, Tom. ii. 380.

"The disease called *Sibbins*,—has made its appearance once or twice in this parish." P. Menmuir, Forfars. Statist. Acc. v. 146.

Some view this disease as a combination of the venereal with the itch.

2. The itch, Orkn. pron. *sibbens*.

SYVEWARM, *s.* Leg. *Syvewarin*.

The *Syvewarin* wes takyn thar.
Bot sa rad wes Richard of Clar,
That he fled to the south countré.
Barbour, xv. 75. MS.

"Editions read, 'The *Swaryn*.' I cannot interpret either." Pink. N. The Edin. Edit. 1758. reads *syvewaryne*. There can be no doubt that the chief magistrate is meant. For in some of the towns in Ireland, that, according to their constitution, have no Mayor, he is denominated *The Sovereign;* as, *The Sovereign of Belfast*, &c. The term seems to have been introduced from England, after the conquest of Ireland, from Fr. *Souverain*.

According to Pasquier, (Recherches, quoted by Menage,) those who were afterwards called Presidents of different chambers, in France, were formerly denominated *Souverains*. Even the Baillies and Seneschals, he says, bore the same designation, in respect to the inferior officers in their jurisdictions. This name was given to them in the Ordinance of Charles VI. of France, A. 1386. Dict. Trev. Car-

pentier expl. the term as synon. with L.B. *supranus*, superior, praefectus, praepositus; Ital. *soprano;* Suppl. Du Cange. *Sovereign*, quaestor, supremus balivus; Kilian. Append.

SKADDINS, *s. pl.* Turfs, Banffs.

Teut. *schadde* cespes, gleba; which may be radically allied to Isl. *skavid* disjunction, as being separated from the soil. This again is from *skaa*, a primitive denoting separation. V. SHACH.

To SKAFF, SKAIFF, *v. a.* To collect by dishonourable means.

He says, Thou *skaffs* and begs mair beir and aits,
Nor ony cripple in Carrick land about.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54.

Skaiffs, Chron. S. P. i. 353.

Su.G. *skaff-a*, Dan. *skaff-er*, to provide food. V. SCAFFAR.

SKAFF, *s.* Provision. V. SCAFF.

SKAFRIE, SCAFFERIE, *s.* 1. Extortion, unjust methods of procuring money.

"And gif ony wemen or vthers about simmer treis singand, makis perturbatioun to the Quenis liegis in the passage throw burrowis and vthers landwart townis, the wemen perturbatouris for *skafrie* of money or vtherwyse, salbe takin, handellit, and put vpone the cukstulis of euerie burgh, or towne." Acts Mar. 1555. c. 40, Edit. 1566.

"The Lordes of Secret Counsell, and Session, considering the great extortion used by the Writers and Clerkes of all judicatories within this realme, in extorting from the subjects of the countrey such unreasonable and exorbitant pryces for their writtes, as ought not to be suffered in a well governed commonwealth: Procuring thereby not only private grudges, but publicke exclamations, against the with-gate and libertie graunted unto such shamefull *scafferie* and extortion," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606. V. Acts, 1621. c. 19. Murray.

2. "The contents of a larder or pantry," Sibb. Gl. Sw. *skafferi*, cella penuaria.

SKAFFAY, *adj.* An epithet applied to the inferior practitioners in courts of law, apparently from their supposed eagerness to provide for themselves.

Bot *skaffay* clerks, with covetyce inspyred,
Till execute thair office maun be hyred.
Na caus thay call unless they hyrelings have;
If not, it sall be laid beneath the lave.
Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 372.

Afterwards *skaffing* is used as synon. p. 373.

Sum Senators, as weil as *skaffing* scribes,
Ar blindit oft with blinding buds and bribes;
And mair respects the person nor the cause,
And finds for divers persons divers laws.

SKAICHER, *s.* A term used in addressing a child, implying the idea of a sort of good-humoured reprehension, Ang.

Germ. *schecker* a wanton, *schecker-n* to wanton; Gael. *sgiogair*, a jackanapes.

To SKAIK, *v. a.* 1. To spread, to separate one part of any thing from another, in an aukward or dirty manner, S.B.

It is properly applied to moist substances. A child is said to *skaik* his porridge, when instead of *supping* them equally, he spreads them over the plate with his spoon.

2. To bedaub. Clothes are said to be *skaikit with dirt* or *gutters*, especially when streaked with it here and there, S.B.

This seems to be a very ancient word, as intimately allied to Isl. *skack-ur* impar, *skecke*, dispar facio, G. Andr. p. 209. *Skacki*, inaequalitas, discrimen; Orkneyinga S. p. 168. V. SHACH and SCALKT.

To SKAIL, SKAILL, SKALE, *v. a.* 1. To disjoin, to separate, to disperse; implying the idea of violence, or of the influence of terror, S.

Bot the Kyng rycht manlyly
Swne *skalyd* all that cumpany,
And tuk and slwe. *Wyntown*, vii. 7. 210.

Skayle is used as the pret., in relation to the dispersion of a fleet.

Bot a storme swa gret thaym *skayle*,
That thai war drywyn all away.
Ibid. viii. 42. 96.

2. To dismiss, to cause to depart, S.

"The Schiref sall be him self, his Deputis, or Officiaris, send to thay parteis, and charge thame to ceis, and *skaill* thair gadderingis, and cum in sober and quyet wyis to the court after the forme of the said act." Acts Ja. III. 1487. c. 123. Ed. 1566.

To skail the byke, a metaph. phrase borrowed from a *hive* of bees, signifying, to disperse the assembly, S.

3. To scatter, to disperse; applied to rumours.

From thens fordwarte Vlixes mare and mare
With new crimes begouth to affray me sare,
And dangerous rumours amangis the commouns hedis
Skalit and sew of me in diuers stedis.
Doug. Virgil, 41. 47. Spargere voces, Virg.

A. Bor. "*scale;* to spread, as manure, gravel, or other loose materials;" Gl. Grose.

4. To scatter; applied to the mind.

Quha *skaylis* his thoucht in syndrynes
In ilk thyng it is the les.
Wyntown, viii. 16. 37.

5. To spill, to shed; used both with respect to liquids and solids. *You will skail your kail*, you will spill your broth, S.

"An old seck is ay *skailing*." Ray's Scot. Prov. p. 280. Divers. Purley, i. 238. The phrase is elliptical, as referring to what it contains, grain, meal, &c. Mr. Tooke expl. this, "parting, dividing, separating, breaking." Ibid. p. 240. But it is not the sack itself that is *skail'd*, but the grain contained in it. This is *skail'd* or dropt out, by reason of the holes in the sack.

6. *To skale doun*, to pour out.

I sall apoun thame ane myrk schourre *doun skale*
Of weit and wynd, myllit with fellonn hale.
Doug. Virgil, 103. 52. Infundam, Virg.

7. *Skalit doun*, in a dishevelled state.

The samyn tyme the Troianis madynnes quhite
With hare *doun skalit* all sorrowful can pas
Vnto the tempil of the greuit Pallas.
Doug. Virgil, 28. 2.

Skail is used, rather anomalously, as the part. pa.

And the religious nun with hare *doun skail,*
Thre hundreth goddis with hir mouth rowpit sche.
Doug. Virgil, 117. 53.

8. *To skail house,* to give over keeping house, synon. *displenis;* or perhaps, as denoting the cause, to waste one's domestic property.

"Were it not that want paineth me, I should have *skailed house,* and gone a begging long since." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 124.

9. *To skale a rig,* to plow ground so as to make it fall away from the crown of the ridge, S.

10. To unrip; *Skelt,* "having the seams unript," S.B. Gl. Ross.

To her left shoulder too her keek was worn,
Her gartens tint, her shoon a' *skelt* and torn.
Ross's Helenore, p. 28.

This sense is merely a particular application of the *v.* as signifying, to disjoin.

Rudd. improperly seeks a Fr. origin. Sibb. has mentioned the true origin, but confounds it with Su.G. *skala,* festinanter currere, which has certainly no connexion. It occurs indeed in almost all the Goth. dialects. Su.G. Isl. *skil-ia,* distinguere, separare, A.S. *scyl-an,* Belg. *scheel-en, schill-en,* Mod. Sax. *schal-en,* id. Su.G. *skael,* Teut. *scheele,* discrimen, distinctio. This word also appears in Celt. For *scaoil-am,* and *sgaol-am,* signify to separate, to scatter.

To SKAIL, SKALE, SCALE, *v. n.* 1. To part, to separate, one from another. *The kirk is skailing;* the people, who have been assembled for worship, are parting from each other, S.

Thai *skalyt* throw the toun in hy;
And brak wp duris sturdely,
And slew all that thai mycht ourtak.
Barbour, v. 93. MS.

Isl. *skil-iast,* unus ab altero recedere; G. Andr. p. 213.

Scale in this sense is used by Hollingshed. Speaking of the retreat of the Welchmen, during the absence of Richard II., he says; "They would no longer abide, but *scaled* and departed away." Ap. Divers. Purley, ii. 237.

2. To be diffused; applied to tidings or news.

Bot tithandis, that *scalis* sone
Off this deid that Douglas has done,
Come to the Clyffurd his ere, in hy.
Barbour, v. 447. MS.

It is also used with respect to an offensive smell.

The stynk *scalyt* off ded bodyis sa wyde,
The Scottis abhord ner hand for to byd.
Wallace, vii. 467. MS.

SKAIL, SCAIL, *s.* 1. A dispersion or separation; as, *the skail of the kirk,* the dismission or separation of those who have been assembled for public worship, S.

2. A scattered party, those who fly from battle.

Schyr Adam of Gordoun, that than
Wes becummyn Scottis man,
Saw thaim dryf sua away thair fe;
And wend thai had bene quhone, for he
Saw but the fleeing *skail* perfay,
And them that seczed on the prey.

—Bot then both forray, and the *scail,*
Were knit into a sop all hail.
Barbour, xv. 337.

The last four lines are from Edit. 1620.

SKAILIN, SCAILIN, *s.* A dispersion, the act of scattering, S.

——It sall soon get a *scailin!*
His bags sall be mouldie nae mair!
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 158.

SKAIL-WIND, *s.* A dispersion, or that which causes it, S.

The term seems to have been originally applied to denote the effects of a storm in dispersing ships. V. SKAIL, *v. a.* sense 1.

SKAILDRAIK, SKELDRAKE, *s.* The shieldrake or burrough Duck, Anas todarna, Linn.

—"They discharge any persons whatsomever—to sell or buy any—Schidderems, *Skaildrait,* Herron, Butter, or any sik kynde of fowlles." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, c. 23.

In Orkney it is called "*skeel-goos;*—sometimes —*skeeling-goose* or *skeel-duck;* in Shetland *scale-drake.*" Neill's Tour, p. 195. 196.

Shall we suppose that this fowl is thus denominated from Su.G. *skael,* ratio, facultas intelligendi; for the same reason that it was called *chenalopex,* or the *fox-goose,* by the ancients, and is still designed the *slygoose* by the inhabitants of Orkney?

Grose assigns another reason. Explaining A. Bor. *sheld,* party-coloured, flecked or speckled, he adds; "Hence *sheld-drake* and *sheld-fowl.* South."

SKAILLIE, SKAILYIE, *s.* Blue slate used for covering houses, S.B.

"That the heretors of such houses as are alreadie thaicked with thack and straw (if the same thacke, and straw-roofs shall hereafter at any time become ruinous) shall bee astricted to thaick the same againe with sklaite, or *skaillie,* lead, tylde, or thacke-stone." Acts Ja. VI. 1621. c. 26.

A distinction is here made between *skaillie* and *thacke-stone,* similar to that which is retained, S.B.; the name *skaillie* being confined to blue slates, while the flat stones, commonly used instead of them, are called *brown sklates.*

"Narrest the Wolfis iyle layes ane iyllane, callit in Erische Leid-Ellan-Belnachna, quhairin ther is fair *skailyie* aneuche." Monroe's Iles, p. 9.

Rudd. writes this *skelly,* vo. *Skellyis.*

Skailly is sometimes expressly distinguished from *slate.*

"Here is to be found marle, and kylestone, freestone and whinstone, *slait* and *skailly,* as good as the kingdom affords." Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 5.

The Dutch call those slates, which are taken from the rock in *lamina,* and used for covering houses, *schalie.* MoesG. *skal-jos,* tiles, tiling, Luke v. 19. pl. of *skal-ja,* a shell, a tile. Hence perhaps the Isl. name for a roof, *skali.* The origin might seem to be Su.G. *skil-ja,* disjungere, from the circumstance of these slates being found in *lamina.* Ihre, however, directs to a different one. V. SKYLE, *v.* Hence,

SKAILLIE PEN, a sort of pencil of soft slate, used for taking memorandums, or writing accounts, on a slate, S.

To SKAIR, *v. n.* To take fright, S.B. V. SKAR.

SKAIR, *s.* A share, Ang. Loth.

The Courteour replyit agane,
Saying, That ressoun is bot vane:
To say a man may do na mair,
Bot serue a kirk untill his *skair*.
Diall. Clerk and Courteour, p. 17.

God grant him an unmeasur'd *skair*
Of a' that grac'd his great forbeers!
Ramsay's Works, i. 103.

Su.G. *skiaer*, id. from *skaer-a* dissecare, dividere; *skaera lut*, partes haereditatis dividere. Dan. *skaer-er* scindere, Isl. *sker-a* secare; A.S. *scyr-an* partiri.

SKAIR, *s.* One of the parts of a fishing-rod; as, *the hand-skair*, the lowest part, *the head-skair*, the highest part, S.B.

Like the preceding word, from Su.G. *skaer-a* to divide.

SKAIR, *s.* A bare place on the side of a hill. V. SCAR.

SKAIRS, SKARS, *s. pl.* Rocks through which there is an opening, S. Some rocks on our coast are thus denominated, which have such an aperture that a ship may sail through it.

Su.G. *skaer* a rock, Alem. *scorr*, O.Belg. *schorre*, Gr. σκυρ-ος, id. The root is supposed to be Su.G. *skaer-a* to cut, to divide; as *klipp-a*, a rock, from *klipp-a* to cut. These are also called *Kairs*.

Hence apparently the designation of *Skerries*, a name given to several broken isles in Shetland. Brand, p. 92. V. SKERRY.

SKAITBIRD, *s.*

Ignorant elf, ape, owl, irregular,
Skaldit *skaitbird* and common skandelar.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 49.

Here the Poet seems to allude to the Arctic Gull or Dunghunter, Larus Parasiticus, Linn. "All writers that mention it," says Pennant, "agree, that it has the property of pursuing the lesser gulls so long, that they mute for fear, and that it catches up their excrements before they fall into the water; from which the name." Zool. p. 534. Others assert, that it only forces them to vomit up their newly swallowed food, which it devours.

Kennedy seems to have believed that this fowl attacked the bird which it pursued, by pouring forth its excrement. Hence most probably the epithet of *skaldit*. The name *skaitbird*, according to this idea, may be from Su.G. *skit-a* cacare; especially as in some places it is called *shite-scouter*, S. V. AULIN and SCOUTIALLAN.

SKAITH, *s.* 1. Hurt, damage, in whatever way, S.

—Ha, how grete harme, and *skaith* for euermare
That child has caucht, throw lesing of his moder! *Doug. Virgil*, 79. 23.

Scathe is used in the same sense, E. I mention the word in this acceptation, merely to observe that in Ang. it is pron., as would seem, nearly in the Goth. mode, *skaid*, or q. *skaidt*. Isl. *skade*, Su.G. *skada*, id. MoesG. *skath-jan*, A.S. *scaeth-an*, Belg. *schaed-en*, Germ. *schad-en*, nocere.

2. Injury supposed to proceed from witchcraft, S. Thus men or *cattle* are said to have *gotten skaith*, when it is believed, that the disease, which affects them, proceeds from preternatural influence.

"Superstition yet continues to operate so strongly on some people, that they put a small quantity of salt into the first milk of a cow after calving, that is given any person to drink. This is done with a view to prevent *skaith*, if it should happen that the person is not *cany* [l. *canny*]. A certain quantity of cow dung is forced into the mouth of a calf, immediately after it is calved, or at least before it receives any meat; owing to this, the vulgar believe that witches and fairies can have no power ever after to injure the calf." P. Killearn, Stirl. Statist. Acc. xvi. 121. 122.

G. Andr. observes, that *Skade* is the name of Janthes or Ate in the Edda. Hence, he says, *skade* loss, injury, and *skad-a* to hurt. I need scarcely add, that with the Romans *Ate* was the goddess of revenge, a principle supposed to be predominant with all witches.

SKAIVIE, *adj.* Harebrained; applied to one who acts as if in a delirium, or on the borders of insanity, S.

Sibb. writes also *schavy*, rendering it "wode, i. e. mad," and seems to derive it from *schaw*, a wood.

As the term denotes obliquity of mind, it is evidently from Isl. *skeif-r*, Sw. *skef*, Dan. *skiaev*, Belg. Germ. *scheef*, obliquus; q. having the mind awry or distorted. A. Bor. *scafe*, wild, as, *a scafe lad*, a wild youth, (Gl. Grose), may be viewed as originally the same. V. SHACH.

SKALLAG, SCALLAG, *s.* A kind of bond-servant, who carries kelp, and does all the hard work; a term used in the Long Island.

"The *scallag*, whether male or female, is a poor being, who, for mere subsistence, becomes a predial slave to another, whether a subtenant, a tacksman, or a laird.—Five days in the week he works for his master: the sixth is allowed to himself, for the cultivation of some scrap of land, on the edge of some moss or moor." J. Lane Buchanan's Travels in the W. Hebrides, p. 7.

Gael. *scalog*, or rather, *sgallag*, a man-servant. The word has undoubtedly been imported into the Western Islands by the Norwegians. MoesG. *skalks*, A.S. Alem. *scalc*, Su.G. Isl. *skalk*, servus; a denomination given, as Wachter observes, both to slaves and to free servants. Hence *Marescalc*, the modern *Marshal*, &c.

SKAMYLL, *s.* 1. A bench, a form.

Thai xxx dayis his band thai durst nocht slaik,
Quhill he was bundyn on a *skamyll* off ayk,
With yrn chenyeis that was bath stark and keyn. *Wallace*, xi. 1352. MS.

A.S. *scaemel*, *sceamel*, *scamol*, id.

2. *Skambles*, shambles.

The fleschers' *skamblis* ar gane dry;
The heiland men bringis in na ky.
Maitland Poems, p. 182.

S.B. *skemmils* denotes the butchers' market; from the tables or benches on which the meat is exposed. Seren. derives the E. word, rather whimsically, from Isl. *skemma*, domus brevis, *skamr* brevis.

To SKANCE. V. SCANCE.

SKANT, SCANTH, *s.* Scarcity.

And thus grete *skant* of time, and besy cure,
Has made my work mare subtil and obscure,
And not so plesand as it aucht to be.
Doug. Virgil, 484. 23.

——The *scanth* of men ye set nocht by,
And mortall weris contempnis and comptis not.
Ibid. 30. 5. V. ROOVE, sense 2.

"Scot. they say *scanth and want*," Rudd.

Jun. derives E. *scant*, adj., from Dan. *skan-a, skon-a*, parcere; but Seren., with greater probability, from Isl. *skam-r* brevis, [*skemt-a* dividere, proportionari,] as originally signifying that any thing is too *short* for the use for which it was intended.

SKAP, *s.* Head, *scalp.*

To—skonce my *skap* and shanks frae rain
I bure me to a beil.
Vision, Evergreen, i. 213.

To SKAR, SKAIR, *v. n.* To take fright, to be affrighted, S.

Duel no langare, but cum hidder in haist,
Ne *skar* not at his freyndis face as ane gaist.
Doug. Virgil, 214. 52.

A horse that skars is one that is easily startled, or takes fright at objects on the road, S. *a skair horse*, id. S.B.

Johns., after Skinner, derives E. *scare*, to affright, from Ital. *scarare*, consternare: Sibb. thinks that it is "perhaps originally the same with *schoir*," to threaten: But Seren., after referring to the Ital. word, mentions Isl. *skora* provocare, *scorast* diffugere. But the cognate term is undoubtedly Isl. *skiar*, vitabundus, Ihre; refugus, Verel. From the former, we learn that Su.G. *skygg*, which he makes synon. with Isl. *skiar*, is used precisely in the same sense with S. *skair*, in relation to a horse. Usurpatur frequentissime de equo, qui re quavis territus a via deflectit; Ihre vo. *Sky. Skiarr-ast*, pavidissimus, Edd. Saemund. The root is Su.G. *sky*, vitare.

SKAR, SCAR, *adj.* 1. Timorous, easily affrighted or startled, S. *skair*, S.B.

The uther sayis, Thocht ye wes *skar*,
Me think that now ye cum ouir nar.
Diallog. sine titulo. *Reign Q. Mary.*

Quhilkis ar nocht *skar* to bar on far fra bourdis.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 201.

"He began to retract, and to say that the old man was coming to ride on the horse behind him, and the horse being *scar*, he twice threw him off, and so he broke his neck." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 59.

2. Shy, affectedly modest, S. *skeigh*, synon.

And Bess was a braw thumpin kittie,
For Habbie just feer for feer;
But she was (and wasna't a pity?)
As skittish and *scare* as a deer.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 294.

And now cam the night o' feet washin',
And Bessie look'd mim and *scare.*
Ibid. p. 295.

SKAR, SKARE, *s.* 1. A fright, S. *skair*, S.B.

I trow, friend Ned, your heart has got a *skare.*
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 153.

2. A scarecrow, an object of terror.

Corr. Ar ye not with the King familiar?
G. Couns. That am I not, my lord, full wais me!
Bot lyk ane brybour halden at the bar;
Thay play Bokeik, even as I war a *skar.*
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 148.

SKARRACH, *s.* 1. A flying shower, a temporary blast of foul weather; *skift, flist*, synon.

Isl. *skur*, pluvia momentanea, Su.G. id. Dicitur de grandine vel pluvia copiosius et fortius ruente; Ihre. MoesG. *skura windis*, procella magna venti. Mr. Tooke ingeniously views E. *shower*, A.S. *scur*, as literally meaning, "broken, divided, separated, (subaud-clouds)." Divers. Purley, ii. 172.

2. A considerable quantity of drink, Loth.

This seems merely a metaph. use of the same word; q. as much as to *wet* one.

SKARSMENT, *s.*

Pinnakillis, fyellis, turnpekkis mony one,
Gilt birneist torris, quhilk like to Phebus schone,
Skarsment, reprise, corbell, and battellingis—
Thair micht be sene.
Palice of Honour, iii. 17.

It seems to mean some kind of fortification; Germ. *schaur-en* to defend.

SKART, *s.* A cormorant. V. SCARTH.

SKARTFREE, *adj.* Without injury, S. V. SCART, *v.*

SKARTH, *s.*

Worlin wanworth, I warn thee it is written,
Thou skyland *skarth*, thou has the hurle behind.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57.

—Ane scabbit *skarth*, ane scorpion, ane scutarde behind.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

This may signify a small, puny creature, as the term *scart* is still used in this sense; perhaps from Su.G. *skort-a* deficere, or *skard-a*, diminuere. Or it may be the same with *Scarcht*, q. v.

To SKAT, *v. a.* To tax, to levy.

This Revin I likin till a fals crownar,
Quhilk hes a porteous of the endytment,
And passis furth befoir the justice air,
All misdoaris to bring till jugement:
But luke gif he be of a trew intent,
To skraip out *Johne*, and wryt in Will of [or] *Wate*,
And so a bud at bayth the parteis *skat.*
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 113.

Teut. *schatt-en*, taxare, censere; Germ. *schaetz-en*, Su.G. *skatt-a, beskatt-a*, id. from A.S. *sceat* a part, share, also rent, cess, Su.G. *skat*, Teut. *schat*, id. Hence it is still said, *to pay one's shot*, i. e. his share of a reckoning.

To SKAUDE, *v. a.* To scald, pron. *skadd*, S.

Caxtoun, for dreid thay suld his lippis *skaude*,
Durst neuer twiche this vark for laike of knalage.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 7. 42.

Fr. *eschaud-er*, Ital. *scald-are*, id. Belg. *schaud-en, schoud-en*, adurere. Hickes derives E. *scald*

from Isl. *skald-a*, calvum facere, glabrare; A.S. Gram. p. 229.

To SKAUDE, SKAD, *v. n.* When any part of the body is galled and inflamed, in consequence of heat, it is said to *skad*, S.

SKAUM, *s.* The act of singing clothes by putting them too near the fire, or by means of a hot iron; or the appearance produced by this; a slight mark of burning, S.

Sw. *skamm-a* a stain; from Isl. *kaam*, id. macula, levis contaminatio; *kaam-a* maculo, leviter inquino; G. Andr. Hence,

SKAUMMIT, *part. adj.* Having a mark produced by fire or a hot iron, S.

SKAW, *s.* A scall of any kind, S.

"Nocht two mylis fra Edinburgh is ane fontane dedicat to Sanct Katrine, quhair sternis of oulie springis ithandlie.—This fountane rais throw ane drop of Sanct Katrynis oulie, quhilk wes brocht out of Mont Synay fra hir sepulture to Sanct Margaret the blissit quene of Scotland.—This oulie hes ane singulare virtew aganis all maner of cankir and *skawis*." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 10. Cutis scabrities, Boeth.

SKEEBRIE, *s.* Thin light soil, Ang. *scalp*, *scaup*, synon.

Perhaps allied to Su.G. *skofwe* a covering, Teut. *schubbe* a scurf, or rather to Ir. *scabar*. V. next word.

SKEEBROCH, *s.* Very lean meat, Galloway.

Ir. *scabar*, thin, lean. *Kebrach* is synon. Loth.

To SKEEG, *v. a.* To lash, to flog.

Quhan words he found, their elritch sound
Was like the norlan blast,
Frae yon deep glack, at Catla's back,
That *skeegs* the dark-brown waste.
Minstrelsy Scot. Border, iii. 359.

The term literally signifies to lash or scourge, S.B. It may possibly be an oblique use of *Skeyg*, q. to cause to move nimbly. If we may trust Bullet, *skig-ia* is a Celt. word, signifying, to cut, to slice, to strike. Arm. *skei*, to knock, to bang. Su.G. *sweg* denotes a green bough used as a rod or scourge.

SKEEGGERS, *s. pl.* A whip; properly, one made of sedges, used by boys in playing at top, Ang. V. the *v.*

SKEELY, *adj.* Skilful. V. SKILLY.

SKEELING GOOSE, the name sometimes given to the Shieldrake, Orkn.

Skeeling-goose, de quo fama est, in ejus ventriculo grana piperis reperiri, de quo tamen non constat. Sibb. Scot. p. 21.

Lesley also mentions it, in his Scot. Descript. p. 35. V. Neill's Tour, p. 195. 196. and SKAILDRAIK.

To SKEY *off*, *v. n.* To fly, to remove quickly.

Than Jhon off Lyn was rycht gretly agast;
He saw his folk failyie about him fast:
With egyr will he wald haiff beyn away,
Bad wynd the saill in all the haist thai may.
Bot'fra the Scottis thai mycht than *off skey*,
The clyp so sar on athir burd thai wey.
Wallace, x. 873. MS.

Edit. 1648 and 1673, *eskey*.

Su.G. *sky*, Alem. *ski-en*, vitare, subterfugere; Sw. *af-sky*, aversion, abhorrence, Wideg. E. *eschew* retains more of the Teut. form. V. next word.

SKEICH, SKEIGH, *adj.* 1. Timorous, apt to startle, S.

Messapus musing can withdraw on dreich,
Seand his stedis and the horses *skeich*.
Doug. Virgil, 278. 37.

2. Unmanageable, mettlesome, skittish; a term applied to a horse, even when not timorous, S.

Perhaps this is the proper sense in the following passage.

To hym in fere also has he layd—
—Thymetes, ane man of full grete fors,
Casting from his staffage, *skeich*, and hede strang hors.
Doug. Virgil, 422. 18.

Casting for *casten*, part. pa. cast, thrown.

When thou an' I were young an' *skeigh*,
An' stable-meals at fairs were dreigh,
How thou wad prance, an' snore, an' skreigh!
Burns, iii. 142.

3. Coy, shy; a term frequently applied to women, S.

Shamefu' she was, and *skeigh* like ony hare,
Nor cou'd she think of sitting langer there.
Ross's Helenore, p. 30.

4. Proud, nice, S. often applied to women, (but in a stronger sense than in that last mentioned) as including the idea of prudery, or expressive of disdain, S.

Maggie coost her head fu' high,
Look'd asklent and unco *skeigh*,
Gart poor Duncan stand abiegh.
Burns, iv. 26.

"Let gae my hands, I say, be quait;"
And vow! gin she was *skeigh*
And mim that day,
Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

Sibb. mentions, although with marks of uncertainty, Sw. *skaelg* obliquus, which has no connexion. Rudd. has referred to Skinner, vo. *Skittish*; and this adj., as deduced from E. *skew*, to eschew, has evidently the same origin. Germ. *scheuch*, *scheue*, shy; *Ein scheues pferd*, a *skeich* horse; Belg. *schouwigh*, also *schichtig*, id. from Alem. *scuuu-an*, Germ. *scheu-en*, Belg. *schouw-en*, to shun, to be shy.

The affinity is still closer with Su.G. *skygg*, a term frequently applied to a horse in the same sense. V. SKAR, *adj.* This is from *sky* vitare. I need scarcely add, that there is every reason to believe, that E. *skew*, *eschew*, *shun*, *shy*, *skittish*, *scare*, and S. *skeich*, *skair*, *skar*, *skeir*, *scunner*, have all one origin.

To SKEICH, *v. n.* To take freight, to startle.

Of Hippolytus, it is said that he
——Sufferit by hys blude and breith
The cruel panys of his faderis wreith,
As to be harlit with hors that caucht effray,
And *skeichit* at ane mereswyne by the way.
Doug. Virgil, 236. 31.

Su.G. *skygg-a*, meticulose recedere. V. the adj.

To SKEYG, *v. n.* To move nimbly in walking, to scud along. *Skeyggin awa' on the road*, walking stoutly and quickly, S.B.

MoesG. *skeu-jan*, iter facere; or Su.G. *skygg-a*, subterfugere.

SKEYG, *s.* *At the skeyg*, in a quick motion, in the act of scudding away, Ang.

SKEIGH, *adv.* Timorous, &c. V. SKEICH.

SKEIL, SKEILL, (pron. *skeel,*) *s.* A tub; properly, one used for washing, S.

Fish wyves cry Fy, and cast down skulls and *skeils.* *Dunbar, Evergreen*, ii. 59.

This is a provincial E. word.

"*Skeels*—are broad shallow vessels; principally for the use of setting milk in, to stand for cream; made in the tub manner—from eighteen inches to two feet and a half diameter; and from five to seven inches deep." Glocest. Marshall's Rural Econ. p. 269.

"The Yorkshire *skeel* with one handle is described as a milking pail." Ibid. p. 26. V. SKUL.

SKEIR, SKEER, *adj.* Hare-brained, S.

This may seem to be the same word that is written *skire* by Rudd., and mentioned under SCHIRE. But I suspect that it is rather from Isl. *skiar*, pavidus, as properly denoting that delirium which is produced by excessive fear.

It may thus be viewed as equivalent to an E. phrase.

They shed forth a gleam, fraught with malice and ire,
A gleam fraught with horror and cruelty dire,
Like mortals whose *senses* are *scar'd.*
Welsh Legends, p. 82.

SKELB, *s.* A splinter of wood, S.

Gael. *sgealb*, *sgolb*, id. V. SKELVE.

SKEITCHES, *s. pl.* Skates, S.

Teut. *schatse*, Belg. *schaatsen*, id. Hence,

To SKEITCH, *v. n.* To slide on skates; *skeitcher*, one who slides on skates, S.

SKELDRAKE, *s.* The Shieldrake. V. SKAILDRAKE.

SKELF, *s.* A shelf, a board fixed to the wall for bearing any thing, S.

On *skelfs* around the sheal the cogs were set,
Ready to ream, and for the cheese be het.
Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

A.S. *scelf*, *scylf*, abacus.

SKELLAT, *s.* 1. A small bell.

Unto no mess pressit this prelat,
For sound of sacring bell nor *skellat.*
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 20.

2. A sort of iron rattle, used for the same purpose as a hand-bell, for making proclamations on the street, (synon. *clap*, *clapper*), Loth.

Su.G. *skaella*, Isl. *skella* nola, tintinnabulum. In Su.G. that bell which is hung about the necks of animals is called *skaella*. The same name was anciently given to the bells worn by persons of distinction, that their inferiors might get out of the way. L.B. *skella*, Ital. *squilla*, Germ. Belg. *schelle*, Hisp. *esquila*. In this sense the word *skella* is used in the Salic Laws, tit. 29. Si quis *skellam* de caballis furaverit, &c. It is written *scilla* by Eadmer, in the life of St. Anselm, Lib. 1. Sumta in manibus chorda pro excitandis fratribus *scillam* pulsantem. Thus it denoted both the bells hung to the necks of horses, and those small ones used in monasteries. V. Du Cange, vo. *Skella*. Ihre derives the word, with evident propriety, from Su.G. *skall*, sonitus, whence S. *skelloch*, E. *squeal*. V. SCHILL.

SKELLIE, SKELLY, *s.* A squint look, S.

A.S. *sceol-eage*, *scyle-eged*, id. q. *squint-eye*, or *eyed;* Isl. *skialg-ur*, Dan. *skaelg*, Germ. *schel*, *schiel*, Belg. *scheel*, id. all from the word signifying oblique.

From Isl. *skialg-ur* is formed *fe-skialgr*, oblique intuens pecuniam, i. e. avarus; casting a squint look on *fee* or money, as intimating anxiety for possession.

There is an O.E. term nearly allied, although, not explained either by Junius or Skinner. This is *a skile.*

Than Scripture scorned me, & *a skile loked*,
And lacked me in Latine, & light by me she set:
And said, *Multi multa sciunt, et seipsos nesciunt.*
P. Ploughman, Fol. 53. a.

In Edit. 1561, it is printed as one word, *askile.*

To SKELLIE, *v. n.* To have a squint look, S.

Su.G. *skuel-a*, torvis oculis intueri, Su.G. id. also *skel-a*, limis intueri, Germ. *schiel-en*, id. Skinner apprehends that E. *scowl*, which is probably allied to this, has some affinity to Gr. σκολ-ιος, obliquus.

SKELLY, *s.* The chub, a fish; Cyprinus cephalus, Linn. Roxburghs.

"The fish are, trouts, lampreys, eels, *skelly* or chub, salmon, grilse, &c." P. Castletown, Statist. Acc. xvii. 75.

Ital. *squaglio*, Lat. *squal-us*, id. A.S. *scylga* denotes a fish of some kind, perhaps a roach; *Rocea*, Aelfr. Gl. p. 77. The name of *schelly* is, by the inhabitants of Cumberland, given not only to the Gwiniad, but to the Chub, from its being a *scaly* fish. V. Penn. Zool. iii. 268. N.

SKELLY, *s.* A species of slate. V. SKAILLIE.

SKELLYIS, *s. pl.* "Sharp or rugged rocks," Rudd.

——As Sergest with fers mynd al infyrit,
Turnit his stevin towart the rolk ouer nere,
Vntyl ane wikkit place his schip did stere,
Quhil on the blynd craggis myscheuuslye,
Fast stikkis scho, choppand hard quhynnis in hye,
And on the scharp *skellyis*, to hir wanhap,
Smate with sic fard, the airis in flendris lap,
Hyr forschyp hang, and sum dele schorit throw out.
And first Sergest behynd sone left has he,
Wreland on *skellyis*, and vndeippis of the se.
Doug. Virgil, 134. 26. 51.

The word is certainly of the same meaning with E. *shelves*, which, I suspect, originally denoted a ridge of low rocks, rather than sand-banks. V. SKELVE, *v.*

SKELLOCH, SKELLIE, *s.* 1. Wild mustard, generally used in pl. S. synon. *runches*, S.B. Sinapis arvensis, Linn.

"The corn fields are liable to the common weeds, especially to *skelloch* (mostly wild mustard), for which, to sow late after ploughing, when the plant is risen up, and may be destroyed by harrowing, has been tried with success." P. Nigg, Kincardine, Statist. Acc. vii. 197.

Ir. *sgeallagach*, wild mustard; Obrien. Gael. *sgeallan*, the seeds of mustard. The E. name *charlock*, has some resemblance. A.S. *cerlice*, id. Sommer.

2. The term *Skelloch* is sometimes applied, in the South of S. to Wild radish, Raphanus raphanistrum, Linn.

By the more intelligent, however, even among the peasantry, the wild radish is called *runches*, while the name *skelloch* is given to wild mustard.

To SKELLOCH, *v. n.* To cry with a shrill voice, S.B.

This, as well as *squeal*, *squawl*, E. is nearly allied to Isl. *skell-a* clangere, Su.G. *sqwael-a* ejulare, plorare. Seren. observes, that as the latter properly denotes the wailing of infants, as the consequence of disease, it may be traced to Isl. *qwill-a*, prae aegritudine queri, a deriv. from Sw. *qwid-a*, id. Franc. *skell-an*, Germ. *schall-en*, to emit a sound, *erschall-en* to ring. Gael. *sgal* a shriek, a loud shrill cry; Shaw.

SKE' LOCH, *s.* A shrill cry, a squawl, S.B.

To SKELP, *v. n.* 1. To beat; applied to the motion of a clock.

Baith night and day my lane I *skelp;*
Wind up my weights but anes a week,
Without him I can gang and speak.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 557.

2. To beat with velocity and violence. The veins are said to be *skelpin*, when the pulse beats very quick or hard, as in a strong fever, S.B.

Su.G. *skalfw-a*, Isl. *skialf-a*, A.S. *scylf-an*, to tremble; Isl. *skelf-a*, to shake, to cause to tremble; *skialft*, tremor, *iardskialfe*, an earthquake; Su.G. *skaelfwa*, *skalfwosot*, a fever, q. because of the tremulous motion of the joints, from *skalfwa* and *sot* sickness.

Seren., however, seems to appropriate this designation to the ague; and this is exactly analogous to the name by which it is known, S.B. *the trembling fevers.*

To SKELP, *v. a.* 1. To strike with the open hand. It properly denotes the chastisement inflicted on the breech, S. *scud*, *scult*, synon.

Bat fat's the matter? the cheil says,
He sav't the Grecian schips,
Held aff the Trojans an' the gods,
An' *skelpit* Hector's hips.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 27.

Sometimes it signifies to flog the buttocks by means of a lash.

He's whirled aff the gude weather's skin,
And wrappit the dandily lady therein;
"I darena pay you for your gentle kin,
But weel may I *skelp* my weather's skin.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 325.

I'm friends with Mause; with very Madge I'm gree'd;
Altho' they *skelpit* me when woodly fleid.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 190.

This may be viewed as an oblique use of the preceding *v.*, as Isl. *skaelf-a*, Su.G. *skelfw-a*, also signify, to frigat, terrere, Verel. Isl. *skelf-a*, however, is occasionally used in the very same sense with our *skelp;* percello, Kristnisag. Gl.; *skell-a*, id. *Rasskell-a*, podicem manu verberare; Gl. Orkneyinga S. vo. *Skella.*

2. To strike, in whatever way, to drub, S.

—— Baxter lads has seal'd a vow
To *skelp* an' clout the guard.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 51.

3. *To skelp, to skelp it*, to move quickly on foot, to trip along; especially applied to one who is barefooted, S.

The well-win thousands of some years
In ae big bargain disappears:
'Tis sair to bide, but wha can help it,
Instead of coach, on foot they *skelp it.*
Ramsay's Poems, i. 332.

As lightsomely I glowr'd abroad,
To see a scene so gay,
Three hizzies, early at the road,
Cam *skelpin* up the way.
Burns, iii. 29.

Perhaps this use of the term has originated from the sharp noise made by the feet in walking smartly, q. striking or beating the road.

SKELP, *s.* 1. A stroke, a blow, used in a general sense, S.

Quhen Inglismen come into this land,
Had I bene thair with my bricht brand,
Withowttyn ony help,
Bot myne allane, on Pynky Craiggis,
I sowld haif revin thame all in raggis,
And laid on *skelp* for *skelp.*
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 11.

The water is said to come with a *skelp* on a boat, when its shock is sudden and violent, so as to make it give way. The term, in this application, has considerable resemblance to Isl. *skialf-a*, concutere, quatere, tremere facere.

2. Metaph. for a misfortune, in trade or otherwise, S., as E. *blow* is frequently used. *A sair skelp*, a severe blow.

——Quhyls luking comfort to resaue,
Quhyls luking for a *skelp;*
Quhyls dreiding sche suld me disaue,
Quhyls houping for hir help.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 48. V. MOW-BIT.

SKELPIE-LIMMER, *s.* An opprobrious term applied to a female, S.

Ye little *skelpie-limmer's* face,
I daur you try sic sportin,
As seek the foul Thief ony place,
For him to spae your fortune.
Burns, iii. 131.

SKELT, *part. pa.* Having the seams unript. V. SKAIL, *v.*

To SKELVE, *v. n.* To separate in *lamina.* A stone is said to *skelve*, when thin layers fall off from it, in consequence of friction, or of exposure to the air, S.B.

Teut. *schelffe*, squama, mica, *schelffer* mica, *schelffer-en*, assulatim frangere, in micas frangere sive frangi. The word appears in a more primitive form in Su.G. *skaell-a*, Isl. *skel-iast*, in tenues laminas dissilire, from *skal* putamen; and this perhaps from *skil-ia* separare.

SKELVE, *s.* A thin slice, *lamina*, S.B. Teut. *schelve*, segmen.

SKELVY, *adj.* 1. A term applied to a rock which appears in a variety of *lamina*, S.B.

Ilk rib sae bare, a *skelvy* skair.——
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 358.

2. Applied to rocks which form the bed of a shallow river, S. *shelvy*, E.

Here, foaming down the *shelvy* rocks,
In twisting strength I rin.
Burns, iii. 356.

SKEO, *s.* A small hut, built of drystone for drying fish without salt, Orkn.

SKEP, SKEPP, SKEPPE, SCAPE, *s.* 1. A case, resembling a basket, made of twisted straw, used as a bee-hive, S.

Forth of their *skeppes* sum raging beis
Lyes out, and will not cast;
Sum uther swarmes hyves on the treis
In knotts togidder fast.
A. Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 389.

"Bees are so rare there, that a young man, in the end of April, stopt the *skep* (which a lady had taken hither from Angus) with a piece of a peat. About 8 days thereafter, the Laird going to look after them, found them all dead. His family being convened, he inquired who had done it. The actor did confidently answer, that upon such a day he did it because they were all flying away." Mackaile's Relation concerning Orkney, M.S. Adv. Libr. V. Barry's Orkney, p. 453.

2. Used metaph. in relation to industry.

Yit thir, alas! are antrin fock,
That lade their *scape* wi' winter stock.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 31.

Su.G. *skaepp-a*, *skepp-a*, a vessel used by farmers in sowing, for holding the seed; *sadeskaeppa*, q. a. *seed-skepp*. A.S. *sciop*, a vessel, a box; Germ. *schaffa*, a wooden concave vessel, Teut. *schap*, vas, theca, Lat. *scappium*, L.B. *scapp-a*, from Gr. σκαφος, cavitas; Gael. *sgeip*, a bee-hive; Shaw.

E. *skep* must have been originally the same; expl. "a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in." Johns. oddly derives it from *scephen*, Lower. Sax. to draw.

SKER.

Venus that day coniunit with Juppiter,
That day Neptunus hid him like ane *sker:*
That day Dame Nature, with greit besines,
Furtherit Flora to kith hir craftines.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 190.

Skar, later Edit. Perhaps as one *scared* or frightened. It seems used as an *adj.* But V. SKAR, *s.* 2.

SKERRY, *s.* 1. An insulated rock, Orkn.

"Near this Pentland *Skerry*, there are two or three other *skerries* or rocks, on which there is not nourishment for any tame living creature." P. S. Ronaldsay, Statist. Acc. xv. 300.

"There are several which are overflowed at high water, and have scarcely any soil for the production of vegetables;—these—are called *Skerries*, a name which indicates sharp, ragged rocks." Barry's Orkney, p. 18.

2. It is sometimes, although perhaps improperly, used in a more limited sense; as appears from the following example.

"The sandy beaches of the two first mentioned extend each a mile in length; that of the last not so much, except at low water of spring tides; and consist partly of *skerries*, (flat rocks, over which the sea flows and ebbs)." P. Stronsay, Orkn. Ibid. p. 388.

Perhaps from Su.G. Isl. *skaer*, a rock, and *ey* an island; although Isl. *skaer* by itself, is sometimes rendered, scopulus maris. V. SKAIR.

SKERTER, *s.* The name for Sea-belts, Orkn. Fucus saccharinus, Linn.; one of the species of sea-weed burnt for making kelp.

"F. saccharinus, *Skerter*, Orkney." Neill's Tour, p. 191.

The name seems allied to Sw. *ske-oert*, scurvy-grass.

SKET, SKETE. *Ful sket*, full hastily or quickly; i. e. fuil readily.

The harpour gan to say,
——"The maistri give I the,
Ful *sket*."
Bifor the kinges kne
Tristrem is cald to set.
Sir Tristrem, p. 34.

My ingenious friend the Editor properly refers to A.S. *scyt-an* irruere. It may be added, that *On scyte waes* is rendered by Lye, in praecipiti erat, was in haste, or rushed headlong: *scyte-raese*, praeceps ruens. Perhaps, however, it is more immediately allied to Isl. *skiot-ur* celer, pernix; *skiotur á foti*, swift of foot; whence the Sw. have given the name *skiut* to a horse, as he is also called *haest*, from *hast-a* festinare.

SKEW, SKEU, *s.* That part of a gable which is oblique, from the eaves to the chimney-stalk, S.

The bitter, blindin, whirlin drift
Through raggit *skeu*, an' chimlie rift,
The cottage fills.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 45.

This has the same origin with SNACH, *q. v.*

To SKEW, *v. a.* 1. To build in an oblique form, S.

2. *To skew a house*, to cover the gables of a thatched roof with sods, Tweedd.

SKEW'D, *adj.* Acting like one deprived of reason, Perths., evidently the same word with SKAIVIE, q. v.

SKEW, *s.* *Skew and reskew.*

Hardy and hat contenyt the fell mellé,
Skew and *Reskew* off Scottis and Ingliss alss:
Sum kerwyt bran in sondyr, sum the hals,
Sum hurt, sum hynt, sum derflly dong to dede.
Wallace, v. 835. MS.

As *reskew* evidently denotes the deliverance of those who have been taken by an enemy, from O.Fr. *rescou-er*, to take again; *skew* signifies the state of being seized by the enemy, from *secou-er*, to move violently: Imprimer à un corps un mouvement qui enbranle toutes ses parties; Dict. Trev. Corr. from Lat. *succut-ere*, to shake.

The term seems properly to denote that *disorder* into which part of an army is thrown, in consequence of which some are taken prisoners.

To SKEWL, *v. a.* To distort, to put any thing out of its proper direction; *skewled*, having an oblique direction, S.B. V. SHOWL.

SKY, *s.* A small board, about four inches in depth, used in the construction of the Shetland plough, in place of a *mould-board*. An old barrel stave is generally fixed on for this purpose.

"A square hole is cut through the lower end of the beam, and the *mercal*, a piece of oak about 22 inches long introduced, which, at the other end, holds the sock and *sky*." P. Aithsting, Statist. Acc. vii. 585.

SKY, *s.* Shadow.

My fader than lukand furth throw the *sky*,
Cryis on me fast, Fle son, fle son, in hye.
Doug. Virgil, 63. 12.

"Fr. Junius with little ground renders it *umbra*, because Virgil has it so. And it would seem as if he had designed to derive the word from Gr. σκια;" Rudd. Junius, [or, as appears, Lye] is certainly right, not only as he has Virgil on his side; but because *skye* is an O.E. word, used in this sense by Gower.

And with that worde, all sodenly
She passeth, as it were a *skye*.
Conf. Am. Lib. iv. Fol. 71. a.

Warton has adopted the same idea. "A shadow, Σκια, umbra." It is more immediately connected with Belg. *scheye*, (Kilian, vo. *Schaede*) with Su.G. *sky* nubes, nebula, or even with *skugga*, id. whence *skygg-a* obumbrare. Seren. derives *skugga* from *sky*, nebula, vo. *Shade*. Isl. *skyat veder*, coelum nubibus obductum, sed tamen sine pluvia.

SKYBALD, *s.* Expl. "tatterdemallion," Rams. Gl. S. *Skeibalt*, "mean worthless fellow," Sibb. Gl.

"The said Laird perceaving men to faint and begyne to recoule, said, Fy, lat us nevir leive efter this day, that we sall recoule for Frenche *skybaldis*." Knox's Hist. p. 202.

Poor *skybalds!* cursed with more o' wealth than wit,
Blyth of a gratis gaudeamus, sit
With look attentive, ready all about
To give the laugh when his dull joke comes out.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 353.

Dan. *skabhals* (*skabbals*, Sibb.) denotes a rogue, a rascal, a base man; allied perhaps to Isl. *skeifr* the rabble, *skipe*, a low fellow, Border. O.Fr. *scybale* is used by Rabelais, in the sense of *merde endurcie*, a term undoubtedly expressive of the greatest contempt possible. Hence,

SKYBALD, *adj.* Mean, low.

Blierd babling bystour-bard obey;
Learn, *skybald* knave, to know thy sell.
Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 6.

SKIBE, *s.* A niggardly fellow, West and South of S. V. SKYBALD.

To SKIFF, SKIFT, *v. n.* To move lightly and smoothly along, to move as scarcely touching the ground, S.

Use not to *skift* athort the gait.
Maitland Poems, p. 329.

V. MUM CHAIRTIS.

i. e. Let it not be your custom to move lightly through the streets.

Kind muse, *skiff* to the bent away,
To try anes mair the landart lay.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 58.

Ye watchful guardians of the fair,
Who *skiff* on wings of ambient air.——
Ibid. p. 214. V. BUSTINE.

It may be originally the same with E. *skip*; Isl. *skop-a* discurrere. But Su.G. *skifwa sig* is rendered, superbe incedere; and *skift* seems indeed to include the idea of pride as well as of levity.

To SKIFF, *v. a.* To cause a flat stone *skip* along the surface of a body of water, S. V. SCOUP, *v.* 2,

To SKIFT, *v. a.* To glide over, to pass any thing in a slight way, S.B.

V. the *v. n.* and SCOUP, *v.* 2.

SKIFFIE, *s.* A name given to the tub or box used for bringing up coals from the pit, S.

"There were employed at least two men at the windlass, putting up the coals in *skiffies*, termed hutches." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 331.

Apparently from E. *skiff*, as *boat* is used to signify a tub.

SKIFT, *s.* A flying shower, S.B.

The idea seems borrowed from that of sudden change; Su.G. *skifw-a* mutare, *skift* intervallum; as a *skift* is opposed to *rain*; or as allied to *Skift*, *v.*

SKIFT, *s.* Art, facility in doing any thing, S.B.

Probably allied to MoesG. *ga-skaft*, making, from *skapan* facere.

SKYLAND, *part. adj.*

Thou *skyland* skarth, thou has the hurle behind.
Dunbar Evergreen, ii. 57.

The connexion shews that this term conveys a dirty idea; Dan. *skyll-a*, Isl. *skol-ia*, eluere.

To SKYLE, *v. a.* To hide, to conceal.

Yet nerthelesse within mine orature
I stode, quhan Titan had his bemis brycht
Withdrawin doun, and *skylid* undir cure,
And faire Venus, the beauté of the nycht,
Upraise.——
Henrysone's Test. Creseide Chron. S. P. i. 157.

Scyled, Chaucer's Works, Fol. 182. *col. i.* "Closed," Gl. *Skyled undir cure*, "hid under covert."

Su.G. *skyl-a* occultare; Isl. *skiol-a*, Dan. *skyl-er*, Belg. *schuyl-en*, latitare. Ihre views *sky-a* celare, tegere, as the origin. Hence, according to this learned etymologist, *skoeld*, a shield, as being a covering for the body in war; and *skiul* tectum, the covering of a house. But it is singular, that Heb. שלט, *shilte*, signifies shields.

SKILL, *s.* Return.

"I yield me, schir, and do me nocht to smart,—
"I sauf youris, suppois it be no *skill*."
—Thy waresoun sould be [richt] smal but *skill*.
King Hart, i. 51. ii. 7.

Isl. *skil* redditio, Pinkerton. It is allied to Su.G. *skyll-a* debitum solvere.

SKILL, SKYLL, *s.* 1. Cause, reason.

Bot sen thow spekys sa rudly,
It is gret *skyll* men chasty
Thai proud wordis, till that thou knaw
The rycht, and bow it as thou aw.
Barbour, ix. 751. MS.

Reason is substituted, Edit. 1620.

Oft times is better hald nor leu,
And this is my *skill* and ressone quhy;
Full evill to knaw ar mony men,
And to be crabbit settis littil by.
Chron. S. P. iii. 225.

2. Proof, argument.

——Til the knycht the prys gawe thai,
That smate Willame the Ramsay
Throw-owte the hede, and a *skyll*
Thai schawyt til enfors thare-til,
And sayd, it wes justyng of were,
And he, that mast engrewyt theré,
Suld have the grettast prys, wyth thi
That he engrewyt honestly.
Wyntown, viii. 35. 187.

Su.G. *skael*, *skil*, ratio, probatio; *Anfoera syna skael*, to bring forward his reasons; Ihre, Dan. *skiel*, A.S. *scylé*, id.. Isl. Su.G. *skil-ia* disjungere, separare; primarily applied to external objects, and metaph. to the mind.

3. Approbation, or regard. *I hae nae skill of him*, or *it*, i. e. no favourable opinion, S.B.

This is merely an oblique use of the term as denoting proof. It had originally been employed to signify that one could not judge of a person or thing, as having had no trial, or opportunity of probation. The Isl. *v.* is used in a similar manner. *Mier skilst*, sapio, G. Andr. p. 213.

SKILLY, SKEELY, *adj.* Intelligent, skilful in any profession or art, S.B. pron. *skeely*.

The king sits in Dumferline town,
Drinking the blude-red wine;
"O whare will I get a *skeely* skipper,
"To sail this new ship of mine?"
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 64.

Upon your milk your *skilly* hand you'll try,
And gee's a feast o't, as we're coming by.
Roes's Helenore, p. 95.

Su.G. *skaelig* rational; Isl. *skiallig-ur* prudent; *skialligr madr*, homo disertus et consideratus; G. Andr.

To SKILT, *v. n.* To move quickly and lightly; *skelp* synon.

There Pan kept sheep, and there it was
Where the red hair'd glyed wanton lass
Did *skilt* through woods owre banks and braes,
With her blind get, who, Poets sayes,
Could shoot as well as those that sees.
Cleland's Poems, p. 59.

SKIMMERIN, *adj.* *A skimmerin look*, that peculiar look which characterises an idiot or a lunatic, S.B. as perhaps originally descriptive of the faint glare of the disordered eye.

Germ. *schimmer*, a dim or faint glare of light; Su.G. *skymm-a* obumbrare, *skumm* obscurus. For Ihre justly views A.S. *scymr-ian*, in this sense, as radically different from the word of the same form signifying to shine. He concludes that the Scythic root denoted something faintly shining, or in an intermediate state between obscurity and brightness, from the use of MoesG. *skeima* for a lantern, Joh. xviii. 3. A.S. *scymr-ian*, "umbrare, inumbrare. To cast a shadow; Belg. *schemer-en*, whereof our *shimering*, for an imperfect light, like unto that of the twilight;" Sonner.

SKINY, *s.* "Packthread," S. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 127.

He derives it from Gr. σκοινος. It is pron. q. *skeengie*. E. *skain* of thread is probably allied.

SKINK, *s.* Strong soup made of cows hams, S.

"Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nutriment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled." Bacon's Nat. Hist. ap. Johns.

Guid barley broth and *skink* came next,
Wi' raisins and plumdamis mixt.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 210.

Su.G. *skinka*, Belg. Germ. *schinck*, A.S. *scanc*, a gammon. A.S. *scenc*, however, signifies drink, potus.

To SKYNK, *v. a.* 1. To pour out liquor of any kind for drinking.

And for thir tithingis in flakoun and in skull
Thay *skynk* the wyne, and wauchtis cowpys full.
Doug. Virgil, 210. 6.

This seems the primary sense; Su.G. *skaenk-a*, Franc. *skenk-en*, Dan. *skenk-er*, Germ. *schenk-en*, potum infundere. Hence Franc. *skinke*, Alem. *scenke*, Germ. *schenk*, pincerna, a butler; synon. with A.S. *byrle*; Germ. *erz-schenk*, the chief butler who presented the cup to the Emperor at the feast on occasion of his coronation; *erb-schenk*, a hereditary butler; from A.S. *scenc* drink.

2. To make a libation, to pour out in making an offering to the gods.

Now *skynk* and offer Jupiter cowpis full,
And in your prayeris and orisonis in fere
Do call apoun Anchises my fader dere.
Doug. Virgil, 209. 33.

Pateras *libate* Jovi, Virg.

3. To serve drink; a sense still retained in E.

Call on our patroun, common God dinynë is,
And with gude will do *skynk* and birll the wynis.
Doug. Virgil, 250. 49.

4. *To skink over*, formally to renounce; apparently in allusion to the custom of a vender drinking the health of a buyer, as confirming the bargain, and wishing him prosperity in the enjoyment of what he has purchased.

"If this had not been, I should have *skinked over* and foregone my part of paradise and salvation, for a breakfast of dead moth-eaten earth." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 88.

To SKINKLE, *v. n.* To sparkle, to shine, S.

The cleading that fair Annet had on,
It *skinkled* in their een.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 190.

——The gay mantel
Was *skinkland* in the sone.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 345.

Squire Pope but busks his *skinklin* patches,
O' heathen tatters.
Burns, iv. 360.

Evidently a frequentative from MoesG. *skein-an*, Su.G. *skin-a*, A.S. *scin-an*, fulgere.

Skinklin, as a *s.*, is expl., "a small portion," Gl. Burns.

SKIP, *term.* Denoting state or condition, as in *foreskip*, *herrieskip*, *hissieskip*, *nouriskip*, &c.

This term corresponds to Su.G. *skap*, Belg. *schap*, Germ. *schaft*, A.S. *scipe*, E. *ship*; all from the *v.* denoting action or constitution, Su.G. *skap-a*, creare, &c.

SKIPPARE, SKIPPER, *s.* 1. A shipmaster.

Himself as *skippare* hynt the stere on hand,
Himself as maister gan marynaris command.
Doug. Virgil, 133. 23.

The *skiper* bad gar land thee at the Bass.
Evergreen, ii. 71.

"Some of Kirkaldy *skippers*, Crowner Hamilton also, would have been at the trying of their fire-works on the King's ships." Baillie's Lett. i. 167. V. SKILLY.

It is still sometimes applied, but rather in a familiar way, to shipmasters of a higher order, S.

Su.G. *skeppare*, anc. *skipare*, A.S. *scipar*, Belg. *schipper*, Germ. *schiffer*.

2. It is now generally appropriated to the master of a sloop, barge, or passage-boat, S.

3. In the fisheries, it is used in a sense still lower, as denoting one of the men who superintends other four, having the charge of a *coble*, S.

"These [cobles] are used only in the herring fishing, each carrying 4 men and a *skipper*, with 8 nets." P. Oldhamstocks, Statist. Acc. vii. 407.

"The *skippers*, or men who have the charge of the boats, and give directions when to draw the nets, have for their wages during the fishing season 6l. with 4 bolls of oatmeal, &c." Ibid. xi. 93.

SKIRDOCH, *adj.* Flirting; an epithet applied to a coxcomb, or a coquette, Fife.

Allied perhaps to Dan. *skierts*, a jest, raillery; *skierts-er*, to jeer, to banter; *skerter*, a jeerer.

SKYRE, *s.* A schirrous substance.

Fy, skowdert skyn, thou art but *skyre* and skrumple. *Dunbar*, *Evergreen*, ii. 54.

Fr. *scyre*, "a hard and almost insensible swelling or kernell, bred between the flesh and skin, by cold, or of thick and clammy phlegm;" Cotgr. Lat. *schirr-us*.

SKYRIN, *part. pr.* 1. Shining, S.B.

Simmer an' winter on it kyths,
And mony a bonny town;
An' a' the *skyrin* brins o' light
That blink the poles aroun'.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 29.

2. Making a great show, in what way soever, S.

But had you seen the philibegs,
And *skyrin* tartan trews man.——
Burns, iv. 363.

A.S. *scîr*, *scyr*, Alem. *scieri*, Su.G. *skir*, clear, shining; *skir-a*, Isl. *skyr-a*, to make luminous, MoesG. *ga-skeir-an*, to illustrate. Ihre views these terms as derived from the old Goth. word *skir*, or *skior*, fire.

To SKIRL, SKIRLE, *v. n.* To shriek, to cry with a shrill voice, S.

And fouk wad threap, that she did green
For what wad gar her *skirle*
And skreigh some day.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 262. V. SKREED, *v.*

Skrilles is evidently used per metath. for *skirls*.

——Gawayn bi the coler keppis the knight;
Then his leman on loft *skrilles* and skrik.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 22.

Skrik, i. e. shrieked.

Sibb. derives it from *skri-a* vociferari. But although this be the remote source, it is immediately allied to Su.G. *skrael-a*, id. Dan. *skralb-er*, Isl. *skrall-a* sonum strerum edere. Hence *skrall* vociferatio, Su.G. *skoerl*, Dan. *skraal*, *skrald*, id. This seems to be the origin of E. *shrill*.

SKIRL, *s.* A shriek, a shrill cry, S.

With *skirllis* and with skrekis sche thus beris,
Filling the hous with murnyng and salt teris.
Doug. Virgil, 61. 36. V. the *v.*

"Ye have gi'en baith the sound thump, and the loud *skirl*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 82.

To SKYRME, *v. n.* To skirmish; or perhaps to make a feint.

Sum skirp me with scorn, and sum *skyrme* at myn e. *Houlate*, i. 6.

Printed *skyrine*; but it is *skyrme* in MS. V. SCRYM, *v.* The origin is most probably retained in Isl. *skrum-a* fingo; q. to feign a fight.

To SKIRP, *v. a.* To mock. V. SCORP.

SKIST, *s.* Chest, box; for *kist*, Gl. Sibb.

SKIST, *s.*

Bot scoup, or *skist*, his craft is all to scayth.
King Hart, ii. 54. V. SCOUP.

SKIT, *s.* 1. *Dancing skit*, a contemptuous designation for a female dancer on a stage.

"For incontinent upon sicht of him come to hir remembrance that heinous offence that without greit propitiatiounis culd not be purgeit, forsuith that the Quene had not dancit at the wedding feist of Sebastiane the Minstrell and vyle jester, that scho sat be her husband quha had not yet fully recouerit his deith, that at the banquet of hir domestical parasite scho had not played the *dancing skit*." Buchanan's Detect. Sign. D, 7, a. Histrionicam non egerit, Lat.

Skit is still used for a vain, empty creature; sometimes, *proud skit*, S.

It may have a common origin with E. *skittish*, from Su.G. *sky* vitare; or be allied to Isl. *skats*, or *skessa*, mulier procax; Su.G. *skess-a*, petulanter se gerere.

2. A piece of silly ostentation, an action that displays much emptiness of mind, S.

The term may allude to the motion of a *skittish* horse, which frequently starts aside. Isl. *ski*, convitium, may also be allied to Su.G. *sky*, vitare, aufugere, whence E. *shy*. *Ski* is conjoined with *skripi*, our *skrip*, mock, taunt, *ski ok skripi*; Hervararsag. p. 176.

SKIT, *s.* An oblique taunt, a sarcasm, S. *Squib* is not quite synon., as it does not imply that the reflection is indirect.

This term is used in E., although overlooked in Dictionaries. "A *skit*," Mr. Tooke says, "the

past participle of *scit-an*, means (subaud. something) *cast* or *thrown*. The word is now used for jeer or jibe, or covered imputation *thrown* or *cast* upon any one." Divers. Purley, ii. 144.

Su.G. *skiut-a*, to throw.

To SKITE, SKYTE, *v. a.* 1. To eject any liquid forcibly; properly, liquidum excrementum jaculare, S.

Isl. *skvett-a*, id. Sw. *skijt-a*, exonerare ventrem. Hence the vulgar designation for a diarrhoea.

2. To squirt, to throw the spittle forcibly throw the teeth, S.

To SKYT, *v. n.* To glide swiftly, to shoot, S.

Here coachmen, grooms, or pavement trotter
Glitter'd a while, then turn'd to snotter;
Like a shot starn, that thro' the air
Skyts east or west with unco glare,
But found neist day on hillock side,
Na better seems nor paddock ride.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 334.

Su.G. *skiut-a*, id. Neutraliter usurpatum notat, id., quod cum impetu prorumpit; Ihre.

SKITE, *s.* The dung of a fowl, S.B. V. the *v.*

SKYTE, *s.* A nasty person, S.B. either from the *v.* in the Goth. sense, or allied to Dan. *skyden* sordidus.

SKIVERS, SKEEVERS, *s. pl.* The leather now generally used for binding school books, S.

This is only one half of the thickness of the skin, which is sliced into two; the other half being reserved for making gloves. It is nearly as thin as a wafer, and often fails in a few days. I mention this practice, particularly, because it is a gross imposition on the public; as people purchase books, under the notion of their being bound, when boards would be fully as durable.

Su.G. *skifva*, a slice, pl. *skifvar; skaera i skifvar*, to cut into slices.

SKLAFFORD HOLES, the apertures in the walls of a barn, for the admission of air, Ang.

SKLAIF, *s.* A slave.

Ane evill wyfe is the werst aucht,
That ony man can haif;
For he may nevir sit in saucht,
Onless he be hir *sklaif*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 179. V. SCLAVE.

SKLAIT, *s.* Slate, S. V. SCLAITE.

SKLATER, *s.* A slater, S.

SKLANDYR, *s.* Slander. V. SCLANDYR.

SKLEFF, *adj.* Shallow.

"Like a skimming dish, or *skeil*," Gl. Sibb. But the resemblance is far-fetched. It seems radically the same with E. *shelvy*.

To SKLENT, *v. n.* V. SCLENT.

It may be added, that *to sclent* sometimes signifies, to deviate from the truth, to fib, S.

To SKLICE, SKLISE, *v. a.* 1. To slice, S.

An' kebbocks auld, in monie a whang,
By jock-ta-legs are *skliced*.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 26.

2. Metaph. used, to denote the abbreviation of time.

"By years, dayes, and houres, our life is continually *sklised* away." Z. Boyd's L. Battell, p. 1016.

To SKLYRE, *v. n.* To slide, Dumfr. Loth.

Shurl, to slide, as upon ice, A. Bor. (Grose), has most probably a common origin.

SKLYRE, *s.* A slide, the act of sliding on ice; or the place. Dumfr. V. the *v.*

To SKLOY, *v. n.* To slide on ice, Loth.

Sibb. writes it *skly*, and views it as from the same origin with *slid*, slippery. But it more nearly resembles Fr. *escoul-er*, to slide.

SKLOY, *s.* A slide, the act of sliding on ice, Loth.

SKLOUT, SKLOUTER, *s.* Cows dung in a thin state, Fife.

SKLUTE, *s.* 1. Used in pl. to denote large clumsy feet, S.B.

Probably from *klute*, S. the hoof of cattle.

2. A lout, an aukward clumsy fellow, S.B.

To SKLUTE, *v. n.* To set down the feet clumsily, S.

SKODGE, SKODGIE, *s.* A boy or girl, who is employed as a drudge, or to do the meanest work of the kitchen, such as to clean shoes, &c.

Perhaps corr. from Su.G. *skoswen*, the person who in ancient times put on the shoes of a prince; q. a *shoe-servant*. Hence,

To SKODGE, *v. n.* To act as a drudge, S.

SKOLDIRT, SKOWDERT, *part. pa.* Scorched. V. SCOWDER.

To SKOLE, SKOLT, *v. n.* To drink hard, S.B.

"From *skull* [for a bowl] may have come the Scot. Bor. *to skole*, or *skolt*, pocula exinanire; and the E. *to drink helter skelter*, cuppa potare magistra, Horat." Rudd. V. SKUL.

SKOMER, *s.* V. SCOMER.

SKON, SCONE, *s.* 1. A thin cake of wheat or barley-meal, S. "Bread baken over the fire, thinner and broader than a bannock," Shirr. Gl.

The floure *skonnys* war set in by and by,
With vthir messis sic as was reddy.
Doug. 208. 41. Adorea liba, Virg.

2. Metaph., as denoting any thing of a particular kind, considered as a specimen, S.

"A *scone* of the baking is enough;" S. Prov. Rudd. It is thus expl. by Kelly; "It is unreasonable to expect two gratuities out of one thing." P. 273.

Sibb. derives it from Sw. *skon-a* parcere. But the relation I cannot perceive; unless it be founded on the idea that *scone* denotes a *thin* bannock.

It would be more natural to deduce it from Isl. *skonar*, abundance; whence the phrase, *All skonar ar*, exuberans annona. But our sense of the word may be only secondary. It is perhaps from Isl. *skaun*, what we call the *brat* of milk, after it has cooled: Cortex lactis calidi effringentis. It is also used metaph., *myke skaun*, a cake of hardened dung, from *myke*, muck, and *skaun*; fimi portio indurata, G. Andr. p. 210. The word *skone* is used in this very sense, S. for a hardened cake of cows' dung. The same writer renders *skiaene*, omentum ventriculo subindutum.

To SKONCE, *v. a.* To cover, to guard.

To—*skonce* my skalp, and shanks frae rain,
I bure me to a beil.
Vision, Evergreen, i. 213.

Evidently allied to E. *sconce*, a fort, a bulwark. Su.G. *skans-a*, Teut. *schants-en*, to fortify, munire.

SKORE, *s.* A line drawn, as marking the goal, or end of a race.

—— Had he anis won mare roume, tho in hy,
He suld ful sone haif skippit furth before,
And left in dout, quha come first to the *skore*.
Doug. Virgil, 138. 31.

The term is used in the same sense S. at a variety of games; "but most," says Rudd., "at the *long Bowls*, [or throwing of leaden bullets], which are sometimes *Scot. Bor.* called *the Scores*, because they make *draughts* or impressions in the ground where they are to begin and leave off."

SKORPER, *s.* That round kind of bread which in S. is called *a cookie*, Shetl.

Su.G. *skorpa*, pl. *skorper*, biscuits; apparently from *skorpa*, crust.

SKOUPER, *s.* A light unsettled person. V. SCOUPPAR.

SKOUR, *s.* A slight shower, Dumfr., *Skift*, synon. S.B.; also *Skarrach*, q. v.

SKOUR *of wind*, mentioned as a S. phrase, by Callander, MS. Notes on Ihre, vo. *Skur*. He gives it as synon. with MoesG. *skura windis*, procella venti. V. SCOWRY.

SKOURIOUR, *s.* A scout. V. SCURROUR.

SKOUTT, *s.* A small boat, a yawl.

What plesour wer to walk and see,
Endlang a river cleir,——
The salmon out of cruives and creills,
Uphailed into *skoutts*.
A. Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 391.

Su.G. Isl. *skuta*, Belg. *schuyt*, Ir. *scud*, linter, celox.

SKOWURAND, *part. pr.* Shuddering.

And thai in hy assemblyt then,
Passand, I weyne, a thousand men;
And askyt awisement thaim amang,
Quhethir that thai suld duell or gang;——
Bot thai war *skowurand* wondir sar,
Sa fer in to Scotland for to far.
Barbour, v. 201. MS.

Germ. *schaur-en* tremere, *schaur* tremor. E. *shiver* is radically the same.

SKRAE, *s.* A searce made of wire for cleansing grain, Loth.; synon. *harp*.

SKRAE, *s.* A thin meagre person, S. *scrag*, E.

But gin scho say, "Lie still, ye *skrae*," &c.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 263.

Su.G. *skraf*, Isl. *skrof*, a skeleton; or *skral*, scanty; also, weak; Belg. *schrael*, gracilis, tenuis, Kilian; unless allied to the northern terms applied to what is shrunk or dried up by heat. V. next word.

SKRAE-FISH, SCRAE-FISH, *s. pl.* Fishes dried in the sun, without being salted, Orkn.

"The gables of the cottages here were, at this season, hung round with hundreds of small coal-fish, called pilfocks, strung upon spits, and exposed to dry, without salt. The fishes dried in this manner are called *scrae-fish*." Neill's Tour, p. 78.

Evidently allied to Isl. *skrael-a*, to dry, to dry up with heat, torreo, torresco, *skraef-a* torridum prae ariditate sonum edo attactum. Perhaps *skred* is of the same stock; piscium strues, congeries arida; G. Andr. p. 215. Su.G. *skral*, aridus. Hence a wooden vessel, which is chopt with the drought is called *skraelle*.

To SKRAIK, SCRAIGH, *v. n.* 1. Properly used to denote the cry of a fowl when displeased, S.

Hid 'mang the grass, the pairtrick sat,
Hearse-*scraighin* on his absent mate.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 84.

2. To cry with importunity and in a discontented tone, commonly applied to children, S.

Su.G. *skrik-a* vociferari, a frequentative from *skri-a*, id. Isl. *skraek-a*, Dan. *skryg-er*, E. *screak*.

SKRAIK, SCRAIK, *s.* 1. The screaking of fowls, S.; also *skraich*.

And throw the skyis wyth mony ane *scraik* and pyk,
Samyn in ane sop, thik as ane clud, but baide,
Thar fa thay did assailye and inuade.
Doug. Virgil, 417. 13.

2. A loud or shrill sound, caused by musical instruments.

Let beir the *skraichs* of deadly clarions,
And syne let of a volie of cannons.
Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 380.

Isl. *skraek-r* clamor, ploratus; Verel.

SKRAN, *s.* 1. *Fine skran*, a phrase used by young people, when they meet with any thing, especially what is edible, which they consider as a valuable acquisition, S.

Isl. *skran*, supellex leviusculus; G. Andr. p. 215.

2. The offals or refuse of human food, thrown to dogs, Loth.

Su.G. *skraede* signifies refuse, from *skraed-a*, to cut; also, to bolt, to sift.

SKRANKY, *adj.* 1. Lank, slender, S.

2. Applied to an empty purse; q. having a lank appearance.

—— Ye—did lament,
Your purses being *skranky*.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 359.

This seems the same with *skrinkie*, *skrinkit*, "as if shrunk, too little, contracted," Sibb. Gl.

Germ. *schrank-en*, to confine, to stint; A.S. *scrunc-en*, contracted, *for-scrinc-an*, marcessere, to dry up, to shrink together; Alem. *skrenk-en* vincire, clathrare, Schilter.

Skrunty, Fife, synon. is perhaps radically different.

SKRAPIT, *pret.* Mocked. V. SCORP.

To SKREED, *v. n.* To cry, to scream.

It made me yelp, and yeul, and yell,
And skirl, and *skreed*.
Watson's Coll. i. 38.

From its connexion with *skirl*, it seems formerly to have denoted a shrill or piercing sound; perhaps allied to Franc. *screiot*, clamor, which must certainly be viewed as of the same stock with *Scry*, q. v. Verel. mentions Sw. *skrijt* clamor, vo. *Skraekr.*

To SKREED, *v. n.* To lie; especially as denoting that sort of falsehood which consists in fabrication, or magnifying in narration, S.

Su.G. *skryt-a* jactare, ostentare, Isl. *skreit-a* fingere; *skreitin* figmentum. The Su.G. and Isl. terms are nearly akin to ours in signification. For it is often used to denote falsehood employed from a principle of ostentation. Ihre gives *skryta* as a derivative from *skrymma* fingere. But it seems rather from Isl. *skraut*, ostentatio, pompa.

SKREED, *s.* 1. A lie, a fabrication, S.

2. A long list or catalogue, S.

I here might gie a *skreed* of names,
Dawties of Heliconian dames.
The foremost place Gavin Douglas claims,
That pawky priest.
Beattie's Address, *Ross's Helenore*, vii.

This, perhaps, is rather a secondary sense of *Screed*, a rent; in allusion to a long strip of cloth torn off.

SKREEK, SCREAK, *of day*, break of day, the dawn, S.B.; also *skrieh*.

—— Ilka morning by the *screak* o' day
They're set to wark.——
Ross's Helenore, p. 51.

The page he look'd at the *skrich* of day,
But nothing, I wist, he saw.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 363.

Skrike o' day, id. Lancash. Gl. T. Bobbin.

This might seem related to Teut. *schrick-en* gradi, dissilire, prosilire, which O.E. *skruke* resembles.

Now *skruketh* rose and lylie flour.
Harl. MS. before 1200, *Warton's Hist. E. P.* i. 30.

i. e. Rose and lily break forth.

The term, however, is more analogous to Teut. *kriecke*, aurora rutilans. V. CREEK. *S* may have been prefixed, in some counties; this being common with the Gothic nations.

To SKREENGE, *v. a.* To scourge, to flog, a term pretty generally used in S.; to squeeze, Westmorel.

To SKRY, *v. a.* To cry, S.B.

"The word is frequently used *Scot. Bor.* for cry, as, *to skry a fair*, i. e. to proclaim it;" Rudd.

Su.G. *skri-a* vociferari, ejulare; Alem. *scri-en*, *scrih-en*, Belg. *schrey-en*, id. Hence Su.G. *skri* clamor, *haerskri*, clamor bellicus; Germ. *geschrey*.

SKRY, SCRY, *s.* 1. Noise, clamour.

The *scry* sone raiss, the bald Loran was dede.
Schyr Garrat Heroun tranontit to that stede.
Wallace, iv. 671. MS.

Throw the cieté sone rais the noyis and *skry*.
Doug. Virgil, 47. 49.

The *skry* and clamoure followis the oist within.
Ibid. 295. 1.

2. The crying of fowls.

Thare was also ingrauit al at rycht
The siluer ganer, flichterand with loud *skry*,
Warnand al reddy the gilt entré by.
Ibid. 267. 5.

Rudd. observes, that the word is used in this sense by Jul. Barnes.

To SKRIFT, *v. n.* To magnify in narration, to fabricate, to fib, S.

Isl. *skraf-a* fabulari, nugari, *skraef* nugae. Su.G. *skraefwa*, locutuleius, *skarfw-a*, to patch, is metaph. used in the same sense with our *skrift*; because he who mixes falsehood with truth, as it were, adulterates the truth by the addition of rags. In the same figurative sense, one is said to *cobble*, S. when he patches up a story; and a person of this description is sometimes called a *cobbler*.

SKRIFT, *s.* A fabrication, a falsehood, S.

To SKRIFT, *v. n.* To rehearse from memory, Ang.

I know not if this be allied to Su.G. *skrift-a*, to confess, *shrive*, E., as in this act the penitent enumerates, from recollection, his various transgressions.

SKRIFT, SCRIFT, *s.* A recital, properly, of something from memory, S.

—— Yet he can pray, and tell long *scrifts* of Greek,
And broken smatters of the Hebrew speak.
A. Nicol's Poems, 1739. p. 109. V. SCRIEVE, *v.* 3.

SKRILLES, *s. pl.* Shrieks. V. SKIRL, *v.*

To SKRIM, *v. a.* *To scrim along the sea*, to scud, to move quickly, S. perhaps corr. from E. *skim*, as used in the same sense.

SKRYMMORIE, *s.*

Pluck at the craw thay cryit, deplome the ruik,
Pulland my hair, with blek my face they bruik.
Skrymmorie Fery gaue me mony a clowre.
For Chyppynutie ful oft my chaftis quuik.
Palice of Honour, i. 58.

In the Perth Edit. of this poem, *fery* is expl. *fairy*; and these are said to be "vulgar names of mischievous spirits." *Fery* is printed with a capital letter, Edit. 1579.

Skrymmorie is certainly a designation of Goth. origin. Sibb. renders it, "frightful, filling with terror," viewing it as an *adj.* But it seems rather an appellative, allied to Su.G. *skraem-a*, to frighten, and a variety of other terms. *Skrymma* is a *v.* used to denote the appearance of spectres. Hence, *skrymsl* signifies both a spectre, and an idol. *Liopo their allir upp, oc luto thui skrimsli;* They all rose *(loupit)* up, and did honour by bowing *(lowting)* to the idol; Heims Kring. ap. Ihre. *Spokeri oc dieffuls skrymmel;* spectres and other tricks of the devil; Ibid. Belg. *schroomsel*, a bugbear, from *schroom-en*, to fear, to be filled with horror.

Chyppynutie, viewed as a mischievous spirit, might be one of those who fatally wounded the cattle that were believed to be *elf-shot*, from Su.G. *kaepp*, a rod, MoesG. *kaupat-jan*, to strike, and *not*, *naut*, an ox.

SKRINE, *s.* Unboiled *sowens*, or flummery, Ang.

"In place of milk, they were necessitated to have recourse to the wretched substitute of *skrine*, or unboiled flummery, prepared from the refuse of oatmeal soaked in water." P. Ruthven, Forfars. Statist. Acc. xii. 302.

Su.G. *skrin*, exsuccus, might seem allied, as it is applied to grain; *skrin saed*, frumentum gracile. But there is greater connexion, in the sense, with Teut. *krinse*, acus, purgamentum frumenti; *krinsen*, purgare frumentum; as flummery is made of the seeds of oatmeal, hence called *sowen-seeds*, when used for this purpose.

SKRINKIE, SKRINKYT. V. SKRANKIE.

SKROPIT, *pret. v.* Mocked. V. SCORP.

SKROW, *s.* A scroll. V. SCROW.

SKROW, *s.* A slight shower, S.B.; Isl. *skur*. V. SKARRACH.

SKRUFE, *s.* Wealth; that, most probably, gathered by great parsimony or severe exaction.

Speaking of the Popish clergy, Scott says;

Thay brocht thair bastardis, with the *skrufe* thay skraip,
To blande thair blude with barrownis be ambitioun.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 196.

Teut. *schrobber*, avarus; *schrobb-en*, scalpere; coacervare.

SKRUMPLE, *s.* A wrinkle.

Fy, skowdert skyn, thou art but skyre and *skrumple*.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54.

Germ. *schrumple*, id. A.S. *hrympelle*, E. *crumple*; Su.G. *skrump-en*, Germ. *schrump-en*, Mod. Sax. *schrumpel-n*, to wrinkle, from Germ. *krumpen*, Su.G. *krymp-a*, to contract.

To SKRUNT, *v. n.* To make a creaking noise, Clydes.

SKRUNTY, *adj.* Meagre; applied to a raw-boned person, Fife, Loth.

Sibb. mentions the word, adding, "q. *shrinked*," and referring to *Skrinkyt*, as synon. But it may be allied to Su.G. *skrin*, dried, exsuccus. V. SKRINE. A.S. *scrin-ian*, arescere; Dan. *skranten*, infirm, feeble; *skrant-er*, to be weakly, to be sickly; Wolff.

SKUBE, *s.* Any thing that is hollowed out, S.B., apparently from the same origin with E. *scoop*. Su.G. *skopa*, Arm. *scob*, haustrum.

SKUG, SCUG, SCOUG, (pron. *skoog*,) *s.* 1. A shade, what defends from the heat, S.

—— The party popil grane
Heildit his hede with *skug* Herculeane.

Doug. Virgil, 250. 51.

2. A shelter, a place where men may be secreted, S.

Thare lay ane vale in ane crukit glen,
Ganand for slicht to enbusche armit men,
Quham wounder narrow apoun athir syde
The bewis thik hamperith, and dois hyde
With *skuggis* derne and ful obscure perfay.

Ibid. 382. 28.

S. A. Bor. *the scug of a brae*, the shelter it affords from the storm; synon. the *lythe* of it; Rudd. *The scug of a dike*, &c.

"To prevent this danger, he convoys them secretly under the *scoug* of a rock." Spalding's Troubles, i. 232.

3. Shelter afforded or found, protection, S.

And whan they tak *scoug* in your arms,
Be honest and kindly, and so
Fend the sweet little dears frae a' harms.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 300.

4. Metaph. applied to ghosts, as corresponding to Lat. *umbrae*, in the following passage.

Bot for an thraw desyre I to lest here,
Turnus slauchter and deith with me to bere,
As glaid tythingis vnto my child and barne,
Amang the goistis law and *skuggis* derne.

Ibid. 367. 13.

Skuggis, however, is not synon. with *goistis*, but only denotes the place of their residence. This appears from the epithet *derne* being conjoined. The phrase is the same with that quoted above, sense 2.

Su.G. *skugga* umbra. *Skyggd* tegmen, defensio, is a derivative from this, although immediately from the *v.* Isl. *skuga*, *skugge*, id. which G. Andr. derives from *sky*, *skygg*, to overshadow. A.S. *scua*, id.; Seren. (vo. *Shade*) from *sky*, nebula.

Rudd. thinks that E. *sculk* may be traced to Isl. *skugge*, A.S. *scua*. I need scarcely say that it is evidently the same with Su.G. *skiolk-a* latebras quaerere, from Isl. *skiol*, Su.G. *skiul*, latibulum.

To SKUG, *v. a.* 1. To shade, S.

— Ioyful and blyith thay entering in the flude,
That derne about *skuggit* with bewis stude.

Doug. Virgil, 205. 39.

Su.G. Isl. *skygg-a* obumbrare.

2. To shelter, to skreen, S. "*To scug*, to hide. North." Gl. Grose.

3. *To skoog a shower*, an anomalous phrase, signifying, to seek shelter from it, S.B.

4. In a moral sense, to expiate, to cover.

—— That's the penance he maun drie,
To *scug* his mortal sin.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 258.

To SKUG, SCOUG, *v. n.* To flee for shelter, to secret one's self.

He's skuggin, a phrase used concerning one who tries to avoid his pursuers, who wish to arrest him for debt, or for some alleged crime, S.B.

They—loo to snuff the healthy balm,
Whan E'ening spreads her wing sae calm;
But whan she grins an' glowrs sae dowr,
Frae Borean houff in angry show'r,
Like thee they *scoug* frae street or field,
An' hap them in a lyther bield.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 34.

Analogous to this is Isl. *skogar madur*, exul, qui in sylvis latere debet; Ol. Lex. Run. *Skog-gangr madr*, and *skogungr*, are used in the same sense, q. *a man who gangs to a skoog*. The contrary idea is thus expressed; *Leysa or skogi*, ex sylva redimere; to restore one to the rights of a citizen, to recall from exile, *to release from skoog*; Landnamab. Gl.

SKUGGY, *adj.* Shady, Rudd.

SKUGRY, *s.* *In skugry*, under covert.

In *skugry* ay throw rankest gras or corn,
And wonder slie full prively they creip.

Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 149.

SKUL, SKULL, SKOLL, *s.* 1. A goblet or large bowl, for containing liquor of any kind.

The Troiane women stude with hare doun schaik,
About the bere weping with mony allake:
And on we kest of warme milk mony a *skul*,
And of the blude of sacrifice coupis ful:
The saule we bery in sepulture on this wyse,
The lattir halesing syne loud schoutit thrys.
Doug. Virgil, 69. 20.

As *coupis* corresponds to *pateras* in the original, *skul* is used for *cymbia*, which Douglas elsewhere renders in this manner;

Tua siluer coppis schapin *like ane bote*.
Ibid. 136. 35.

We are not, however, hence to conclude that the word *skull* necessarily denoted a vessel of this form. For he elsewhere uses it, conjoined with *flagon*, in rendering *crateras*.

For ioy thay pingil than for till renew
Thare bankettis with al obseruance dew;
And, for thir tithingis, in *flakoun* and in *skull*
Thay skynk the wyne, and wauchtis cowpys full.
Ibid. 210. 5.

2. The term has been metonymically used to denote the salutation of one who is present, or the respect paid to an absent person, by expressing a wish for his health; while he who does so at the same time partakes of the drink that is used by the company, in token of his cordiality.

This is what is now called "drinking one's health."

In this sense it occurs in the Account of Gowrie's Conspiracy published by royal authority. "The kinge called for drinke, and in a merry and homely manner sayde to the earle, that although the earle had seen the fashion of entertaynements in other countries, yet hee would teach him the Scottish fashion, seeing he was a Scottish man: and therefore, since he had forgotten to drinke to his Majestie, or sit with his guests and entertayne them, his Majestie would drinke to him his owne welcome, desiring him to take it forth and drink to the rest of the company, and in his Majestie's name to make them welcome."

——"When they had near hand dined, the Earl of Gowrie came from his Majestie's chamber, to drink his *scoll* to my lord duke, and the rest of the company, which he did. And immediately after the *scoll* had past about, this deponent raise from the table, to have waited upon his Majestie, conform to his former direction," &c. P. 196—227. Perth edition, 1774. In Cromarty's account, there is the following note:—"*Scoll*, the word used then for drinking a health." The passage itself is also differently expressed in this work.—"The earl of Gowrie came from his Majesty's chamber, *to the hall, and call'd for wine; and said that he was directed from his Majesty's chamber*, to drink his *scoll* to my Lord Duke," &c. Historical Account, p. 40.

Before particularly considering this passage, I may refer to one in another work, in which the term has the same signification.

"Shee that but *pitissat*, sippes before the sober, can skip at the *scols* with her commers, till shee bee sicke with *healths*." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 340.

As it is said, that "Gowrie came from his Majestie's chamber, to drink his *scoll* to my Lord Duke," it has been supposed that the king desired them to drink his health in his absence; Gl. Sibb. vo. *Scoll*. But in what way soever the passage be read, it does not appear that this is the meaning. The relative, *his*, might be understood in reference to Gowrie himself; as intimating, that the king desired the earl to go and welcome the company to his house, by drinking to them. But although it be viewed as referring to James, as it is immediately connected with these words, "came from his Majestie's chamber;" it will not follow, that it was the king's desire that his own health should be drunk. From what he had previously said to Gowrie with respect to his omission, it is evident that this is not the sense of the language. He, in a jocular way, reprehended the earl for not drinking to him;—"desiring him to take it forth," (that is, the drink formerly mentioned), "and drink *to* the rest of the company." Therefore, even admitting that the expression, *his scoll*, means the *king's scoll*, we cannot, with propriety, suppose that any thing more is meant, than that Gowrie went to the anti-chamber, to convey to the noblemen and gentlemen, who were there, his Majesty's salutation; or, as expressed in the narrative, "to drink to the rest of the company, and, in his Majestie's name," to give them that welcome which he had neglected to give them in his own.

Even supposing, then, that the writer means to say that Gowrie drank the *king's scoll;* all that we can conclude from it is, that, "after the Scottish fashion," he welcomed the guests to his house;—with this peculiarity, indeed, that he did so by drinking to them in the king's name. But this is very different from drinking the king's health. It is probable, however, that in paying their respects to their host, when "the *scoll* passed about," they at the same time expressed their wishes for the health of his master. This they might reckon themselves bound to do, from the peculiar manner in which Gowrie had expressed their welcome.

Thus it appears that the term, primarily denoting a vessel for containing liquor, was, in consequence of the customs connected with drinking, at length used to signify the mutual expressions of regard employed by those engaged in compotation, or their united wishes for the health and prosperity of one individual, distinguished in rank, or peculiarly endeared to them all, whether he were present or absent.

I have met with one passage in which that expression, *the king's skole*, is not only distinctly used, but clearly meant in the sense which has been improperly attached to the phrase already considered. After the bridge of Berwick had been re-built, in the year 1621, "Sir William Beyer, mayor of the town, stayed the taking away of the centries, and putting in the key-stone, till *the king's skole* were drunk at that part of the bridge." Calderwood's Hist. p. 787. But the expression, although equivalent to what is now called drinking the *king's health*, seems strictly to signify, drinking the *king's cup*, or a cup in honour of the king.

For we are not to suppose, that the word *skoll* has any primary or proper relation to health or prosperity. This would be totally repugnant to analo-

gy. If it be not sufficiently clear, from what has been already said, that this is merely an improper sense; this, we apprehend, will appear indisputable, from a comparison of our term with its cognates in the other Northern languages.

Isl. *skal*, *skaal*, *skylldi*, Alem. *skala*, Germ. *schale*, Su.G. and Dan. *skaal*, (pron. *skol*,) all signify a cup, a bowl, a drinking vessel. From the Gothic nations, this word seems to have passed to the Celtic. For, in the Cornish, *skala* has the same meaning, being rendered by Lhuyd *patera;* Gael. *sgala*, a bowl, Shaw. Rudd., in his Glossary to Douglas's Virgil, mentions the verb, to *Skole*, or *Skolt*, as used Scot. Bor. in the sense of *pocula exinanire*. This verb has undoubtedly been formed from the noun. In the North of Scotland, also, *skiel* still denotes a tub. Thus a washing-tub is called a *washing-skiel*. The tubs used by brewers, for cooling their wort, are, in like manner, called *skiels*. It affords a strong presumption that this is originally the same word with *skoll*, *skull*, immediately under consideration, that the goblet employed by the inhabitants of the North, for preparing their *ale* for immediate use, is called *kaltskaal*. This seems to intimate, that our use of the term, with respect to the operation of brewing, contains an allusion to its more ancient appropriation. *Kaltskaal*, eodem tropo illis quo Sueonibus est *patera*, in qua *frigidus* cerevisiae potus in aestate, et calidus in hyeme fieri solet. Loccenii Antiq. Sueo-Goth. p. 96.

It may be added, that *skiel* is still used in Orkney as the name of a flagon, or wooden drinking vessel with a handle.

Skull is a term of general use in Scotland for a basket of a semi-circular form. It was used in this sense so early as the time of Dunbar.

Fish wyves cry Fy, and cast down *skulls* and skeils. *Evergreen*, ii. 59. st. 23.

It is probable that *skiel* was used by him as if it had been synon., because of the alliteration. Or, from the resemblance with respect to form, it may actually have been used in the same sense in his time. E. *skillet*, a small kettle or boiler, might appear, at first view, to have some affinity. But it seems immediately formed from Fr. *escuellete*, a porringer; and this again from Ital. *scudella*, used in the same sense. This is derived from Lat. *scutula*, which was a kind of concave vessel, a saucer. The learned Ihre views these Fr. Ital. and Lat. words as allied to Gothic *skaal*. But it is surprising that he should consider *skaal* itself as formed, *per crasin*, from Lat. *scutula*. The quotations he has himself made, for illustrating this word, certainly supplied him with a far more natural etymon. But before proceeding to this, it may be remarked, as a singular analogy, that, according to Athenaeus, Lib. iv. Gr. σκαλλιον is a small cup, and σκαλις is equivalent to σκαφιον, which signifies a drinking vessel.

It is highly probable, that a cup or bowl received this name from the barbarous custom, which prevailed among several ancient nations, of drinking out of the *Sculls* of their enemies. Warnefrid, in his work, De Gestis Longobard., says; "Albin slew Cunimund, and having carried away his head, converted it into a drinking vessel; which kind of cup is with us called *schala*, but in the Latin language it has the name of *patera*." Lib. i. c. 27. The same thing is asserted of the Boii, by Livy, Lib. xxiii. c. 24.; of the Scythians, by Herodotus, Lib. ix.; of their descendants, the Scordisci, by Rufus Festus, in *Breviario;* of the Gauls, by Diodorus Siculus, Lib. v.; of the Celts, by Silius Italicus, Lib. xiv.

At Celtae vacui capitis circumdare gaudent,
Ossa, nefas! auro, et mensis ea pocula servant.

Vid. Keysler Antiq. Septentr. p. 363.

Hence Ragnar Lodbrok, in his Death-Song, consoles himself with this reflection; "I shall soon drink beer from hollow cups made of *skulls*." St. 25. Wormii Literatura Dan. p. 203.

The same word in Su.G. signifies both a *scull*, (cranium), and a drinking vessel. This observation is equally applicable to Germ. *schale*. But Ihre is so unfavourable to this derivation, principally, as would appear, from its exhibiting our Gothic ancestors as so extremely barbarous, that he considers the human skull as receiving the name of *skaal* from its resemblance to the *patera*, or bowl. This is surely to invert the natural order. Although the Northern nations were greatly addicted to inebriety, yet we can scarcely suppose, that they found it necessary to borrow a name for their sculls from their drinking vessels. The scull itself seems to have received this designation from its resemblance of a *shell;* in A.S. *sceala*, *scala;* Belg. *schaele;* Germ. *schele;* Isl. *skael;* Su.G. and Dan. *skal*. Allied to this is MoesG. *skaljos*, the tiling of a roof.

Ihre objects to this etymon, not only on the ground of the inhumanity of the custom supposed to be alluded to; but *especially*, he says, because he does not find that the word *skaal* is used by ancient writers, as denoting a memorial potation, or the act of drinking in honour of some distinguished personage; adding, that *minne* and *full* are the terms used by old Icelandic authors. Even supposing this to be true, it will not disprove the antiquity of the word. Nothing more could reasonably be inferred, than that *skaal*, in more early ages, had retained its original and proper signification of a drinking vessel; as it is used in the other sense only by a strong metonymy. It was natural to prefer *minne;* for, as literally signifying *memory*, it simply and directly expressed the reason of this particular mode of drinking. Nor need we be surprised although they even preferred the other term, *full;* not only as the figure is less strong, to speak of drinking the *fill* of a cup, than of drinking the *cup* itself; but also, because it referred to the established custom with respect to this draught, that the cup must be *full*, and completely evacuated. This is only to suppose the Isl. word to have been for some time stationary in its meaning, in the same manner with our *skull* or *skoll*. For there is not the slightest evidence, that, in the age of Gawin Douglas, it was used in that figurative sense which it bore a century afterwards.

But it is astonishing that the learned Ihre, after he has quoted Warnefrid, should lay any stress on this circumstance. He "does not find that the word *skaal* is used by ancient writers." And can he deny this character to Warnefrid, who flourished

about the year 774? Does he not say that this kind of cup, made of a human scull, is by the Goths called *schale?* Can any Scandinavian writer be produced, who uses *minne* and *full*, to the exclusion of *skaal*, in an earlier age? There is no evidence that either of these terms was written for some ages after. Warnefrid was not only a writer of great reputation, but himself a *Goth;* and his positive testimony is surely far preferable to the negative evidence deduced from posterior writers. Although it could be proved, as it cannot, that the term was not used, in that early period, in the particular sense referred to; it would by no means follow that it was unknown in its simple signification, as denoting a drinking vessel. As the *Longobardi* were a Gothic nation, it is extremely improbable that a term, which had so singular an origin, would be unknown to other nations belonging to the same race; although, without any particular reason, it might be more used by one nation than by another.

Not only is the meaning of this term, as it occurs in other Northern languages, preserved in ours; but the figurative sense is also the same. As it has been seen that the earl of Gowrie "drunk his *scoll* to my lord duke," and that "the king's *skole*" was drunk at the bridge of Berwick; we learn from Loccenius that this very phrase is used in the languages of the North. "Illud nomen in his Septentrionalibus locis adhuc ita remanet, ut *dricka skala*, i. e. bibere pateram, metonymice dicatur, quando bibitur alicujus honori et memoriae, quod ex hoc vasculo quondam frequentius fieri suetum, notio vocis indicat." Antiq. Sueo-Goth. p. 96. "In compotations," says Ihre, "the name of *Skaal* is given to the memory of the absent, or the salutation of those who are present, which goes round in the time of drinking:" or more fully, "*dricka ens skaal.*" As Dan. *skaal* signifies a bowl, or drinking vessel; *at drikka ens skaal*, is to drink one's health; voc. *Skaal.* In Isidore, we find the phrase, Calices et *scalae* poculorum genera. Origin. Lib. xx. c. 5.

In the same manner did the ancient Goths express their regard to their sovereigns. They drunk the *king's skoll.* Hence Warnefrid relates, that when Grimaold, king of the Lombards, had determined to kill Bertaridus, after he was overpowered with wine, the ministers of the palace being ordered to bring to him liquors, with dishes of various kinds, asked of him, in the king's name, to drink a full bowl in honour of him. But he, suspecting the snare, secretly procured that it should be filled with water. Immediately, promising that he would drink it off in honour of the king, he made a libation, by pouring out a little of the water. De Gestis Longobard. Lib. v. These *skolls*, in honour of the king, as we learn from Loccenius, they used also to drink standing. Ubi sup.

Sturleson gives a particular account of this custom, when describing the manners of the Scandinavians before the introduction of Christianity. From this it appears, that it had been originally an act of worship to their false gods. The passage presents so minute a picture of the rites of the ancient Goths, that I shall be excused for giving it at large.

"It was a received custom with the ancients," he says, "that, when the sacrifices were to be offered, the people gathered together in great multitudes, every one bringing with him food and those things which were necessary during the continuance of their festivals. Every one also brought *ale* with him, to be used during the feast. For this purpose, all kinds of cattle, and horses also, were slaughtered. All the blood of these victims was called *Hlaut;* and the vessels in which the blood was received and preserved were denominated *Hlaut-bollar.* They gave the name of *Hlaut-tynar* to those utensils which were employed for sprinkling with this blood all the altars and footstools of their gods, the walls of the temple, both within and without, and also the worshippers. The flesh was boiled, that it might be more grateful food to man.

"In the midst of the pavement of the temple fires were kindled, over which the kettles were suspended: and cups filled with drink were made to pass through the midst of the flames. It belonged to him who presided at the feast, to consecrate the cups and all the food used at the sacrifices. *Fyrst Odins full*, first, a cup consecrated to *Odin* must be drunk off, for procuring victory to the king, and felicity to the kingdom. Then, another in honour of *Niordr* and *Freyr*, for a good harvest and peace. This being done, it was usual to drink the cup called *Braga-full*, in memory of the heroes and princes slain in battle. Nor was it thought decorous to neglect the drinking of a cup in honour of their deceased relations, of those especially who had been interred in the *tumuli:* and this was called *Minne.*" Heimskringla, Hakonar Goda S. c. 16. It may be observed, that, what in the Isl. is called *Odins full*, is, in the Danish version, rendered *Odens skaal.* In the same manner *Niarthar-full*, and *Freys-full* are translated *Niords skaal* and *Freys skaal.*

The old S. phrase of invitation, *Tak aff your horn*, being equivalent to the modern one, *Drink your glass;* it may deserve notice, that drinking a *full*, or the contents of a cup, and drinking off a *horn*, are used as synon. by Sturleson. "When the first cup was handed," he says, "Earl Sigurd, having consecrated it to Odin, *drack aff hornino til kongs*, drank off the *horn* to the king;" in this manner inviting him to follow his example. Ibid. c. 18.

As it appears, that the custom of giving *toasts*, to use the modern phrase, originated in the rites of our ancestors, while in a heathen state; it deserves notice, that this custom has, from its very introduction, been abused to intemperance. The idea entertained by many in our own times, that it is a token of disrespect to the person whose health is drunk, if the glass be not filled to the brim, and then emptied, may be traced to the same source. Even at their solemn sacrifices, the ancient Scandinavians, as Ihre has observed, placed some degree of sanctity, in scyphis strenue evacuandis, or, as we would say, in hard drinking. This custom, as it originated in the idolatrous worship of *Thor* and *Odin*, was continued after the introduction of Christianity. The names were changed; but the rites,

and the morals of the people, were, in a great measure, the same. Presuming to invocate the true God, or the Saviour, the pretended worshipper reckoned himself bound to empty a full cup. The like honour was done to the Virgin Mary. Then, they in a similar manner expressed their veneration for the Saints, and for the particular Patrons of the place. Needs it seem surprising, that such acts of religion, like various convivial and friendly meetings in later times, where similar ceremonies have been enforced, frequently terminated in tumults and in blood? V. Ol. Trygguason S. c. 38. and Ihre, vo. *Minne*.

There is a striking similarity between these customs of the barbarous Scandinavians, and those of the ancient nations that have been called civilized. The Romans, at their feasts, not only made a libation to their gods, by pouring out part of the cup before they drank of it; but emptied it, in honour of them. "It was customary," says Potter, speaking of the Greeks and Romans, "to drink to persons absent. First the gods were remembered, then their friends; and at every name one or more cups of wine, unmixed with water, were drunk off.—It was their custom to drink unmixed wine as often as they named the gods or their friends. They did also, επιχειν τη γη, pour forth some of the wine upon the earth, as often as they mentioned any person's name;—which being the manner of offering libations, it seems to have been a form of adoration, when any of the gods were named, and of prayer for their friends, when they mentioned them. Amongst their friends they most commonly named their mistresses. Examples of this custom are very common. Thus, in Tibullus:

Sed bene *Messalam* sua quisque ad pocula dicat,
Nomen et absentis singula verba sonent."

Potter's Archaeol. Graec. ii. 394.

Sometimes the number of cups equalled that of the letters in the name of the person whose health was drunk.

Naevia sex cyathis, septem *Justina* bibatur.
Martial.

Of this custom we find some of the more enlightened heathen complaining, as what necessarily led to the vilest intemperance. It was particularly reprobated by Seneca and Juvenal. V. Rosin. Antiq. Rom. p. 387. a.

The custom of saluting, first the gods, and then their friends by name, the Romans called "drinking after the Grecian manner;" as they had borrowed it from the Greeks. They seem to have had at least three cups, to which they ascribed a peculiar solemnity. They are indeed differently reckoned by different writers. According to some, the first was drunk in honour of Jupiter Olympius, the second in honour of the Heroes, and the third to Jupiter Soter, or the Saviour; who, it is said, was so called on this occasion, because it was supposed that this third cup might be taken without any disorder of mind, or injury to the health. Others mention the cup of Mercury, of Jupiter Charisius, and of Good Genius, by which designation some understand Apollo as meant, and others Bacchus. V. Rosin. p. 389. 390.; Potter, ii. 398. 399.

I need scarcely add, that both as to the number, and the designations, of these cups, we may observe a striking analogy in the *skolls* of our Northern ancestors. From Snorro we learn, that, at all their great conventions, *three* cups were especially accounted sacred. No constraint was put on any to exceed this number. But it was reckoned necessary that they should go thus far. One was dedicated to Odin, who was not less honoured by the Northern nations, than was Jupiter by the Greeks. The *Braga-bikar* corresponded to the Grecian cup in honour of the Heroes: and we have seen that as the Greeks paid their respects to the Good Genius, the Scandinavians also dedicated a cup to the Patrons, or Guardians, of the place where they were assembled.

The learned Keysler has observed, that the Apostle Paul is to be understood as referring to these cups, when he says, (1. Cor. x. 21.), "Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord, and *the cup of devils*," or "of demons," i. e. the cup drunk in honour of departed men, who have been deified by their deluded votaries. Keysler also refers to the language of the prophet, as containing the same allusion: "Ye are they—that prepare a table for that troop, *Gad*; and that furnish the drink-offering unto that number, *Meni*;" Isa. lxv. 11. V. Antiq. Septent. p. 352. As both these are unquestionably proper names, a sanguine etymologist might view both as of Northern origin. For as *Minne* was the name of one of the cups employed in the *drink-offerings* of the heathen, Isl. *Gaud* was the designation of the object of their worship. Numen Ethnicum, Christianis execratum, hodie pro re abjectissima et nauci usurpatur; G. Andr. Lex. But *Gad*, it would seem, in the passage referred to, denotes the Sun; and *Meni* the Moon. We must, therefore, be satisfied with the analogy, as it respects the *drink-offerings*.

SKUL, *s.* A scullion.

— "Bothwell and Huntley,—hearing how things went on the Queen's side, would have made resistance, by the help of the under-officers of court, butlers, cooks, *skuls*, and suchlike, with spits and staves." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 290.

Ir. *sguille*, id. Su.G. *skoel-ja*, Sax. *schoel-en*, Dan. *skill-er*, eluere; from Isl. *skol-a* abluere, *skol* eluvium. Hence, according to Ihre, E. *scullion* and *scullery*. Su.G. *skul-wattn*, the water in which dishes are washed.

SKULE, *s.* An inflammatory disease affecting the palate of a horse, S.

Teut. *schuyl*, morbus quo palatum et gingivae equorum prae nimio sanguine intumescunt; Kilian. Su.G. *skalla*, *munnskalla*, an inflammation of the mouth, from *skall-a* glabrare.

SKULE, SCULE, SKULL, *s.* A great collection of individuals, S.; generally applied to fishes, and equivalent to E. *shoal*.

Its banks alang, quhilk hazels thrang,
Quhare sweet-sair'd hawthorns blow,
I lufe to stray, and view the play
Of fleckit *scules* below.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 356.

By mistake printed *scales*.

Ane felloun tryne come at his taill,
Fast flichtren through the skise,
Bot suddenly that *skull* did skaill.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 24.

The word was common in O.E. *A scoll of fish;* Jul. Barnes.

And there they flye or dye like scaled *sculs*
Before the belching whale
Chauc. Troil. and Creseide.

The immediate origin is A.S. *sceole*, "coetus magnus, multitudo; a great company, a multitude, a *shole;*" Somner. But this is undoubtedly from *scyl-an*, Su.G. *skil-ia*, to separate. A *skule* seems properly to denote one company *disjoined* from another.

SKULES, *s. pl.* Stalls where cattle are fed, S.B.

Isl. *skiol*, Su.G. *skiul*, a covert, a lurking-place, from *skyl-a* tegere. Teut. *schuylinghe*, latibulum, latebra; from *schuyl-en*, latere.

SKULL, *s.* A shallow basket; properly one of a semi-circular form, S.

Fish wyves cry Fy, and cast down *skulls* and skeils.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59. st. 23. V. SKUL.

It may be added, that, according to Seren., the name E. *scull*, given to a cockboat, (linter) seems to be transferred from Goth. *skiola*, Sw. *skyla*, vas quoddam, from *skoel-ja* perfundere, eluere. Verel. defines Isl. *skiola*, vas quo arida vel liquida metiri consueverunt; giving Sw. *bytte* as synon., whence E. *butt*.

To SKULT, *v. a.* To beat with the palms of the hands, S. synon. *skelp*, *scone*.

Isl. *skell-a*, *skellde*, diverbero palmis, the precise sense of the S. word; *skell-r*, a stroke; *ras-skellr*, the sound made by a fan, or by the palm of the hand; G. Andr.

SKUR, *s.* 1. Small horns, not fixed to the scull of an ox or cow, but hanging by the skin only, are called *skurs*, Ang.

2. The term is applied, by masons, to the rough projecting part of a stone, Ang.

Su.G. *skoer-a*, rumpere.

SKUR, *s.* Apparently corr. from *scurf*. "Free of scab and *scurr*," Mearns.

SKURYVAGE, *s.* A vagabond, Loth. id. a dissipated fellow, a lecher.

Sweyngeouris and *skuryvagis*, swankys and swanys
Geuis na cure to cun craft, nor comptis for na cryme.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 23.

Lat. *scurra* and *vag-or*. *Scurra*, qui aliquem sequitur, qui etiam dicitur assecla, irrisor, vaniloquus, parasitus, sive leccator. Du Cange.

SKURRIOUR, *s.* A scout; also, an idle vagrant. V. SCURROUR.

SKUWES, *s. pl.* Groves, shaws.

Thei durken the dere, in the dyme *skuwes*,
That, for drede of the deth, droupis the do.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 5.

This word, as it occurs in a poem which has more of the O.E. than S. dialect, proclaims its immediate connexion with A.S. *scua*, umbra. V. SCHAW.

To SLA, *v. a.* 1. To strike, conjoined with *fyre*. V. SLEW FYR.

2. To slay, to kill.

To *sla* he sparyd noucht Inglis men.
Wyntown, viii. 13. 117.

Pret. *sleuch*, Wynt. Wall. MoesG. *slahan*, pret. *sloh;* Su.G. Isl. *slaa*, Belg. *sla*, *sloug*, Germ. *slaghen*, to strike, to beat, which, as Mr. Macpherson has observed, is the primary sense of the word. Ihre makes the same remark. V. SLEW FYRE.

SLABBER, *s.* A slovenly fellow, Dumfr.

This is certainly from the same source with the E. *v. slabber;* Teut. *slabb-en*, *slabber-en*, id.

SLACK, *s.* An opening between hills. V. SLAK.

*SLACK, *adj.* 1. Slow, S.B.

2. Transferred to money, when merchants find difficulty in getting payment of the sums owing them.

"*Siller's slack*, money is ill to raise," Shirr. Gl. S.B.

3. Thinly occupied; applied to a place of worship, when it is not well filled, *The kirk was slack*, S.

4. In a moral sense, applied to one whose promise is not to be trusted, or whose conduct is loose, S.

5. In relation to mercantile concerns; *He's a slack chap*, i. e. one who does not pay well, S. A.S. *sleac*, Su.G. *slak*, remissus.

SLADE, SLAID, *s.* A valley, a den.

——Hys douchter, amang buskis ronk,
In derne *sladis* and mony sloggy slonk,
Wyth milk he nurist of the beistis wilde.
Doug. Virgil, 384. 23.

Baith erbe and froyte, busk and bewis, braid
Haboundandlye in euery slonk and *slaid*.
Wallace, iii. 4. MS.

Braid seems a *v.* signifying, spread themselves out, expanded themselves.

Evin to the castell he raid,
Hewit in ane dern *slaid*.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 15. *Huvit*, Edit. 1508.

Slaid, S.B. still denotes a hollow between rising grounds, especially one that has a rivulet of water running through it. Isl. *slaed*, vallis; A.S. *slaed*, *slede*, via in montium convallibus, Lye. But Somner expl. the A.S. term "a *valley*, a *slade*." Germ. *schlechte* planities. We find the same term used by R. Glouc.

The erle Roberd of Gloucestre, as man without oute fere,
The strong castel of Brystow, that he let hym self rere,
Astored wel ynou, & also the *slede*,
And held hem bothe age the kyng, to thenche on kunhede. P. 447.

"*Slede*, valley," Gl. Hearne.

This is a very ancient word; being the same with Sw. *slet*, a plain. Est autem *Vitesleth*, velut alii scribunt, *Widasleth*, nihil aliud quam *lata planities*, aut *Vitarum* vel *Jutarum planities;* Loccenii Hist. Suecana, Lib. i. c. 7.

This was the ancient name of Zealand and some of the neighbouring isles in the Baltic, and has been viewed as the designation of an early settlement of the Picts. V. Pinkerton's Enquiry, i. 182.

Perhaps all these terms may be traced to Su.G. Dan. *sluet*, Isl. *slett-r*, Alem. *sleht*, Germ. *schlecht*, planus.

SLAE, Sla, *s.* The sloe, S.; a term applied both to the tree and the fruit.

"Prunus spinosa. The Black-Thorn or Sloe-tree, Anglis. The *Slac*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 255.

Belaw to I saw to
Ane buss of bitter *slaes.*
Cherrie and Slae; Evergreen, ii. 113.

A.S. *sla*, Belg. *slee*, Germ. *schleh*, prunum sylvestre.

SLAG, *s.* A considerable quantity of any soft substance lifted up from the rest; as, *a slag of parridge*, a large spoonful, S.B.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *slagg-a* corradere per fas et nefas; or Germ. *schlag-en* ejicere.

SLAG, Slog, *s.* A gust, synon. *flann.*

For of hie landis thair may cum *sloggis*,
At Saint Tabbis Heid, and Buchan Nes,
And ryve your foir-saill all in raggis.
—Sic *slags* may fall, suppois a hundir
War yow to help, thai have no hands.
Schaw, Maitland Poems, p. 133. 134.

It is surprising that Mr. Pinkerton should derive this from Su.G. *slug* crafty, (Ihre); "a cunning blast," Note, p. 418, when he might have observed that the same Glossarist has elsewhere given the very word in question; *Slagg*, mixta nive pluvia, intemperies; Teut. *slegghe*, nebula, glacialis pluvia. There is no reason, therefore, for supposing with Sibb., Gl. vo. *Slogg*, that it is perhaps erroneously for *Flaggs.*

SLAID, *s.* A valley. V. Slade.

To SLAIGER, *v. n.* "To waddle in the mud;" Gl. Sibb.

This seems radically the same with *Laggery*, *Laggerit*, q. v., although Sibb. views it as allied to *Slairg.*

To SLAIK, *v. n.* To carry off and eat any thing clandestinely, applied especially to confections, sweetmeats, &c. S.

It is exactly synon. with Germ. *schleck-en*, ligurire, suavia et dulcia appetere. This Wachter derives from Gr. γλυκυς dulcis, the sibilation being prefixed. But both the Germ. *v.* and Teut. *slick-en*, vorare; furcare, ligurire; must be viewed as properly signifying to lick; analogous to Su.G. *slek-a*, *slick-a*, Isl. *sleik-ia*, lambere, q. *to lick* one's *fingers*, as is said of one who has this propensity. Our use of the word seems indeed to have been borrowed from the nasty habits of sweet-toothed cooks. That now is the true origin both of the S. and Germ. terms is evident from this, that, in the language last mentioned, a person of this description is indiscriminately denominated *schlecker*, and *lecker-maul*, os cibi lautioris appetens, Wachter. Su.G. *slikiare*, in like manner, signifies a smell-feast, also, a flatterer, a parasite; from *leck-en*, MoesG. *laigw-an*, A.S. *liccian*, &c. to lick. Ihre views Heb. לחך, *lahhak*, id. as the common origin.

2. To kiss in a slabbering manner, S.

Slip doun thy hoiss, me think the carle is glaikit,
Sett thow not by howbeid sche kist and *slaikkit.*
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 73.

3. To bedaub, S. This seems merely an oblique use of the same *v.*

SLAINES, Slayans. *Letters of Slaines*, letters subscribed, in case of slaughter, by the wife or executors of the deceased, acknowledging that satisfaction had been given, or otherwise soliciting for the pardon of the offender; Erskine's Instit. B. iv. Tit. 4. s. 105.

"His Hienesse—sall close his handes, and cease fra granting onie respites or remissiones, for ony maner of slauchter,—except the said respit or remission sall be craved to the offender, be the wife, bairnes or nearest friende, of the person that hes received the offense: Or that a sufficient letter of *slaines*, seene and perfitely considered be his Hienes councell," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592. c. 155.

"He obtained easily a letter of *Slayans* from the party." Baillie's Lett. i. 307.

A.S. *slaegen*, slain; q. letters concerning one *slain*, or the act of *slaying.*

Robertson, in his Hist. of Charles V., has shewn that this custom is perfectly analogous to the feudal laws which existed on the continent. Vol. I. 362. N. xxiii.

To SLAIRG. V. next word.

To SLAIRY, Slary, *v. a.* To bedaub, S.B. It properly denotes the effect of carelessness.

Sibb. writes *slairg*, *slerg*, deriving the term from Teut. *slijck* coenum. But it must rather be deduced from *sloore* sordida ancilla, serva vilis, ignava; Belg. *slorig* sordidus. Kilian refers to E. *slorie*, sordidare, mentioned by Junius, which is evidently the same word. The latter refers to Dan. *slor*, colluvies hominum, the dregs of the people. Lye properly adds, that Isl. *slor*, the filth of fishes, (piscium sordes), appears to be the common origin. Sw. *slarfv-a*, to be careless in doing any thing; Wideg. V. Slerg.

Slairy, Slarie, *s.* A small portion of any thing, especially food, taken in a dirty way, so as to bedaub one's clothes, &c. S.

To Slairt *about*, to go about in a sluggish manner, S.B.

Teut. *slooordigh*, sordidus, incultus, incomtus. V. Slairy.

To SLAISTER, Slyster, *v. n.* To do any thing in an awkward and dirty way; especially applied to working in any thing moist or unctuous, S.

Su.G. *sluskig* slovenly, from *slusk* a sloven. It may, however, be viewed as allied to Slush, q. v.

To Slaister, *v. a.* To bedaub, S. nearly synon. with E. *plaister.*

Look at his head, and think of there
The pomet *slaister'd* up his hair!
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 96.

SLAISTER, SLYSTER, *s.* A heterogeneous composition, a mass producing nausea, S. synon. *soss.*

Ye lowns that troke in doctor's stuff,
You'll now hae unco *slaisters.*
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 64.

SLAIT, *pret.* Slitted, cut.

Duke Hannibal, as mony authors wrait,——
Brak down hie walls, and hiest mountains *slait.*
Vertue and Vyce, Evergreen, i. 45.

To SLAIT, *v. a.* 1. Literally, to level.

Su.G. *slaet-a, slaett-a*, laevigare, to level, Seren. from *slaet* planus, aequus; Belg. *slecht-en*, id.

2. Metaph. to depreciate. *A slaitin tongue*, a tongue that depreciates others, W. Loth.

3. Expl. "to abuse in the worst manner."

"It is much to be lamented, that people professing his name, should be so *slaited* and enslaved by transgression as many are." Guthrie's Trial, p. 143. 144.

4. It seems used, in an oblique sense, as signifying to wipe.

Now he has drawn his trusty brand,
And *slaited* on the strae;
And thro' Gill Morice' fair body
He's gart cauld iron gae.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 163.

In Pink. Select Ball. i. 40, it is *slaided:* He expl. *slaid*, "to move speedily."

SLAITIT, *part. pa.* Exhausted or worn out with fatigue.

Therfore had bound thocht scho be found,
Or dreid thy dogs be *slaitit.*
Balnevis, Evergreen, ii. 201.

In allusion to hunting; perhaps from Teut. *slete* tritus, *slet-en* terere, atterere. MoesG. *ga-sleith-an*, to lose. *Slate*, however, is expl. by Sibb., "to set loose (spoken of hounds);" and it is undoubtedly used in this sense. V. SLATE, *v.*

SLAK, SLACK, SLAKE, *s.* 1. An opening in the higher part of the same hill or mountain, where it becomes less steep, and forms a sort of pass, S.

This in sense resembles *glack*, S. and Gael., to which Mr. Macpherson refers. But it conveys a different idea; as the latter more properly signifies a dell or larger opening between distinct mountains. Nor is *swyre* exactly synon. It denotes a hollow that is not so deep as the *slack.*

He tuk with him a gud mengne,
On horss ane hundre thai mycht be; -
And to the hill thai tuk thair way;
And in a *slak* thaim enbuschyt thai.
Barbour, xiv. 536. MS.

Himself ascendis the hie band of the hill,
By wentis strate, and passage scharp and wil.—
Tharfor ane prattik of were deuyse wyl I,
And ly at wate in quyet enbuschment
At athir pethis hede or secret went,
In the how *slake* be younder woddis syde
Full dern I sal my men of armes hyde.
Doug. Virgil, 382. 10.

Red Ringan sped, and the spearmen led,
Up Goranberry *slack.*
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 366.

2. A gap or narrow pass between two hills or mountains. "*Slack*, a valley or small shallow dell;" A. Bor.

Sir J. Sinclair defines it, "a narrow pass between two hills;" Observ. p. 193.

Fra *slak* til hyll, oure holme and hycht,
He trawalyd all day. *Wyntown*, vi. 16. 17.

Here it seems to denote an opening between distinct hills, or as rendered, Gl. Wynt., "a deep narrow valley."

Thus it is used by Doug. as synon. with *vail*, i. e. vale.

Not fer from thens Rome cieté ekit he,
Quhar by ane new inuention wounder sle,
Sittand into ane holl vail or *slak*,
Within the listis for the triumphe mak,
War Sabyne virginis reuist by Romanis.
Doug: Virgil, 266. 8.

In a *slake* thou shal be slayne.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 23.

3. *The slack of the hass*, the narrowest part of the throat; a metaph. borrowed from a hill, Loth.

Rudd. certainly refers with propriety to Belg. *slaeck*, laxus, remissus. For the term seems properly to signify that the ground *slackens* in its steepness. Su.G. *slak*, id. is used metaph. to denote the hollow of the side, or that part in animals which intervenes between the ribs and loins. This is called *slaksidan*, q. the *slak* of the *side*, in the same manner in which we speak of the *slot of the breast*, S.

SLAKE, SLAIK, SLEEGH, SLOKE, *s.* 1. The oozy vegetable substance in the bed of rivers, S.B. pron. q. *slauk.*

"This ware is of three kinds, obtained at different seasons. The first is the green *slake*, which grows in the river, is washed down by the summer floods, and is brought ashore at the harbour-mouth." P. Nigg, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vii. 201.

"Some trials of *sleech* [for manure] from the shore have been made, but it did not seem to answer." P. Dornock, Sutherl. Ibid. ii. 19.

2. A kind of reddish sea-weed, S.B.; Navel laver, Ulva umbilicalis, Linn. In some places the term *slake* is also applied to the Ulva compressa, and Conferva bullosa. The latter abounds in all stagnate ponds.

"Ulva umbilicalis, Navel Laver, Anglis. *Sloke* or *Slake*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 967.

"*Scot. Bor.* call a kind of sea-weed, very soft and slippery, *slake*, which they also eat;" Rudd. vo. *Slike.*

This, I am informed, when boiled, forming a jelly, is eaten, by some of the poor people in Angus, on bread, instead of butter.

Green Sloke, Ulva lactuca, Linn. "Lettuce-Laver, or Oyster-Green, Anglis. *Green Sloke*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 970.

Rudd. views this as derived from *slike* slime. But it seems rather denominated from Su.G. *slak*, &c. laxus, remissus, because of its being soft and flaccid to the touch or taste. V. SLAUKIE. It may be

added that Fucus vesiculosus is in some parts of Sweden called *slake;* Linn. Fl. Suec. N. 1145.

SLAKE, *s.* Expl. a "blow on the chops."

"I'll give you a gob *slake;*" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 396.

A.S. *slaege*, Su.G. Belg. *slag*, Germ. *schlag*, ictus, a stroke; from *slaeg-an*, *slaa*, &c. ferire, percutere.

To SLALK, *v. n.* To slack or slacken, *metri causa.*

On othir thing he maid his witt to walk,
Prefand gif he mycht off that languor *slalk.*
Wallace, v. 656. MS.

SLAM, SLAMMACH, *s.* A share, or the possession, of any thing, implying the idea of some degree of violence or trick in the acquisition, S.B. It is often applied to food.

Su.G. *slam-a* congerere, coacervare. This word is sometimes used as synon. with *slagga*, per fas et nefas corradere, Ihre. *Slem* also denotes cunning, dishonest gain; Teut. *sluym-en*, furtim, clanculum, et tecte prorepere; *slemm-en* comessari, graecari.

To SLAMMACH, *v. a.* To lay hold of any thing by means not entirely fair or honourable, S.B.

To SLAMMACH, SLAMACH, *v. n.* To slabber, S.B. synon. *slash.*

For gin ye're but ae day amissing,
And nae ay *slamaching* and kissing,
Your conduct's deem'd sae wondrous fau'ty,
It's ten to ane ye're nae their dawty.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 333.

Su.G. *slem*, slime, *slemig*, slimy; suggesting the same dirty idea with E. *slabber* and *slabby.*

SLAMMIKIN, *s.* A drab, a slovenly woman, Loth. *Slamkin*, id. Grose's Class. Dict.

Su.G. *slem*, turpis, obscoenus; *slem* eluvies, faex, Germ. *schlam*, *schlem*, id.

SLANG, *s.* "A species of cannon coinciding with the culverine, as the name does, which signifies a serpent. *Half-slangis*, a smaller species;" Gl. Compl.

"Mak reddy your cannons,—*slangis*, and *half slangis*, quartar slangis," &c. Compl. S. p. 64.

Teut. *slanghe*, serpens, anguis, coluber: Bombarda longior, *vulgo* serpentina; Kilian.

To SLANGER, *v. n.* To linger, Berwicks.

Teut. *slingh-en*, *slingher-en*, serpere; Su.G. *slingr-a* repere (Seren. vo. *Slender*); q. to creep in action or motion.

SLAP, *s.* 1. "A gap or narrow pass between two hills," Shirr. Gl. S.B.

In this use of the term, we may perceive an analogy to that of *Slak*, synon. For Su.G. *slapp*, like *slak*, signifies remissus.

2. A breach in a wall; *a slap in a dike*, S.

"The use the fishers made of the last-mentioned dike,—was for the men to pass up and down at hauling up their cobles, and felling their shots; and when a *slap* broke out in it, it was mended by the fishers." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805, p. 120.

Not from Teut. *slap* vietus, fluidus, withered, decayed; but Su.G. *slapp*, which is not only rendered remissus, but vacuus. Now what is a *slap*, but a vacuity? It may be from this source that Belg. *slop* is used to denote an alley. V. SLOP, *s.* 1.

To SLAP, *v. a.* To break into gaps, S.

"Before the erection of the dyke last mentioned, there was the remains of an old dyke, or bulwark, much *slapped* and broken, that lay from Seaton's grounds,—where the new dyke was built." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, 1805, p. 216.

To SLAP, *v. a.* To separate grain, that is thrashed, from the broken straw and coarser chaff, by means of a riddle, before it be winnowed, S.B.

Su.G. *slaepp-a*, to permit any person or thing to escape; Teut. *slapp-en* laxare.

SLAP, *s.* A riddle for separating grain from the broken straw, &c. V. the *v.*

To SLASH, *v. n.* A low word used to denote a fond and slubbering mode of kissing; sometimes conjoined with the E. word, *To slash and kiss*, S. synon. *slammach.*

Isl. *slefs-a*, allambo, alligurio; apparently from *slefa*, saliva; G. Andr. p. 217.

SLASH, *s.* A great quantity of broth, or any other sorbillaceous food, Loth. V. the *adj.*

SLASHY, *s.* A term applied to work that is both wet and dirty, S.

Sw. *slask* wet; *slask i rum som skuras*, wet and filth in rooms that are scouring; *slask waeder*, wet weather, dirty weather; *slaska i vatter*, to dabble in water; Wideg.

SLATE, *s.* A person who is slovenly and dirty, Loth. Border; *slaid*, Clydes. id.

"Had aff," quoth she, "ye filthy *slate.*"—
Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

Isl. O.Su.G. *sladde*, vir habitu et moribus indecorus; Seren. vo. *Slattern*, which is evidently from the same source.

To SLATE, *v. a.* To let loose; a term used concerning dogs in hunting.

Speaking of Acteon, transformed by Diana into a hart, the poet says;

I saw alace! his houndis at him *slatit.*
Palice of Honour, i. 22.

"To *slate* the dog at any one;" A. Bor. Gl. Grose. V. SLOTH-HOUND.

SLAUKIE, *adj.* 1. Loose, flaccid, flabby, unctuous; a term used as descriptive of soft flesh, such as young veal, especially when boiled, S.B. from the same origin with SLAKE, q. v.

2. Slow, inactive; applied both to speech and motion. One, who speaks in a slow and drawling manner, is said to be *slaukie-spoken*, Ang.

SLAUPIE, *adj.* Indolent and slovenly, S.B. *A slaupie queyn*, a slow dirty woman.

Teut. *slap*, laxus, remissus, languidus; Belg. *slap* slow; *Een slappe vrow*, a slow woman; Teut. *sleype*, a woman who creeps along in her pace or work; *slapheyd*, laxitas, et ignavia; Kilian. Su.G. *slaep-a*, to creep on the ground, to do any thing with great difficulty, to trail; *kiortelen slaepar*, the gown sweeps the ground; *slaep* trouble; *slaepp-a* to relax, *slapp* remiss; Isl. *slaepa*, vestis promissa et laxa; *slaepe*, traho, tractito laxo tractu, G. Andr. Teut. *sloef*, *adj.* lentus; *s.* homo sordido cultu, ig-

navus. Germ. *schlaf* torpor, *schlaf-en*, torpere, must be viewed as radically allied; as Franc. *slaffi* is rendered both remissio and ignavia, *slaph-en*, torpeant, Gl. Pez. and Alem. *slaffii*, desidia, Gl. Keron. We may add Ir. *slapog* a slut or dirty woman.

SLAW, *adj.* Slow, S.B.

Quhairfore than suld we be at sik a stryfe
So spedelie our selfis for to withdraw
Even from the tyme, quhilk is no wayis *slaw*
To flie from us, suppois we fled it nocht?
K. James VI. Chron. S. P. iii. 489.

"*Slaw* at meat, *slaw* at wark;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 62.

SLE, SLEY, *adj.* 1. Sly, crafty, S. *slee.*

Amang all vtheris samin thidder spedis
That schrew prouokare of all wikkit dedis
Eolus neuo, cursit Vlyxes *sle.*
Doug. Virgil, 182. 34.

2. Skilful, dexterous, expert.

And fele, that now of wer ar *sley*,
In till the lang trew sall dey.
Barbour, xix. 179. MS. In Edit. Pink. *fley.*
Off that labour as than he was nocht *sle.*
Wallace, i. 375. MS.
Of Crete as to hir kynrent borne was sche,
And in the craft of weuing wonder *sle.*
Doug. Virgil, 137. 12.

3. Ingenious; applied to mental exertions.

Weil at ane blenk *sle* poetry not tane is.
Doug. Virgil, 5. 2.

Sle is also used subst. like *fre*, *bricht*, &c.

On the fyllat full sternly straik that *sle*,
Persyt the bak, in the bowalys him bar.
Wallace, x. 382. MS.

Su.G. *sloeg*, Isl. *slaeg-r*, id. Wachter derives Germ. *verschlag-en*, callidus, from *schlag-en*, literally to turn, metaph. to turn in one's mind, versare animo, *ver* prefixed denoting pravity. He gives it as synon. with Isl. *slaeg-ur.*

SLED-SADDLE, *s.* That which is borne by a horse yoked in a cart, S, from *sled*, synon. with *sledge.*

SLEDERIE, *adj.* Slippery. V. SLIDDERY.

SLEEK, *s.* Mire, slime, miry clay in the bed of a river, or on the sea-shore, S. V. SLIK.

SLEEKIT, SLEKIT, *adj.* Parasitical in manner and design, flattering, deceitful, S.

Now him withhaldis the Phinitiane Dido,
And culyeis him with *slekit* wordis sle.
Doug. Virgil, 34. 22.
Apon Ascaneus feil wounder was,
The schining vissage of the god Cupide,
And his dissimillit *slekit* wourdes quhyte.
Ibid. 35. 48.

Slicked is the same word, with a different orthography.

"A *slicked* tongue and a slacke hand keepe other cumpanie." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 952.

Either from Su.G. *slik-a* repere, q. to creep into one's good graces, or *slek-a* lambere, Germ. *schleichen*, to insinuate one's self.

Su.G. *sleker*, homo blandus, qui suis blanditiis alios captat; Isl. *slikiare* parasitus. Ihre seems uncertain whether to derive these terms from *sleka* lambere, or *slika* repere. The last is most probable, if we regard analogy. For Teut. *sleyck-en* signifies repere, reptare, serpere, humi; to creep on the ground. Hence *sleycker* a fox.

SLEENIE, *s.* A guinea, Aberd.

What tho' we canna boast of our guineas,
We have plenty of Jockies and Jeanies,
And these, I'm certain, are
More desirable by far,
Than a pock full of poor yellow *sleenies.*
Skinner's Old Man's Song, *Burns*, ii. 154.

This seems a cant term. It may, however, be allied to Germ. *schlagen*, cudere, used to denote the *striking* of metals in the mint; *schlag*, nota monetalis; Wachter. A.S. *slean tacen*, facere signum ictu; part. pa. *slaegen*, struck.

SLEEPERY, *adj.* Sleepy. V. SLIPPERY.

SLEEPIES, *s. pl.* Field Brome grass, S. Bromus secalinus, Linn. It is also called *Goose-corn*, S.

It is asserted, that meal, among which a considerable quantity of this weed is mixed, has a *soporific* influence, and sometimes produces a temporary delirium. For the same reason, it receives similar designations in other languages. In Su.G. it is denominated *swindel* or *swingel*, from *swindel* vertigo, because, according to Ihre, "the vulgar believe that bread made of this spurious grain intoxicates, or rather produces a vertigo." Dan. *swingel*, from *swingel* giddiness; Belg. *droncaerd;* Fr. *ivroye*, from *ivre*, inebriated.

SLEETH, *s.* A sloven, a sluggard, Aberd.

O Jove! the cause we here do plead,
An' unco great's the staik;
But sall that *sleeth* Vlysses now
Be said to be my maik?
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

From A.S. *slaewth* sloth, Su.G. *sli* slow. It might, however, be deduced from Su.G. *slaet* mean, sorry, vile.

To SLEIF, *v. n.* To slip or glide.

Ye did greit mis, fayr Conscience, be your leif,
Gif that ye war of kyn and blude to me,
That sleuthfullie suld lat your tyme our *sleif*,
And come thus lait.
King Hart, ii. 24.

Alem. *sliaf-an* to glide; or Su.G. *slaepa* to drag on the ground, Germ. *schleiff-en*, id.

SLEITCHOCK, *s.* A flattering woman, Perths.

Gael. *slaodag*, I am informed, is synon.

SLEKIT, *adj.* Deceitful. V. SLEEKIT.

SLENK, *s.* A piece of low craft, synon. with E. *sleight.*

He atteled with a *slenk* haf slayn him in slight;
The swerd swapped on his swauge, and on the mayle slik.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 22.

Teut. *slincke* sinistrè, obliquè; Germ. *schlank* flexuosus, mobilis, *schlaenke* obliquitates, allegorice doli, fallaciae, pravitates; Wachter, vo. *Schlingen*, p. 1433. Perhaps Isl. *slungin*, crafty, is allied.

SLEPERYE, Doug. Virgil, Sleepy. V. SLIPPERY.

To SLERG, *v. a.* "To bedaub or plaister," Loth.

"Come, fa' to wark as I ha'e done,
And eat the ither haff as soon,
Ye's save ye'r part." "Content," quoth Rab,
And *slerg'd* the rest o't in his gab.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 532.

This might seem allied to Dan. *slurk-er*, to sup; as originally denoting the besmearing of one's clothes by dribbling. But V. SLAIRY.

SLETT, *s.* Expl. "fireside."

"A fair fire makes a room *slett*;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 24. This is a mistake for FLET, q. v.

SLEUTH, *s.* Sloth; A.S. *slewth*.

Than na delay of *sleuth*, nor fere, nor boist,
Withheld Turnus. *Doug. Virgil*, 326. 31.

SLEUTH, SLUETH, *adj.* Slothful.

Quhen pleisit God, so send yow Scottis,
The same to further, at deith he was not *sleuth*.
Diall. Honour, Gude Fame, &c. p. 3.
Syne in their office be not *slueth*.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 11.

Mr. Tooke seems justly to view E. *sloth* as the third pers. sing. of A.S. *slaw-ian*, q. that which *slowcth*, or maketh one *slow*. Divers. Purley, ii. 414.

To SLEUTH, *v. a.* To neglect; or, to do work carelessly and insufficiently, S.B. *sloth*.

Fra tyme be past, to call it bakwart syne
Is bot in vaine: therefoir men sould be warr
To *sleuth* the tyme that flees fra them so farr.
K. James VI. Chron. S. P. iii. 488. 489.

"But seeing all was *sleuthed*, there was no mischief could befal our king, but was delivered unto us." Pitscottie, p. 61.

To SLEUTH, *v. n.* To linger, to delay.

And mony wayis himself he accusit,
That he sa laug had *sleuthit* and refusit
To resaif glaidlie the Troiane Ence.
Doug. Virgil, 380. 11.

This might seem allied to MoesG. *af-slauthn-an* obstupescere; for, as Junius remarks, men, who are astonished at any thing, generally continue for some time motionless, as if reduced to a state of torpor by sloth, Gl. Goth.

SLEUTH, *s.* The tract of man or beast, as known by the scent.

Bot Ik haiff herd oftymys say,
That quha enlang a wattir ay
Wald waid a bow draucht, he suld ger
Bathe the slouth hund, and his leder,
Tyne the *sleuth* men gret hym ta.
Barbour, vii. 21. MS.

Gret is evidently for *gert*, made, caused. *Flench* is the word used in Ed. Pink., by an error of the transcriber. In other editions, it is *sent* or *scent*. V. next word.

SLEUTH-HUND, SLEWTH-HUND, SLOUTH-HUND, SLOITH-HUND, SLOTH-BRACHE, SLOUGH-DOG, *s.* A blood-hound, Canis sagax, Linn.

A *sleuth hund* had he thar alsua,
Sa gud that wald chang for nathing.
Barbour, vi. 484. MS.

"Na man sould perturbe or slay ane *sleuth-hound*, or men passand with him, to follow thieues, or to take malefactors." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 32. s. 1. Also c. 33. s. 1.

Thai maid a priwé assemblé
Of weile twa hundir men, and ma,
And *slewth-hundis* with thaim gan ta.
Barbour, vi. 36. MS.

For *slouth hund* V. *Sleuth*, *s.*

—Thair *sloith hund* the graith gait till him yeid.
Wallace, v. 135. MS.

Bot this *sloth brache*, quhill [quhilk] sekyr was and keyne,
On Wallace fute folowit so felloune fast,
Quhill in thar sicht thai prochit at the last.
Ibid. ver. 96.

In one place, the term *sloith* is used singly.

The *sloith* stoppyt, at Fawdoune still scho stude,
No forthir scho wald, fra tyme scho fand the blud. *Ibid.* ver. 137.

This has been improperly written *slough*, and *suthound*.

"The inhabitants of the *marches* were obliged to keep such a number of *slough* dogs, or what we call blood-hounds: for example, 'in those parts beyond the *Esk*, by the inhabitants there were to be kept above the foot of *Sark*, 1 dog. *Item*, by the inhabitants of the insyde of *Esk*, to *Richmond Clugh*, to be kept at the *Moot*, 1 dog. *Item*, by the inhabitants of the parish of *Arthuret*, above *Richmond Clugh*, to be kept at the *Barley-head*, 1 dog; and so on throughout the border.' Nicolson's Border Laws, p. 127.—Persons who were aggrieved, or had lost any thing, were allowed to pursue the *hot trode* with hound and horn, with hue and cry, and all other accustomed manner of hot pursuit." Pennant's Tour in Scot. A. 1772. p. 77. 78.

"Lewis, in his History of Great Britain, Lond. 1729. fol. p. 56. says, 'In the south of Scotland, especially in the countries adjoining to England, there is another dog of a marvelous nature, called *suthounds*,' (*that is sooth hounds*, true hounds) 'because, when their masters are robbed, if they tell whether it be horse, sheep, or neat, that is stolen from them, immediately they pursue the scent of the thief, following him or them through all sorts of ground, and water, till they find him out and seize him; by the benefit whereof the goods are often recovered again. But now of late' (*a mistake*) 'they have given this beast the name of slouth-hound, because the people living in sloth and idleness, neither by themselves, or by good herdsmen, or by the strength of a house, do preserve their goods from incursions of thieves and robbers, then have they recourse to their dog for the reparation of their *sloth*." Maitland Poems, Note, p. 423.

The idea, that this hound derives its name from *sooth*, is not much more natural than the other.

According to Sibb., it is from "Teut. *slock*, canis vorax et rapax; in its primary sense, gula, gurges, vorago, helluo;" Gl. But there is no foundation for this idea. The term, although somewhat disguised by a capricious and variable orthography, is undoubtedly the same with E. *slot*, "the tract

of deer," or, more strictly, of a hart. For the treading of a buck, and all other fallow deer, is called the *wewe;* Manwood's Forrest Laws, Fol. 27, b. This identity appears by the use of *sleuth*, by itself, for tract or scent. The origin may be Isl. *slod*, callis, semita, vestigia; G. Andr. Via in nive complanata; vestigia ferarum, in nive indagatarum; Verel. This learned writer gives *diur-sporr* as the Sw. synonyme. Jonaeus derives *sloed* tractus, vestigia, from *sloed-a* spargere; Gl. Orkneyinga S. Ir. *sliocht*, a tract or impression, has undoubtedly a common origin; as well as Gael. *slaodan*, id.

The only word in A.S., which seems to have any relation, is *slactinge*, vestigia ferarum, Lye. But Mr. Tooke very ingeniously derives E. *slot* from A.S. *slit-an* findere, q. the mark of a *cloven* hoof. Divers. Purley, ii. 147. For the same reason for which a bloodhound is called *slouth-hund*, S. in Belg. it is denominated *speur-hond*, Germ. *spur hund*, from Belg. *speur-en*, *na-spur-en*, to trace out, Germ. *nach-spur-en*. Thus *speur-hond* is literally a *tract-hound*. V. Spere.

In the Lat. of Reg. Maj. the term used is *Canis trassans*, which Du Cange renders, vestigium prosequens, adding; *Tracer* enim, est perquirere vestigiis insistendo: *trace*, seu *trasse*, vestigium.

Mr. Pinkerton says; "They were of a Gelder-breed, as Blind Harry hints,

'A slouth hound is of Gelderland,' b. 5."

The passage referred to, I suppose, as the foundation of this assertion, adopted by Sibb., is that in Edit. 1648. 1758, &c.

In *Gelder-land* there was that bratchel bred.
B. v. 25.

But it is otherwise in MS.

In *Gyllisland* thar was that brachell brede,
Sekyr off sent to folow thaim at flede;
So was scho vsyt on Esk and on Ledaill,
Quhill scho gat blude no fleyng mycht awaill.

Gilsland, in the North of England, seems to be meant. This appears from the circumstance mentioned in connexion, that the hound had been accustomed to the pursuit on *Eskdale* and *Liddale*. This seems to be the only proof that our bloodhounds were of a Gelder-land breed.

Both Boece and Lesley describe these dogs in their histories. But neither insinuates that they are a foreign breed. Lesley speaks of a shaggy species of dog imported from Germany. He distinguishes this, however, from those which he calls *odorisequi*. V. Boeth. Descr. Alb. Fol. 12. Lesl. Scot. Descr. p. 13.

SLEW FYR, struck fire.

Men hard noucht, bot granys; and dintis
That *slew fyr*; as men *slayis* on flyntis.
Barbour, xiii. 36. MS. *Flew*, *flayis*, Edit. Pink.

This is the only passage in which I have observed the pres. ind. used in this sense.

Thai slew the wethir that thai bar.
And *slew fyr* for to rost thar mete;
And askyt the King giff he wald ete.
Ibid. vii. 153. MS.
Strak, Edit. Pink. as in Edit. 1620.

A.S. *slae-an*, *sle-an*, percutere; collidere. But we observe a greater similarity, as to the peculiar phrase, in Teut. *vier-sla-en*, excudere, sive excutere ignem. "Hence probably S.B. lightning is called *Fire-slaughter*;" Rudd. in. vo. Sw. *slaa eld*, to strike fire.

Hewe fire was used as synon. O.E.

And *hewe fire* at the flynt foure hundred wynter,
But thou haue towe to take it, with tinder or broches,
All thy labour is loste, and thy longe trauayle;
For may no fyre flame make, fayle it his kinde.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 95, a. V. Sla.

SLEWYT, *pret.* Slipped.

The knycht went in, and wald na langar stand;
A rynnand cord thai *slewyt* our his hed,
Hard to the bawk, and hangyt him to ded.
Wallace, vii. 207, MS.

It is *slipped*, Edit. 1648, and 1673. V. Sleif.

Slewyt, however, might be viewed as allied to Su.G. *slaa*, jacere, jactare, mittere, as signifying, that they cast the cord over his head. The same v. *slaa* is also used in another sense which has great affinity. Sensum connectendi habet, uti—*slaa knut*, nodum nectere, (Ihre); to run a knot, as we use to express it.

To SLICHT, *v. a.* To contrive.

The swift farde cachis furth this Quene,
Fenyeand the rage of Bacchus and grete mycht,
Ane mare myscheif for to contrufe and *slicht*.
Doug. Virgil, 220. 21.

Alem. *sliht-en* mulcere; Teut. *slicht-en*, *slecht-en*, extricare; Isl. *slaegd* fraus, dolus; Su.G. *sloeg* artificiosus, *sloegd-a*, opera fabrilia exercere.

SLICHT, Slight, *adj.* Worthless; applied to character, S.

"Some *slight* lowns, followers of the Clanchattan, were execute." Spalding's Troubles, i. 5. V. Sad, sense 6.

A metaph. sense of E. *slight*, corresponding to the use of Su.G. *slaet*. *En slact karl*, homo flocci, Ihre; a man of no estimation. Teut. *slecht*, planus; metaph. used as signifying, ignobilis, plebeius, vilis, tenuis.

SLICK-WORM, *s.* A species of worm bred in the oozy bed of rivers, S.

"This brook has a rich muddy bottom, in which there is plenty of *slick-worm*, a species of food on which the trout peculiarly delight." P. Kinloch, Perths. Statist. Acc. xvii. 469. V. Slik.

SLID, Slyd, Slide, *adj.* 1. Slippery, glib, S.

"He has a *slid* grip that has an eel by the tail;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 31.

Sum tyme in hyr hedelace, for to knyt hyr hare,
Ful *slyd* sche slyppys hyr membris ouer alquhare.
Doug. Virgil, 218. 54.

Slid ice, ice that is glib, S.

2. Mutable, uncertain; as E. *slippery* metaph. signifies.

Behald, said scho, and se this warldis gloir,
Maist inconstant, maist *slid*, and transitour.
Palice of Honour, iii. 78.

The *slide* inconstant destenie, or chance,
Unequallie dois hing in thair balance.
Ibid. i. 55.

3. Cajoling, smooth, wheedling, S.

Ye have sae saft a voice, and *slid* a tongue,
You are the darling baith of auld and young.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 66.

"Smooth, cunning;—as, "he's a *slid* loon," Gl. *Sleekit*, synon.

A.S. *slith* sliddery, Su.G. *slaet* laevis, politus.

SLIDNESS, *s.* 1. Slipperiness, S.

2. Smoothness of versification, metaph. used.

You—blythly can, when ye think fit,
Enjoy your friend, and judge the wit
And *slidness* of a sang.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 452.

SLIDDER, *adj.* Uncertain, unstable, variable.

Bot in thy minde thow may consider,
How warldlie power bene bot *slidder*:
For all thir greit impyris ar gane.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 106.

SLIDDER, *s.* Slipperiness.

—Thay na grippis thair micht hald for *slidder*.
Palice of Honour, iii. 55.

To SLIDDER, *v. a.* To pronounce indistinctly in consequence of speaking with rapidity, to slur, S. Teut. *slidder-en* prolabi; et celeriter tendere. Isl. *slodr-ar*, balbutio.

SLIDDERY, SLIDDRY, SLEDERIE, *adj.* 1. Slippery, S. "not affording firm footing."

He slaid and stummerit on the *sliddry* ground,
And fell at erd grufelingis amid the fen.
Doug. Virgil, 138. 41.

2. Hard to hold, escaping one's grasp, S.

"The secund thing that we mone do in our battel aganis our concupiscence, is to mak resistence to our foule lustis and desyris in the beginning of thame.—Thai ar lyk to ane *slederie* eil, that may be haldin be the heid, & nocht be the tail." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 76, a.

3. Deceitful. *A sliddery fallow*, one who is not to be trusted. V. preceding word.

SLIDERNES, *s.* Slipperiness.

For *slidernes* scant might he hald his fete.
Henrysone's Traitie Orpheus, Edin. 1508.

SLIDDER, *adj.*

This cummis not, as we considder,
That men to travel now ar *slidder*;
For mony now so *bissie* ar,
Quhider ye travell neir or far,
Go befoir, or byde behind,
Ye sall thame aye in your gat find.
Maitland Poems, p. 183.

Not "more sly," as Mr. Pinkerton renders it; but either, in the positive, slow, lazy, or used comparatively, in the same sense, from Teut. *slet*, mulier ignava, E. a *slut*, or *slodder*, sordidus, negligens, *sloddер-en* flaccescere. For it is evidently opposed to *bissie*, i. e. active.

SLIDDERY, *adj.* (pron. *slithry*). Loose and flaccid; a term applied to food, S.B. *slauky*, synon. Teut. *slodder-en*, flaccescere; *slodder* laxus.

*To SLIDE, *v. n.* Metaph. to fib, to deviate from the truth, S.

To SLIGHT, *v. a.* To dismantle, to demolish.

"The 2d deed is the *slighting* the house of Airlie, and burning of Forthar in Glenyla. 'Tis answered, those houses were kept out in opposition to the Committee of Estates, and so might be *slighted* and destroyed: which is clear by Acts of Parliament yet in force." Inform. for Marq. Argyle, Wodrow's Hist. i. 48.

"At their first meeting July 13th, they order the citadels built by the English to be demolished: and the Earl of Murray is appointed to *slight* and demolish that of Inverness, the Earl of Eglintoun that of Air," &c. Ibid. p. 107.

Teut. *slicht-en*, *slecht-en*, Germ. *schlicht-en*, in planitiem redigere, sternere, aequare, solo aequare, diruere; Teut. *slicht*, *slecht*, Su.G. *slaett*, planus, aequus, i. e. level. Hence the Belg. phrase, *Een stadt slechten*, to throw down a town; Wachter. *Het kasteel wierdt tot den grond toe geslecht*; The castle was levelled with the ground, or demolished; Sewel.

SLYGOOSE, *s.* The Shieldrake, Anas Tadorna, Linn., Orkn.

"The wild fowl of these islands are very numerous. Among these we may reckon—the dunter or eider duck, the *sly goose*, the awk, the lyre and the tyste." P. Kirkwall, Orkn. Statist. Acc. vii. 546.

"When a person attempts to take their young, the old birds shew great address in diverting his attention from the brood: they will fly along the ground as if wounded, till the former are got into a place of security, and then return and collect them together. From this instinctive cunning, Turner, with good reason, imagines them to be the *chenalopex*, or fox-goose of the ancients: the natives of the Orknies to this day call them the *slygoose*, from an attribute of that quadruped." Penn. Zool. p. 590.

SLIK, SLIKE, *s.* 1. Slime, mud, S. *sleek*.

Endlang the wattyr than yeid he
On athyr syd a gret quanteté,
And saw the brayis hey standand,
The wattyr holl throw *slik* rynnand.
Barbour, vi. 78. MS.

Fra thine strekis the way profound anone,
Depe vnto hellis flude of Acherone,—
Populand and boukand furth of athir hand,
Vnto Cocytus al his *slike* and sand.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 40.

The soyl was nocht bot marres *slyke* and sand.
Palice of Honour, i. 4.

Perhaps *marres* is here used as an *adj.*, q. *marshy*.

2. The slimy shore.

We ar defendit to herbry on the sand,
Prouokit eik to battall, and driuen to land
By force of storme, the *slike* thay vs deny.
Doug. Virgil, 30. 4.

This is also written *sleech*.

"*Sleech*, or sea sand, is used as a substitute for lime, by those nearest the shore." P. Caerlaverock, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. vi. 24. See also ii. 19.

Tent. *slyck* coenum, lutum, Germ. *schlick*, which Wachter inclines to view as the same with A.S. *slog*, E. *slough*.

SLIK, *adj.* Perhaps, smooth, slippery, for *sleek*.

The swerd swapped on his swange, and on the mayle *slik*.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 22.

Teut. *sleyck*, planus et æquus. It may, however, be viewed as a *v.* in the pret. q. slipped, slid; as in the same st. *strik*, *lik*, *skrik*, are all verbs. Su.G. *slink-a* signifies to slip, although rather in a different sense, from *slik-a* to creep.

SLIM, *adj.* 1. Slight, not sufficient; applied to workmanship, S.

2. In a moral sense, transferred to character, naughty, worthless. *A slim fellow*, a man of a very indifferent character, S.; "wicked, mischievous, perverse;" A. Bor.

Germ. *schlimm* denotes what is oblique; metaph., what is bad. But we receive more light from the Goth. dialects. Sw. *slem* signifies refuse; Isl. *slaem-r* vilis, invalidus. *Ad slaem-a til*, opus aliquod leviter et invalidè attrectare. In the very same sense we say, *To slim o'er*, to do one's work in a careless and insufficient way, S. Perhaps E. *slim*, slender, thin of shape, has the same origin; although Lye could find no etymon, but by supposing that it had been formed from Belg. *slinder*, slender; Addit. Jun. Etym.

To SLIM O'ER, *v. a.* V. the *adj.*

To SLING, *v. n.* To walk with a long step, S.

This seems merely an oblique sense of the E. *v. sling*, Su.G. *slaeng-a* jactare, valide movere, q. to throw one's self forward. Wachter observes concerning Germ. *schleng-en*, that although it originally denoted the throwing of a stone, it has obtained a more extensive application, as expressive of any kind of projectile force.

SLING, *s.* A long walk, Loth. V. the *v.*

SLINK, *s.* 1. The flesh of an animal, most commonly of a calf that has been cast by its dam before the time; properly, one calved before the hair is grown, S.

When this is palmed on an ignorant purchaser for veal, it is called *slink*.

It is sometimes used adjectively.

"There are besides these, a good many small and *slink* kid, and *mert* lamb-skins dressed here, which are got from the north-west of Scotland." P. Perth, Statist. Acc. xviii. 520. For *mert* l. *mort*, as it is afterwards printed.

2. Transferred to ill-fed veal in general, S.

Sw. *slyn-a*, carion, Seren. Or it may be denominated from its flaccid quality; Teut. *slank* tenuis, gracilis; vacuus, solutus. Or from Germ. *schlenk-en* abjicere; as the phrase used to denote such an abortion is synon., a cow being said to *cast* her calf, S.

SLINKIE, *adj.* Tall and slender, lank, S. A person of this form is called *a slunkie*.

Dan. *slunken*, thin, lank, scraggy; Teut. *slank*, Germ. *schlank*, id. Teut. *lanck* seems the more simple form, which is mentioned by Kilian as synon. with *langh*, long.

SLIP, *s.* A certain quantity of yarn, as it comes from the reel; containing twelve *cuts*, S. V. CUT.

SLIP, SLYP, *s.* 1. A kind of low draught carriage, a dray without wheels.

To the next wode, wyth Dycson, syn he socht,
Graithyt him a draucht on a braid *slyp* and law,
Changyt a horss, and to the houss can caw.
—— The yet yeid up, Dicson gat in but mar.
A thourtour bande, that all the drawcht wpbar,
He euttyt it, to ground the *slyp* can ga,
Cumryt the yet, stekyng thai mycht not ma.
Wallace, ix. 1622. 1630. MS.

It is not long since the *slype* was used in Lothian for carrying hay out of the field.

Germ. *schleife*, id. (träha), from *schleif-en*, to draw, so denominated because dragged on the ground; as a dragg-net is called Teut. *sleyp-net*. Perhaps the origin is Su.G. *slaep-a*, to creep on the ground, reptare humi; also, to drag something lying on the ground, aliquid humi reptans trahere; Ihre.

2. A wooden frame set on the top of a cart, for enlarging its size, when the draught consists of corn, hay, or wood for fuel, S.B.

SLYP, *s.* A contemptuous designation. V. HAN-YIEL SLYP.

To SLYPE, *v. a.* "To fall over, as a wet furrow from the plough;" Gl. Burns.

—— Spretty knowes wad rair't and risket,
An' *slypet* owre.
Burns, iii. 143.

This seems to have a common origin with E. *slip*. Germ. *schlipf-en*, in lubrico decurrere. Ihre views *slap*, remissus, as the root.

SLIPPERY, SLEPERYE, SLEEPERY, *adj.* 1. Causing sleep.

—— To the walkryf dragoun mete gaif sche,—
Strynkland to him the wak hony swete,
And *sleperye* chesbowe sede to walkin his sprete.
Doug. Virgil, 117. 7.

Soporiferum, Virg.

2. Sleepy, overpowered with sleep, S.

Sleep'ry Sim of the Lamb-hill,
And snoring Jock of Suport-mill,
Ye are baith right het and fou'.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 207.

Teut. *slaeperigh* somnolentus, somniculosus.

SLYRE, *s.* Some kind of fine lawn, forbidden to any but the royal family.

"And that no person whatsoever weare upon their bodies, tiffinies, cobwebbe-launes, or *slyres*, under the payne of ane hundreth poundes." Acts Ja. VI. 1621. c. 25.

The manufacture may have been denominated from Germ. *schleyer*, Belg. *sluyer*, a scarf, a vail; (Sw. *sloeja*, id.) as being chiefly appropriated to this use.

To SLYSTER. V. SLAISTER.

To SLYTE, *v. n.* To move easily or smoothly, Loth.; probably an oblique sense of the *v.* SLAIT, q. v.

To SLO, *v. a.* To slay, poetically.

Ye ar so fair be not my fo!
Ye sall have syn and ye me *slo*.
Thus throw ane suddan sycht.
Maitland Poems, p. 209.

SLOGAN, *s.* The war-cry, or gathering word, of a clan, S.

Then raise the *slogan* with ane schout,
"Fy, *Tindall* to it! Jedbrugh's here!"
Raid of Reidswire, *Minstrelsy Border*, i. 118.

Our *slogan* is their lyke-wake dirge,
Our moat the grave where they shall lie.
Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. iv. 23.

Corr. from *slughorne*, q. v.

SLOGG, SLAGG, *s.* A slough, a quagmire; Gl. Sibb.

SLOGGY, *adj.* Slimy, marshy.

——Hys douchter, amang buskis ronk,
In derne sladdis and mony *sloggy* slonk,
Wyth milk he nurist of the beistis wilde.
Doug. Virgil, 384. 23.

Rudd. refers to A.S. *slog* concavum.

SLOGGIS, *s. pl.* Blasts. V. SLAG.

SLOITH, *s.* A blood-hound. V. SLEUTH-HUND.

SLOKE, *s.* Ulva umbilicalis. V. SLAKE.

To SLOKIN, *v. a.* 1. To quench; used with respect to fire, S. A. Bor.; *slake*, E.; part. pa. *sloknit*.

——We than all in were
——Schupe with watir to *slokin* the haly fyre.
Doug. Virgil, 61. 49.

2. To allay thirst; sometimes with the *s.*, often, in vulgar use, without it, S.

That bottell sweet—serued at the first
To keep the life, but not to *slocken* thirst.
Hudson's Judith, p. 37.

3. Metaph., to assuage the heat of passion.

The sweit savour of the swairde, and singing of fewlis,
Micht confort any creature of the kyn of Adam,
And kyndil agane his curage, tho it war cauld *sloknit*.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 64.

This word is purely Gothic. Su.G. *slockn-a* extinguere, an inceptive *v.*, says Ihre, from *slaeck-a*, id. Isl. *sloeck-a*, *slauck-va*.

SLONG, SLOUNG, SLUNG, *s.* A sling; *slung*, S.B.

"Efter thaym followit men with licht harnes, and schot incredibill nowmer of stanis & ganycis with corsbowis and *slongis*." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 13.

With dartis thay assale the cieté fast,
And thay defend with *slungis* and stane cast.
Doug. Virgil, 318. 15.

Like a slung stane, a metaph. phrase, proverbially used in reference to a person who is treated with disregard, S.B.

Tho' I'm amang you cast like a *slung stane*,
I was like ither fouk at hame ye ken.
Ross's Helenore, p. 84.

Isl. *slunga*, *sloengwa*, Su.G. *sliunga*, id.

SLONK, *s.* A mire, a ditch, a slough.

Baith erbe and froyte, busk and bewis braid
Haboundandlye in euery *slonk* and slaid.
Wallace, iii. 4. MS. *Doug.* id. V. SLOGGY.

Sibb. properly refers to Belg. *sleyncke* lacuna, fovea.

To SLONK, SLUNK, *v. n.* "To wade through a mire," S.

But feckfu' folks can front the bauldest wind,
And *slunk* thro' moors, and never fash their mind.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 393.

To SLOOM, *v. n.* To slumber, S.B.

I seemit to *sloom*, quhan throw the gloom
I saw the river shake.——
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 357.

I laid my haffet on Elfer Hill,
Saft *slooming* clos'd my ee.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 225.

Teut. *sluym-en*, dormitare; leviter dormire. As *sluymer-en*, the other form of the word, is synon. with *luymer-en*, it is not improbable that this use of the term is borrowed from *luym-en*, to walk with the head bowed down; because the head drops when one begins to slumber. A. Bor. "*sloum*, *slaum*, a gentle sleep or slumber;" Gl. Grose.

SLOOMY CORN, a phrase used with respect to grain, when it is not well filled, S.

Callander, (MS. Notes on Ihre, vo. *Strid*,) derives it from Su.G. *sloo*, exilis. *Strid*, robustus, is opposed to it. Perhaps the term is metaph., q. sleepy; as we speak of *deaf* corn, *a dead pickle*, &c. V. SLOOM, *v.*

SLOP, *s.* A breach, a gap, S. *slap*.

Bot *sloppys* in the way left he,
Sa large, and off sic quantité,
That v c. mycht samyn rid
In at the *sloppys*, sid be sid.
Barbour, viii. 179. 182. MS.

——The hard burdis he hakkis,
And throw the yet ane large windo makkis:
By the quhilk *slop* the place within apperis.
Doug. Virgil, 55. 8. V. SLAP, *s.* 1.

To SLOP, *v. a.* 1. To make a gap or breach.

——The army of the Troyanis side
Was thynnest skatterit on the wallis wyde,
And bricht arrayit cumpany of the men
War diuidit or *sloppit*.——
Doug. Virgil, 295. 14.

2. Metaph., to hew down.

The quhilk Turnus, as in his spedy chare
The myd routis went *sloppand* here and there,
Beheld his feris debatyng wyth Pallas.
Doug. Virgil, 332. 25.

3. *To slop throw*, to pierce, to stab.

"Mony of thaym *sloppit* throw the body fel downe aboue thair slaaris." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 16. Confossi, Boeth. q. having *slops* made through their bodies. V. SLAP, *v.*

SLOP, *s.*

Patrik and Beik away with Bruce thai ryd.
V thousand held in till a *slop* away
Till Noram House, in all the haist thai may.
Wallace, viii. 383. MS.

In to a slop, is the reading of Edit. 1648, and 1758. The term may signify a compact body. Barbour and Doug. use *sop*, as denoting a crowd. It may, however, be merely the *s.* expl. above, used obliquely, as signifying a division; denominated from the *gap* or *breach* made by their departure.

To SLORP, *v. a.* To swallow any thing ungracefully, by making a noise with the mouth or throat, S. Aust. synon. *slubber*.

Sibb. renders it merely, "to sup greedily," from Teut. *slorp-en* sorbeo. V. next word.

SLORPING, *adj.* "Tawdry. *Slorping hussie*, a girl who is sluggishly dressed;" Gl. Sibb.

Su.G. *slurfwig*, dirty, one who does his business carelessly; incuriosus, sordidus; *slurfw-a*, negligenter negotium aliquod perficere.

To SLOT, *v. a.* To bolt, to fasten by a bolt, S.

"Scot. *to slot*, claudere, pessulum obdere;" Rudd.

Belg. *sluyt-en*, id. Su.G. *slut-a* claudere; Alem. *bisloszen*, clausus; Teut. *ver-sluys-en* obstipare. Hence *sluys*, E. *sluice*, properly, that which *shuts up* a body of water. As Lat. *claud-o*, anc. *clud-o*, signifies both to shut and to finish, this analogy is to be observed in the Su.G. *v.* The transition is indeed very natural. For what is the conclusion of a business, but the act of *shutting* it *up*?

SLOT, *s.* 1. A bar, a bolt, S.

Grete lokkis, *slottis*, massy bandis square,
Dartis and scheildis hyngis here and thare.
Doug. Virgil, 211. 34.

Teut. *slot*, Belg. *sluyt*, sera, obex, pessulus.

2. Metaph. applied to the mind.

"He has means in his hand to open all the *slots* and bars that Satan draws over the door." Rutherford's Lett. P. iii. ep. 22.

3. The cross-spars which fasten what are called the *bulls* of a harrow, passing through them, are denominated *slots*, Ang.

SLOT, *s.* 1. *The slot of a hill*, a hollow in a hill, or between two ridges, S.

Isl. *slod-r* res humilis et depressa. V. SCHLUCHTEN.

2. *Slot of the breast*, the pit of the stomach; where the breast-bone *slopes* away on each side, leaving a hollow, resembling that between two ridges, S.

SLOT, *s.*

And syne Lawyne, and all his *slot*,
Dispitusly discumfyt he.
Barbour, iii. 456. MS.

This may signify camp; Teut. *slot*, Germ. *schloss*, castrum. In the MS., however, the first letter seems rather to be *f*. In this case it must signify *fleet*; and *Egrymor*, the town referred to, must have been a sea-port.

SLOT, *s.* A sum of money, S.B.

To SLOTH, *v. a.* To neglect. V. SLEUTH, *v.*

To SLOTTER, *v. n.* To pass the time idly or sluggishly, to slumber, S.

Slotterin, *slutterin*, acting in a slovenly manner, Loth.

Thou auld hasard leichoure, fy for schame,
That *slotteris* furth euermare in sluggardry.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96. 27.

Teut. *slodder-en* flaccescere, *slodder* homo sordidus; Isl. O.Sw. *sladd-r* vir habitu et moribus indecorus. E. *slattern* and *slut* are from the same fountain.

SLOTTRY, *adj.* Slumbering, drowsy, inactive, Loth.

Thare was also the laithly Indigence,——
The *slottry* Slepe, Dedis cousing of kynd.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 172. 52.

SLOUNG, *s.* A sling. V. SLONG.

To SLOUNGE, *v. n.* To go about, in an indolent way, from place to place; especially as catering for a dinner, S.

E. *lounge* seems originally the same; allied to Su.G. *lunk-a*, tarde incedere, ut solent defatigati. Hence,

SLOUNGIN-LIKE, *adj.* Having a downcast look; or moving like one much fatigued, S.

SLOUPE, *s.* "A stupid silly fellow," S.A. Gl. Compl. S. vo. *Slop*. It is there supposed to be derived from Belg. *slap* laxus, remissus.

SLOUSSIS, Barbour, xiii. 20. V. FLOUSS.

SLOUTH-HUND, *s.* A blood-hound. V. SLEUTH-HUND.

To SLUBBER, *v. a.* 1. To swallow any thing hastily, so as to make a noise with the throat; applied to substances that are soft and pulpy, S.; *slorp*, synon.

2. Metaph., to do any thing carelessly; *slubbert*, part. pa.

"My custome euer was to post ouer my sinnes in the lump, with a generall *slubbert* confession." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 332. V. Errata, preceding p. 748.

Su.G. *slabbr-a* avide deglutire; Teut. *slabber-en*, ligurire jus tepidum; Belg. *slobber-en*, to sup up.

SLUBBER, *s.* The act of swallowing as described above, S.

SLUBBERY, *adj.* A term applied to that loose or flaccid kind of food, in swallowing which a noise is made by the throat, S.

Teut. *slabber-en*, to sup warm broth, seems immediately formed from *slabb-en*, to lick, to sup. But Teut. *slobber-en* corresponds in signification to the *adj.*; laxum sive flaccidum esse.

To SLUDDER, (pron. *sluther*), *v. a.* To swallow one's food with a noise in the throat, S.; synon. *slubber*.

SLUDDERY, *adj.* Soft, flaccid, Fife, pron. *sluthery*; synon. with SLIDDERY, 2.

Teut. *slodder-en* flaccescere.

To SLUDDER, *v. a.* *To sludder* one's *words*, to pronounce indistinctly, S.B.; E. *slur*. V. SLIDDER. It may, however, be a metaph. use of the *v.* SLUDDER.

SLUGGIED, *pret. v.* Swallowed greedily, Moray.

The cathel cam in in a bicker;
Wi' cutties they *sluggied* it roun'.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 296.

Sicamb. *slocke*, gula, Teut. *slock-en*, vorare, glutire; Su.G. *sluk-a* deglutire. V. SLAG.

SLUGHORNE, SLOGGORNE, *s.* 1. The watch-word used by troops in the field, by which friends are distinguished from enemies, S.

The draucht trumpet blawis the brag of were;
The *slughorne*, ensenye, or the wache cry
Went for the battall all suld be reddy.
Doug. Virgil, 230. 36.

2. Designation, appellation.

"The pepill dwellyng in the hie land and ilis thairof, at electioun of thair capitane, haldis vp thair handis to be leil and trew to hym. And als sone as the capitane is chosyn, thay past to the nyxt mote, and defendis vnder pane of deid, that nane of thaym name thair capitane with ony vthir *sloggorne*, bot with the auld name of that tribe." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 20. a. b. Trito vetustoque tribus rectoris nomine deinceps *appellitet*; Boeth.

"Probably from A.S. *slege* clades, *sleg-an* interficere, *slethe* pugna, q. cornu bellicum;" Rudd.

Perhaps from Ir. *sluagh*, an army, and *corn*, a horn, in composition *gorn*.

Rudd., however, has observed that this word is "sometimes used figuratively for a peculiar property or quality that seems inherent in those of one *family* or *race*." It may be connected with Ir. Gael. *sliocht*, a tribe, a race; Su.G. *slag*, *slaegt*, id. genus, prosapia, Isl. *slekte*, genus, stirps; whence *slaegt-as*, Germ. *schlacht-en*, genus suum referre, prosapiae naturam imitari; *slaegtinge* cognatus, *slaegtskap* cognatio; Alem. *slahta* generatio.

SLUMP, *s.* A remnant. *A silly slump*, a petty fragment, S.B.

Sw. *slump*, that which is left, the remainder, Wideg.

SLUMP, *s.* *By slump*, altogether, not separately.

"The brae farms, and the pasture land, are let by *slump*; it is impossible to say what they rent per acre." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 344.

Su.G. *slump*, massa informis, totum aliquod, nondum in ordinem redactum. *Koepa slumpwis*, to buy all together, without selection; as is said, S., *coft by slump*.

The term is also used as an adj. *Slump wark*, work taken in the lump, S.

"The *slump* number he has taken, as the list is ill printed, from the Scots Mist." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 215. Hence,

SLUMPERT, *s.* A large quantity of any thing; properly, what is not measured, S.B.

SLUNG, *s.* A sling, S.B. V. SLONG.

SLUNKIE, *s.* An appellation for a tall thin person. V. SLINKIE.

SLUSCH, SLUSH, *s.* 1. A pool, plashy ground, S. Rudd. "A dirty plash;" Gl. Sibb.

2. Snow, in a state of liquefaction, S.; synon. *glush*.

"It sometimes happens that a fall of snow in the night-time will cover the deep water where the feiths are, with a scurf of snow and *slush*, that prevents the fishers from going to their feiths by water, in order to draw them out." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 120.

"*A rush of water*, and *a rush of slush in a thaw*, are common expressions for a torrent of water, a torrent of half-melted snow." Gl. Compl.

Rudd. derives the term in sense 1. from Belg. *sluys*, a sluice, Teut. *schleuss*, cataracta, emissarium; Sibb., in sense 2., with still less probability, from Teut. *slijck*.

In both, it seems deducible from Su.G. *slask*, humor quicunque sordidus; *slask-a*, humorem vel sordidum vel ingratum effundere; *Thet slaskar*, imbres cadunt, Ihre. V. SLASHY. It may, however, be merely a corr. pron. of E. *sludge*, "mire, dirt mixed with water."

SLUTE, *adj.* Slovenly; E. *sluttish*.

Mony *slute* daw, and slepy duddroun,
Him servit ay with sounyie.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

Teut. *slodde*, sordida et incolta mulier.

SLUTTRIE, *adj.* Slovenly, Loth. V. SLOTTRY.

SMA, *adj.* Small, S.

Alem. *sma*, Su.G. *smaa*, tenuis. Hence *smack-a*, to lessen, to diminish.

SMACHRY, *s.* Trash; a hodge-podge, or farrago, of whatever kind, S.B.

"They sent in some *smachry* or ither to me, an' a pint o' their sends." Journal from London, p. 9.

As this generally denotes a dish of various materials, it may be from Su.G. *smaeck-a*, to diminish, from *smaa*, little, q. to mince, to make an olio. Isl. *smaelke*, minuta quaequae, ut paleae ramenta.

To SMAD, *v. a.* To stain, to discolour; *smaddit*, blackened.

The bard, *smaddit* lyke a smaik smokit in a smiddie,
Ran fast to the dur, and gaif a grit raire.
Houlate, iii. 15. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton inadvertently renders this *maddened*. But the word is still in common use, especially, S.B.

Belg. *smett-en*, to stain, to soil, Isl. Su.G. *smet-a*, Germ. *schmitz-en*, A.S. *smit-an*, id. Perhaps MoesG. *ga-smit-an*, to anoint, may be the original word. V. SMOT.

SMAD, *s.* A stain of any kind, S.B.

Belg. *smette*, A.S. *smitta*, Dan. *smitt*, id. Teut. *smadde* convitium, q. a moral stain. If I mistake not, our word is sometimes used in the same sense.

SMAICHER, *s.* (gutt.) A fondling term addressed to a child, S.B.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *smekr-a* blandiri, which is derived by Ihre from *smaa* parvus, Teut. *smeecker*, adulator; or A.S. *smicer* tenuis. Isl. *smock-r* pulcher, formosus; hilaris.

To SMAICHER, *v. n.* To eat in a clandestine manner, something, especially, that is agreeable to the palate, Ang.

Alem. *smechare* delicatus; or perhaps *smak-a*, gustare, q. to be still tasting.

SMAIK, *s.* A silly mean fellow, a minion.

Quoth he, Quhair ar yon hangit *smaiks*
Rycht now wald slane my bruder?
Chr. Kirk, st. 23.

Quod I, *Smaik*, lat me slepe; Sym skynnar the hing.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239. a. 38.

Rudd. thinks that it may be from Teut. *schmach* contumelia. If so, Isl. *smaa*, to contemn, may be viewed as the root. Or it may be more immediately allied to Su.G. *smaeck-a*, to diminish, a derivative from *smaa*, little. Hence, Magnus Ericson, king of Sweden, was contemptuously denominated *Smaek*, as being a weak, contemptible prince, who suffered the Danes to deprive him of the province of Scania. Loccenii Hist. Suet. p. 106. Ihre, however, says that he was denominated *Smaecker*. Su.G. *smaa* also signifies, vilis; Alem. *smah*, Germ. *schmach*, id.

SMAIK, *adj.* Small, puny.

— The smy on me smirks with his *smaik* smollat.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48. V. the *s.*

SMAIKRIE, *s.* Roguery.

Bot how this discharge was gotten,
When Holieglass is deid and rotten,
His *smaikrie* sall not be forgett.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 315.

SMAIR-DOKEN, *s.* The Common dock, S.B.
From Teut. *smaer*, Isl. *smyr*, unguentum. For in former times, in our country, this species of dock was much used for making a healing ointment.

To SMAIRIE, *v. a.* To besmear, S.B.
Teut. *smeer-en*, &c. linere, ungere.

SMALE FOLK, people of the lower class.
In Ingland syne thai made a rade
Wyth the *smale folk*, that thai hade.
Wyntown, viii. 30. 118.
Isl. *smelinge*, a derivative from *smaa* parvus, is used in a similar manner; è plebe humili, tenuis, pauper.

SMALIE, *adj.* Little, puny, S.B.
Isl. *smalig*, Germ. *smalih*, id.

To SMASH, *v. a.* 1. To break to shivers, S.
This is also used as a cant E. word.

2. To hew down, in battle, S.
You'll hear of us far better news,
When we attack like Highland trews,
To hash and slash, and *smash* and bruise.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 71.
And thro' they dash'd, and hew'd and *smash'd*,
Till fey men died awa, man.
Burns, iv. 363.

3. To beat severely, S.
Germ. *schmeiss-en*, to smite, to beat; *Die fenster enschmeissen*, to throw stones into one's windows; S. to *smash* them.

SMASH, *s.* 1. The state of being broken to pieces, S. *Dung a-smash*, broken in shivers.
"I wou'd na gang into the coach agen, far fear I shou'd hae—some of my banes broken or dung *a-smash*." Journal from London, p. 6.

2. The shreds, fragments, or separate pieces of any thing broken, S.

3. The sound of breaking, a crash, S.
Germ. *schmeiss*, a stroke. Gael. *smuais*, in pieces, broken in shivers.

SMATCHET, SMATCHED, *s.* An appellation given to a child, expressive of contempt and displeasure, S.; perhaps from *small* and *chit*.
Ay offered thay that undought fra one to another:
Where that *smatched* had suked, sa sair it was to shed it,
But believe it began to buckle the brother.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 21.

To SMATTER, *v. n.* 1. To be busily engaged about trivial matters; or, *to smatter about*, to go about, under a pretence of work, doing very little, S.

2. To deal in small wares, S.

3. *To smatter awa'*, to spend in a trifling way, to expend on a variety of articles of little value, S.

4. *To smatter awa'*, to consume victuals, by eating often, and little at a time, S.
Su.G. *smaa*, Isl. *smaa*, *smatt*, small.

*SMATTERS, *s. pl.* 1. Trifles, things of little value, S.

2. Small sums, S.

SMATTIS, *s. pl.* "Small beer," Pinkerton; "probably the same with *swatts*, new ale," Sibb.

The lairds that drank guid wyn, and ail,
Ar now faine to drink *smattis*;
Thay top the beir, and cheips the meil,
The ladie sawis the aitis.
Maitland Poems, p. 189.
The second is the most probable sense; from Teut. *smets*, praedulcis, mulseus; nauseam provocans nimia dulcedine; as Sibb. has observed. We may add Isl. *smedia*, nauseabilis sapor, G. Andr. The same writer, however, mentions *smolltz* liquamen, from *smelt*, liqueat.

SMEDDUM, *s.* 1. The powder or finest part of ground malt; also called *malt smeddum*, Ang.

2. Powder, of whatever kind, S.O.
O for some rank, mercurial rozet,
Or fell, red *smeddum!*
Burns, iii. 229.
Wa wi' your stuff, he has nae *smeadum*;
He publish!—— *Morison's Poems*, p. 4.

3. Sagacity, quickness of apprehension, S.

4. Metaph. used to denote spirit, mettle, liveliness, S.

To SMEEK, *v. a.* To smoke, S.
But thof this town be *smeekit* sair,
—— Than ours there's nane mair fat an' fair.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 114.

SMEEK, *s.* Smoke, S. especially S.B.
I sat and ey'd the spewing reek,
That fill'd, wi' hoast-provoking *smeek*,
The auld clay biggin.
Burns, iii. 100.

SMEETH, *adj.* Smooth, S.B. A.S. *smethe*. *Smeeth in the mou*, a phrase applied to a horse that has lost mark of mouth. Wyntown uses *smeth*.

SMEETHLY, SMETHELY, *adv.* Smoothly, S.B.
And he, as burdand, sayd *smethely*,
'Man, will thow have of me justyng?'
Wyntown, viii. 35. 162.

To SMEIK, SMEEK, *v. a.* To dry by smoke, S.B.

SMEIK, SMEEK, *s.* Smoke, S.B.
I greiu to sie thy silly smiddy *smeik*.
Montgomerie, Chron. S. P. iii. 500. V. REIST, *v.* 1.
Perhaps here metaph. used for a visage discoloured by smoke.

SMELT, *s.* A name sometimes given in S. to the fry of salmon. In E. it denotes the Salmo eperlanus, our *Spirling*, or *Sperlin*. V. SMOLT.

SMERGH, *s.* 1. Marrow, pith, S.B.

2. Vigour of body, in general, S.B.

3. Transferred, in the same sense, to the mind, S.B.
Our sells are neiper-like, I warran,
For sense and *smergh*;
In kittle times, when faes are yarring,
We're no thought ergh.
Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, st. 8.
Yet, gin I thought that ye were fit,
Or that ye had ha'f *smergh* or wit——
Skirrefs' Poems, xx.

* A.S. *mearg*, Su.G. *merg*, Teut. *merghe*, medulla, with the sibilation prefixed. It would appear

that Isl. *smior*, Germ. *schmer*, &c. omnis generis pinguedo, as extended to butter, ointments, &c. have been, in the same manner, formed from this root; as marrow would be the first fat substance known.

SMERGHLESS, SMEERLESS, SMEARLESS, *adj.* 1. Pithless, unhandy, S.B.

Gin he 'bout Nory lesser fyke had made,
He had na been sae *smearless* at the trade.
Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

2. Insipid, languid; respecting manner, S.B.

"The uther wis a haave colour'd *smeerless* tapie, wi' a great hassick o' hair hangin in twa-pennerts [pennyworths] about her haflats." Journal from London, p. 7.

It is transferred to the mind and its actings.

For they had gien him sik a fleg,
He look'd as he'd been doited;——
Syne wi' my targe I cover'd him,
Fan on the yerd he lies,
And sav'd his *smeerless* saul; I think
'Tis little to my praise.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8. 9.

My *smearless* sangs hae ne'er had hap
Her notice to engage.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 352.

3. Senseless, incapable of reflection, S.B.

Bat fat use will they be to him,
Wha in hudge-mudge wi' wiles,
Without a gully in his hand,
The *smeerless* fae beguiles?
Ibid. p. 11.

SMERVY, *adj.* Savoury, S.B.

Nae huney beik that I did ever pree,
Did taste sae sweet and *smervy* unto me.
Ross's Helenore, p. 108.

Perhaps from Isl. *smior*. V. SMERGH.

SMEWY, *adj.* Savoury, S.B. Gl. Shirr.

This seems allied, as Sibb. observes, to Teut. *smaeckelick*, grati saporis.

SMY, *s.* "Pitiful fellow," Pinkerton.

— The *smy* on me smirks with his smaik smollat.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 48.

——— Thou subteil *smy*——
Quhat wenis thow to degraid my hie estait,
Me to decline as judge, curst creature?
Palice of Honour, i. 64.

The lown may lick his vomit, and deny
His shameless sawsse, like Satan slavish *smy*;
Whose manners with his mismade members here
Doth correspond, as plainly doth appeir.
Polwart, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 23.

If the sense given by Mr. Pinkerton be just, it is synon. with *Smaik*, q. v. It may, however, signify flatterer, parasite, especially as conjoined with *subteil*; from Su.G. *smyg-a*, reptando se insinuare, Germ. *schmieg-en*, to creep; also, to humble one's self, to present an humble petition. Dan. *smy-er*, to fawn, to flatter; Isl. *smiug-a*, to insinuate gradually by artful means. Ihre views *smaa*, parvus, as the origin; sese exiguum veluti facere.

SMIDDY, *s.* A smith's work shop, S. Rudd.

Sw. *smedia*, id. A.S. *smiththe*, fabrile; from Su.G. *smid-a*, A.S. *smith-ian*, cudere, to strike. Junius (Gl. Goth.) derives the *v.* from *smith*, planus; because one part of a smith's work is, by beating or otherwise, to make things *smooth*.

To SMIKKER, *v. n.* "To smile in a seducing manner," Sibb. Gl.

Teut. *smeeck-en*, blandiri; whence *smeecker* adulator, blandiloquens. Sw. *smikr-a* blandiri, Seren. A.S. *smerc-ian* may be different in form, merely from transposition. Although this word is not mentioned by Johns., Bailey and Seren. give it as E.

SMIRIKIN, SMEERIKIN, *s.* A hearty kiss, S. *smurachin*, Fife. Perhaps from Su.G. *smirk-a*, to caress.

To SMIRKLE, SMIRTLE, SMURTLE, *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed way, S.

"As this was said, Lethingtoun *smirklit*, and spack secretlie to the Quene in hir ear, quhat it was the Tabill hard not." Knox's Hist. p. 342.

Experience then *smyrkling* smyld,
We are na bairns to be begyld,
Quod he, and schuke his heid.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 77.

Away they went, then Wallace did revive,
And leugh, and *smirtl'd* at them in his sleeve.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 12.

And now I think I may be cocky,
Since fortune has *smurtl'd* on me.
Song, *Ross's Helenore*, p. 150.

Smirkle is most commonly used; *smirtle* is merely a corr.

This is evidently a deriv. from A.S. *smerc-ian*, subridere; of which it retains the sense, more than the E. *v. smerk*, at least as rendered by Johns. "to smile wantonly."

SMIT, *s.* A clashing noise, from E. *smite*.

——She heard a *smit* o' bridle reins,
She wish'd might be for good.
Lord William, *Minstrelsy Border*, iii. 265.

To SMIT, SMYT, *v. a.* 1. To stain, to pollute, to contaminate.

————Bot Memprys
Smyttyd wes wytht mony wys.
Wyntown, iii. 3. 124.

i. e. stained with many a *vice*.

Of Edw. I., in reference to his false conduct in pretending to act as arbiter in choosing a king for Scotland, it is said;

Thare he heycht thame, wyth lawtè
Thare cas to ger decleryt be.
Hys lytil lawtè nevyrtheles
He *smyttyd* thare in his process.
Ibid. viii. 5. 92.

2. To infect, as with a contagious disorder, S.

"That the Bischopis, Officiallis, and Denis inquyre diligentlie in thair visitatioun of ilk paroche kirk, gif ony be *smittit* with lipper." Acts James I. 1527. c. 118. Ed. 1566.

A.S. *smit-an*, Su.G. *smitt-a*, Belg. *smett-en*, polluere, inquinare. The original idea is to besmear, MoesG. *bismait* inunxit. Su.G. *smitt-a* also signifies, to infect. Hence *smittosam*, contagious, A.S. *smitting*, id.

SMITTLE, *adj.* Infectious, contagious, S.

The covetous infatuation
Was *smittle* out o'er all the nation.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 331.

Bel. *smettelick*, id. A. Bor. *smittleish*.

SMIT, SMYT, SMYTE, *s.* 1. A stain literally used.

Thair men also mon be bot *smyt* or smoit.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 142.

Smaill sweit smaragde, smelling but *smit* of smot. *Ibid.* p. 202.

2. A stain, in a moral sense.

Bot quhat at sal be put in write
Of falsheid sall bere nakyn *smyte*.
Wyntown, ix. 20. 54.

A.S. *smitta*, Belg. *smette*, macula. V. SMOT.

SMYTRIE, *s.* A numerous collection of small individuals, Ayrs.

Himself, a wife, he thus sustains,
A *smytrie* o' wee duddie weans,
An' nought but his han' darg, to keep
Them right and tight in thak an' rape.
Burns, iii. 4.

Nearly allied to *smatters*, and from the same source.

SMLEFANGER, *s.*

Avis anate domestica minor, piscibus victitans. *Smlefanger* dicta est, dorso nigricante. Sibb. Scot. p. 22.

This term is most probably printed erroneously. It has been conjectured, that the first syllable should be read *Smee*, which nearly resembles *Smew*, the name of the Mergus albellus, Linn., to which the description might correspond pretty well. But the name seems characteristic; for the last part of it is evidently *fanger*, i. e. catcher, like Holland's description of the *Scarth*.

—The Scarth a *fysh-fangar*,
And that a perfyte. *Houlate*, i. 14.

SMOKE, *s.* A beautiful figure used, in some Northern counties, to denote an inhabited house, S.

"In 1680,—so many families perished for want, that, for 6 miles in a well inhabited extent, within the year there was not a *smoke* remaining." P. Duthil, Morays. Invern. Statist. Acc. iv. 316.

The idiom, if I mistake not, is Gael.

But it is also used in Su.G. *Roek* not only denotes smoke, but a dwelling. Notat domicilium, focum; unde *betala foer hwarie rock*, pro quavis domo vel familia vectigal pendere; Ihre.

SMOLT, SMOUT, *adj.* Fair, clear, mild, applied to the weather.

——Mirrie madinis, think not lang;
The wedder is fair and *smolt*.
Peblis to the Play, st. 6.

Syne gyf brycht Titan list to schaw his face,—
Makand the heuinnys fare, clere and schene,
The weddir *smout*, the fyrmament serene.—
Doug. Virgil, 472. 28.

A.S. *smolt* serenus, placidus; *smolt weder*. Teut. *smoel weder*, aura tepida. Belg. *smout*, blandus. A similar phraseology is used in Su.G. *waedret smylter sig*; from *smylta* serenari.

SMOLT, SMELT, SMOLTE, *s.* 1. The term used to denote the fry of salmon, S. *smout*.

"His Grace—ratifies and apprieves the former actes maid for punishing of slayers of reid fish, *smoltes*, and frie of all fishes in forbidden time." Acts James VI. 1597. c. 261.

"They [salmon fry] are called samlets, and sometimes *smelts*, but are generally known among our country people by the name of salmon *smouts*." Dr. Walker, Prize Essays Highland Society for S. ii. 351.

Is not this learned naturalist mistaken in applying to them the name *samlet*, which properly denotes a distinct species? V. PAR.

Perhaps from Su.G. *smol-a* to cramble, because of the smallness of their size.

2. Metaph. used to denote a child, S.

SMOOTRIKIN, *adj.* Tiny and active; a fondling epithet.

My little wee *smootrikin* mous. *Old Song.*

To SMORE, SMURE, SMOIR, *v. a.* 1. To smother, to suffocate with smoke, S. *Smoar*, Westmorel.; *smoore*, Lancash.

"He was sae browden'd upon't [his pipe], that he was like to *smore* us a' in the coach wi' the very ewder o't." Journal from London, p. 21.

2. To suffocate, to choke, to suppress.

"The carefulnes of this world, and the desaitfulnes of riches, *smoris* the word that it beris na frute." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 72. b. By this term he renders *suffocat* in the Vulgate.

3. To extinguish. *Smure the candle*, put it out, Aberd.

4. To conceal, to hide, S.

——I sal help to *smore* your falt, leif brother.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 272. 37.

Therefoir gif thou has ene, behald
How they wald *smoir* thy fame.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 42.

A.S. *smor-an*, Teut. *smoor-en*, suffocare, extinguere.

To SMORE, SMURE, *v. n.* To suffocate. *I was like to smore*: I was in danger of being suffocated, S.

He suld haue place amangis the laif,
That his hie honour suld not *smure*,
Considering what he did indure.
Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, 1594. A. ii. b.

SMOR'D THOW. V. THOW.

SMOT, SMOTE, SMOIT, *s.* 1. A stain, in a general sense, synon. *smud*, S.B.

Thair men also mon be bot smyt or *smoit*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 142.

"*Smut*, corruption occasioned by mildew;" Lord Hailes. But this sense seems too much limited, as the term is here used. The phrase appears to have been proverbial, denoting pollution of any kind.

2. Apparently, the mouldiness which gathers on what is kept in a damp place. V. SMIT, *s.*

3. The distinguishing mark put on sheep, by means of ruddle or otherwise, S.A.

4. Moral pollution; a stain affecting the character.

——"Thay haue runge in thei parts evir trew and obedient bothe to God and the Prince, without

ony *smote* in thair dayis in ony maner of sort." Knox's Hist. p. 102.

Su.G. *smuts*, Germ. *schmutz*, macula, sordes. V. SMAD.

To SMOT, SMOTT, *v. a.* 1. To stain, in whatever way.

——Behald thame *smottit* quite
Of his red blude, and harnys theron out smyte.
Doug. Virgil, 141. 23.

——Luvaris suld be leill and trew;
And ladeis suld all thingis eschew,
That ma thair honor *smot*.
Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 154.

2. To mark with ruddle, tar, &c. S. V. SMAD, *v.*

SMOTTRIT, *part. pa.* Besmeared.

His *smottrit* habit ouer his schulderis lidder,
Hang peuagely knyt with ane knot togidder.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 47.

Sordidus, Virg. V. BESMOTTRIT.

SMOUPSIE, *s.* A stripling, a youth, one not fully grown, S.B.

To SMOUTTER, *v. n.* To eat often, although little at a time, S.B.

Su.G. *smutt-a* pitissare, to taste by little and little. Ihre derives the *v.* from *smaa*, parvus; "for what," says he, "is it to sip, but by *small* though frequent tastings to prolong the pleasures of the appetite?"

To SMUE, or SMUDGE, *v. n.* To laugh in one's sleeve, to laugh in a clandestine way, Loth.

Germ. *schmuts-en* subridere, blande et placide ridere. Wachter seeks a Gr. origin; μειδιάζω, id. But it is undoubtedly allied to Su.G. *smystr-a* renidere, subridere. The radical term seems to be *mys-a*, id.

SMUGLY, *adj.* "Amorous, sly, being at the same time well dressed;" Sibb. Gl.

He refers to Teut. *smeeckelick* blandus. From the latter idea, however, it might seem allied to Su.G. *smyck-a*, ornare, Belg. *smuyck-en*, Germ. *schmuck-en*; Su.G. *smuck*, Alem. *smug*, Isl. *smock-r*, pulcher, elegans, E. *smug*.

SMULACHIN, *adj.* Puny, looking poorly, S.B.

Perhaps from Su.G. *smola* a crumb, the smallest part of any thing, Dan. *smule*, Isl. *mole*, id. from *mol-a* contundere, confringere; whence our *mulin*, a crumb. Or it may be allied to Belg. *smeul-en* to smoke hiddenly; also, to soil, to besmut, Sewel; q. having a smoked or smutted appearance. Gael. *smeilag*, however, is expl. "a pale puny female."

SMURACHIN, *s.* A stolen kiss, Fife. V. SMIRIKIN.

To SMURE, *v. a.* To smother. V. SMORE.

SMURR, *s.* A drizzling rain, Ayrs.

Teut. *smoor*, fumus, vapor; *smoor-en* vaporare.

To SMURTLE, *v. n.* To smerk. V. SMIRTLE.

SMURLIN, *s.* A species of shell-fish, Shetland.

"The *smurlin* or *smuthlin* is the Mya truncata, remarkable for a shrivelled leathery process at one end." Neill's Tour p. 93.

SMUSH, *s.* A disagreeable sulphurous smell, occasioned by smoke and dust, Fife. *Smudge*, a suffocating smell, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

SNAB, *s.* The projecting part of a rock or hill, a rough point; a term used both in the North and South of S.

"There is a tradition universally prevalent through this part of the country that formerly the river Tay occupied a very different bed from what it does at present;—that at the *Snabs* of Drimmie, it sent off a portion of its waters, which entered this parish between the hills of Forgan and Dron." P. Longforgan, Perths. Statist. Acc. xix. 554.

Perhaps from Belg. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, a beak or snout, Isl. *snoppa*, id.; just as Su.G. *nabb*, a promontory, is from *naebb* a beak.

SNAB, *s.* A cant term for a shoemaker's or cobler's boy, S.A. *snob*, S.B. allied perhaps to Teut. *snipp-en*, to cut.

SNACK, *adj.* 1. Clever, alert, quick in action. *Be snack*, be quick, do not lose time, S.

In grit affairs ye had not bein sae *snack*,
About the ruleing of the common-weil.
Semple, Evergreen, i. 77.

"*Ye're very snack*, i. e. very nimble, ready, quick, Scot." Rudd. vo. *Snak*.

By this time Lindy is right well shot out;—
Nae bursen bailch, nae wandought or misgrown,
And *snack*, and plump, and like an apple round.
Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

Snack is evidently opposed to *bursen bailch*, q. one who is so lusty as to be unfit for exertion.

This is the primary sense; not, however, as Rudd. thinks, from *Snak s.* q. v., or as Sibb. conjectures, from *snauw* scomma, dictum amarum, q. *snauwick*. The term is beyond a doubt radically the same with Isl. *snogg* celer, citus; whence *snogge* cito. This seems formed from *snu-a*, verti, which Ihre views as including the idea of celerity, and as allied to A.S. *snude* celeriter, *snell*, citus; Mod. Sax. *sneidig*, celer, Isl. *snudur*, *snottr*, id. Sw. *sno*, cito auferre, *snugg-a* clanculum subducere, *snafw-a* praepropere eundo titubare, &c. V. Ihre, vo. *Snabb*.

2. Acute, quick of apprehension, S.

The knack I learned frae an auld aunty,
The *snackest* of a' my kin.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 288.

3. Applied to the product of genius; but improperly.

These keep my fancy on the wing,
Something that's blyth and *snack* to sing,
And smooth the runkled brow.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 452.

SNACKLY, *adv.* 1. Cleverly, adroitly, S.

2. With intelligence, S.

How *snackly* cou'd he gi'e a fool reproof,
E'en wi' a canty tale he'd tell aff loof!
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 14.

SNACKIE, *adj.* "Full of tricks and quirks."

This seems to be nearly peculiar to Moray.

Tam Tod was an ald-farran birkie,
Weel versed i' the gawds o' the sex;
Slee, *snackie*, and wilie, and quirkie,
And famous for pliskies and tricks.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 297.

This seems merely a dimin. from SNACK.

SNACK, *s.* A morsel swallowed hastily, a slight repast, S. Provinc. E.

Ramsay speaks of them,

—— that drink and dinna pay,
But tak' a *snack* and run away.
Poems, i. 302. V. SNAK.

To SNACK, *v. n.* "To snap or bite suddenly, as a dog," Gl. Sibb. V. SNAK.

To SNAG, *v. n.* To snarl, to banter, Fife.

Teut. *snack-en*, latrare, gannire, garrire. Isl. *snecke* ringere, to grin, to shew the teeth, as a dog doth. Hence,

SNAGGY, *adj.* Sarcastical, Fife. used as an *adv.*

Quo' Maggy fell *snaggy*,
"Ye lie, you loun, an' joke.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 130.

Snaggy, testy, peevish, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

SNAGGIN, *s.* "Biting, raillery."

Sic hablin' an' gablin',
Ye never heard nor saw;
Sic *snaggin* an' braggin',
An' randy-beggar-jaw.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 121.

Sw. *snackare*, Germ. *schnak*, gerro, a droll, a buffoon; *schnak-en* jocularia loqui.

To SNAGGER, *v. n.* To snarl, or grin like a dog.

"Scot. etiam dicimus *to snagger*, hirrire;" Rudd.

SNAK, *s.* The gnashing of a dog's teeth together, when he aims at his prey, S.

Bot than the swypper tuskand hound assayis
And neris fast, ay reddy hym to hynt,—
Wyth hys wyde chaftis at hym makis ane *snak*.
Doug. Virgil, 439. 33.

"Belg. *snack* a gasp; or rather, q. d. a *snatch*, or aim to snatch;" Rudd. But it is evidently allied to Teut. *snack-en*, captare, captitare, hianti ore captare, Kilian. This perhaps may be traced to Isl. *snøgg* celer, citus.

To SNAP *up*, *v. a.* 1. To eat hastily, to devour, S.

2. To lay hold of suddenly, S.

"The people carried all out of his way; stragglers were *snapped up*; the hills made many both horse and men sicken and die." Baillie's Lett. ii. 382.

Dr. Johns. says that *snap* is the same with *knap*. But the former has certainly a different origin; Belg. *snapp-en*, to catch hastily, to sieze with violence; Su.G. *snapp-a*, id. Belg. *op snappen*, to devour.

To SNAP, *v. n.* To make a hasty attempt to speak.

If some auld swinger *snap* to speak
Of pink-ey'd queans, he gives a squeek.
A. Nicol's Poems, p. 22.

This may be the preceding *v.* used metaph. Belg. *snapp-en*, however, signifies, to tattle impudently, Sewel; praerapide multumque loqui, intercipere verba alterius, Kilian.

SNAPSY, *adj.* Tart, S.B. *snappish*, E.

The *snapsy* karles grain in ease;
They sleep and eat when e'er they please.
A. Nicol's Poems, p. 22.

SNAPPERT, *adj.* Tart, hasty. *A snappert answer*, a tart reply, S.B.

Germ. *schnapp-en* to snatch, to *snap*; Isl. *snæfur* tart, austere. *Snapur* also denotes a person who is foolish and impudent; who makes no account of what he says. Teut. *snapper*, garrulus, loquax.

SNAP. *In a snap*, in a moment, immediately, S.B.

And now the fead is soften'd, and alang
They march, and mix themsells amang the thrang.
The face of things is alter'd *in a snap*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 123. V. the *v.*

Belg. *met een snap*, in a moment; *in a crack*, synon.

SNAP DYKE, a species of inclosure, S.O.

"A kind of stone fence, called *Snap-dykes*, peculiar to Carrick and the north parts of Galloway, is admirably fitted for sheep parks; being from 4 to 6 feet in height, strong and firmly locked together at the top." P. Kirkmichael, Ayrs. Stat. Acc. vi. 104.

Teut. *snap* interceptio, *snapp-en* intercipere; q. a fence that *checks* the sheep.

SNAPLY, *adv.* Hastily, quickly, S.B.

Whan he's ca'd hame, they shot him in before,
In a black hole, and *snaply* lock'd the door.
Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

——Ilka morning by the screak o' day,
They're set to wark, and *snaply* ca'd away.
Ibid. p. 51.

Teut. *snap* raptus. V. SNAP *up*.

To SNAPPER, *v. n.* 1. To stumble, S.

"A horse with four feet may *snapper* by a time;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 26.

2. To err in conduct, to get into a scrape, S.

Neidful it is thairfoir to gang warlie,
That rakleslie thow *snapper* nocht, nor slyd.—
He reulis weil that weil in court can guide.
Maitland Poems, p. 277.

Su.G. *snafw-a*, titubare: *Det ar en god hast som aldrig snafwar;* It is a good horse that never stumbles, Seren. Belg. *sneu-en*, id. Ihre thinks that the Su.G. word is derived from *snabb* celer, because it is generally from going too quickly that one stumbles. This does not hold, as to a horse at least. For it is generally from going too slowly, and of consequence carelessly, that he stumbles.

SNAPPER, *s.* 1. A stumble, S.

2. A failure as to moral conduct, S.

"Quhat is thy parte in thir slippes and *snappers?*—Sleepe not there quhere thou hes fallen." Bruce's Eleven Serm. O. 8. a.

"I am not like these sinners which but trip and stumble, and rise again after a *snapper*, my fall is with my full weight." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 190.

SNAP-WORK, SNAPWARK, *s.* A firelock.

But those who were their chief commanders—
Were right well mounted of their gear;—
With durk, and *snap-work*, and snuff-mill,
A bagg which they with onions fill.
Cleland's Poems, p. 12.

Some were chasing hens and cocks,
Some were loosing horse from yocks,
Some with *snapwarks*, some with bowes,
Were charging reers of toops and ewes.
Ibid. p. 34.

O.E. "*snap-haunce*, a firelock, a gun that strikes fire without a match;" Phillips. This is from Belg. *snaphaan*, id. q. a *cock* that *snaps*.

SNARRE, *adj.* 1. Tart, severe. *A snarre mistress*, a mistress who is severe to her servants, S.B.

2. Rigid, firm to the grasp; as, *snarre corn*, grain that feels firm and hard, when pressed in the hand, S.B.

This term, in the first sense, seems to have a very extensive affinity. Isl. *snar* celox, acer; whence *snar-a*, celeriter auferre; *snerra*, *snaera*, fight, *snaerumz*, I fight, *Snerrir* or *Snorri*, a man's name, denoting one addicted to fighting, Gunnlaug. S. *Snarrlind-r*, sharp-witted; Su.G. *snar*, quick; Belg. *snar*, snappish, snarling; Teut. *snarr-en* jurgare, fremere.

To SNASH, *v. n.* To talk saucily, to bandy insolent language, S.

This may be allied to Su.G. *snack-a*, nugari, to talk in a trifling manner, q. *snacks-a; snack*, nugae, frivolous discourse; especially as Belg. *snaaksch* (from *snaak*, a droll) signifies "burlesque, odd," Sewel. But it more nearly resembles *snaes-a*, increpare, verbis asperioribus corripere. Ihre derives this *v.* from *naesa*, the nib, the nose; "either because this, in birds, is the instrument of fighting, or because it is chiefly opposed to the fist of a person who is enraged, so that a similar mode of expression is used concerning one who loads another with curses, *hugga en oefwer naesan*," i. e. literally, to strike one over the nose. Isl. *snaegg-ia* is synon., duris et asperis verbis aliquem excipere. Verel. further expl. it by these Sw. phrases; *snaesa*, *bijta en oefwer naesan*. Isl. *snaegd*, importunior et durior increpatio, Sw. *snaesande*, S. *snashin*. We may add Isl. *snefs-a* increpo; G. Andr. V. SNISTY.

SNASH, *s.* "Abuse, Billingsgate," Gl. Burns; S. pert or snarling language.

I've notic'd, on our Laird's court-day,
An' mony a time my heart's been wae,
Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash,
How they maun thole a factor's *snash*.
He'll stamp an' threaten, curse an' swear,
He'll apprehend them, poind their gear.
Burns, iii. 5.

SNASH, *adj.* Pert, saucy, S.

The tane crys, "Gie me't, mind I brought the cash;"
The tither says, "I'll hae't," and that right *snash*. *Mirrison's Poems*, p. 189.

It is here used as an adv.

SNATCH, *s.* A hasty repast, S.

"Our kind host and hostess would not let us go without taking a *snatch*, as they called it; which was in truth a very good dinner." Boswell's Journ. p. 326. V. SNACK, *s.*

SNAW, *s.* Snow, S. *snauw*, S.B.

The red, that's on my true love's cheik,
Is like blood drops on the *snaw*.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 7. V. SNYP.

A.S. *snaw*, Moes-G. *snaiws*, Belg. *sneeuw*. Hence,

SNAW BRU, SNAW-BROO, *s.* Snow-water, S.

"Fishermen observe, and I think justly, that they [salmon] do not like to leave the estuaries or mouths of rivers, until the melted snow (*snaw bru*) is out of the water." Prize Essays, Highland Society of S. ii. 400.

In mony a torrent down the *snaw-broo* rowes.
Burns, iii. 55.

SNAWIE, *adj.* Snowy, S.

—Thy *snawie* bosom sun-ward spread,
Thou lifts thy unassuming head.
Burns, iii. 202.

To SNECK, SNEG, *v. a.* 1. To cut with a sudden stroke of a sharp instrument, S.

——Some aft, their leeful lane,
Bring to the warld the luckless wean,
And *sneg* its infant thrapple.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 360.

2. Metaph. *to sneg off at the web's end*, to cut off one's hopes, S.; in allusion perhaps to the cutting of a web out of the loom.

Kind Jove has play'd a parent's part,
Wha did this prize to Pallas send,
While we're *sneg'd off at the web's end*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 465.

Teut. *snoeck-en*, Germ. *schneck-en*, scindere. Wachter mentions as synon. A.S. *threo-snaecce*, trisulcus; Isl. *snaugg klaede*, vestes laceratae. Hence perhaps the E. phrase, *to go snacks*, to have a share or portion, from the idea of the article being previously divided by *cutting*.

Su.G. *snygg*, Isl. *snogg-r* brevis, curtus, would seem to have had a similar origin. Verel. expl. the latter, pilis brevibus et curtis, q. having the hair *cut* or cropped.

3. *To sneck* with lime, to make indentations in a wall, filling the blanks with lime; or, in building, to insert a small quantity between the stones in the outer side, Aberd. synon. *to teeth with lime*, S. V. STOB-THACKIT.

SNECK, SNEG, *s.* A small incision or notch, a cut suddenly given, S.

Gin we the gully guide na now with can,
'Tmay chance to gee's a *sneck* into the hand.
Ross's Helenore, p. 89.

SNECK, SNICK, *s.* 1. The latch of a door, S. Provinc. E. denominated perhaps from the notch by which it is fastened.

The door's wide open, nae *sneck* ye hae to draw.
Ross's Helenore, p. 77.
—Click! the string the *snick* did draw!
And jee! the door gaed to the wa!
Burns, iii. 101.
Swith, *sneck* and bar and bowt she drew.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 234.

I know not the origin, if it be not Teut. *snack-en* captare, captitare, q. what catches; as E. *latch*, Isl. *loka*, from *lyck-ia* to shut; Belg. *klink*, id. from the noise it makes, expressed, in the extract from Burns, by the cognate term *click*.

2. Also used for a small bolt.

To SNECK *the door*, to fix it by a latch, S. A. Bor.

"*To snick the door;* to latch, or shut, the door;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 19.

Sae out she slips, and *snecks* the door behin'.
Ross's Helenore, p. 42.

SNECK-DRAWER, SNICK-DRAWER, *s.* *An auld sneck-drawer*, one who, from long experience, has acquired a great degree of facility in accomplishing any artful purpose, S.

And mony a lie was there,—
Whan the tittlin ald *snick-drawers* fell to,
And they wi' the *creature* were flush.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 295.

"A sly, cunning person, that can remove locks and bolts, and raise latches, without being heard;" Gl. ibid.

The allusion is evidently to the practice of one who makes way for himself into any place that is shut up and secured, by forcing the bolt.

It has been observed, that S. *pawky* corresponds to Lat. *astutus*, q. *arte tutus*, Fest., and that the stronger term *callidus* may be fitly rendered, *an auld sneckdrawer*.

SNECK-DRAWIN, *adj.* Crafty, trick-contriving, S.

Then you, ye auld *snick-drawing* dog!
Ye came to Paradise incog.
Burns, iii. 74.

To SNED, *v. a.* 1. To cut, to prune; applied especially to trees, shrubs, &c. S. *snath*, S. Bor. id. Rudd. vo. *Sneith*.

I hae a wife and twa wee laddies,—
But I'll *sned* besoms—thraw saugh woodies,
Before they want.
Burns, ii. 271.

2. To lop off, in a general sense, S.

Clap in his walie nieve a blade,
He'll mak it whistle,
An' legs, an' arms, an' heads will *sned*,
Like taps o' thrissle.
Burns, iii. 220.

3. To remove excrescences; used in a moral sense.

"It is good that God *snedde* the vnfruitfull and rotten branches of our life." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 218.

"We wrote a free admonition to the Parliament, of their jealousies and divisions; which, although it took not away the root, yet did it *sned* many of the branches of the evils complained of." Baillie's Lett. ii. 94.

4. To emasculate, S. Teut. *snijd-en*, castrare, evirare.

Sibb. is mistaken in viewing this word as originally signifying to hew, to polish, from Teut. *snyd-en* sculpere, caelare. The primary sense of this very *v.*, as given by Kilian, is, to prune; putare, secare. This corresponds to the sense of Germ. *schneid-en*, A.S. Franc. Alem. *snid-an*, Belg. *snyd-en*. Gl. Keron. *abasnid-an*, amputare. Hence SNOD, q. v.

SNEDDINS, *s. pl.* The prunings, or twigs, lopped off from trees, S.

Germ. *abgeschittnene*, id. Teut. *snede*, Belg. *sneed*, a cut, a slice.

SNEER, *s.* A snort, S. V. NICHER, *s.*

SNEESHIN, SNEEZING, *s.* The vulgar name for snuff, S.

—"Whence the S. *sneezing* or snuff, because it makes one to *sneeze*;" Rudd. vo. *Neis*.

—A mill of good *sneezing* to prie.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 212.

It was early called *sneesing pouder*.

"The wyne pynt and Tobacca pype, with *sneesing pouder* prouoking sneuell, were his heartes delight. His life hath beene a stumbling blocke vnto manie." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1195.

The Sw. name for snuff has a similar origin; *snus*, from *sneys-a* to sneeze. Hence *snusdosa*, a snuff-box.

SNEESHIN-MILL, SNISHIN-BOX, *s.* A snuff-box, S. Shirr. Gl.

And there his *sneezing milne* and *box* lyes.
Colvil's Mock Poem, ii. 9.

The luntin pipe, an' *sneeshin mill*,
Are handed round wi' right guid will.
Burns, iii. 7.

His fishing-wand, his *snishin-box*,
A fowling-piece to shoot muir-cocks,—
This was his game.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 20.

Called a *mill;* because, being anciently of a cylindrical form, it was not only used for holding the snuff, but the tobacco, after being dried at the fire, was bruised or ground in it. V. preceding word.

To SNEG, *v. a.* To cut. V. SNECK.

To SNEIR, *v. n.*

This yeir bayth blythnes and abundance bringis,
Naveis of schippis outthrocht to *sneir*
With riches raymentis, and all royall thingis.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 200. st. 24.

"Probably an error in MS. for *steir*, steer," Note, ibid. But it may very naturally signify, to move swiftly; Isl. *snar-a* celeriter auferre, *snar* celer, citus. V. SNACK, *adj.*

SNEIRLY, *adv.* In derision.

Scueirly, not *sneirly*,
To you I make it plain.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 31.

i. e. I tell you this seriously, not in derision or in a sneer.

SNEIST, *s.* A gibe, a taunt, Loth. synon. *snipe*. V. SNISTY.

SNEITH, *adj.*

This prince himself, fra that he did behald
The snaw quhite visage of this Pallas bald,—
And eik the gapand dedely wound has sene,
Maid by the speris hede Rutuliane,
Amyd his *sneith*, and fare slekit breist bane,
With teris bristand from hys ene thus plenit.
Doug. Virgil, 360. 55.

Rudd. is uncertain whether this signifies handsome, straight, or white as snow, Belg. *sneeachtigh* niveus; Sibb. prefers the latter sense. The term seems rather to signify bare, naked, Isl. *snaud-r*, Su.G. *snoed*, nudus. Or, shall we suppose, that it has been originally written *smeith*, i. e. smooth, as more immediately allied to the other epithet, *slekit?*

SNELL, *adj.* 1. Keen, sharp, severe; as, *a snell strak*, S. It is used in this sense adverbially by Blind Harry.

This man went doun, and sodanlye he saw,
As to hys sycht, dede had him swappyt *snell;*
Syn said to thaim, He has payit at he aw.
Wallace, ii. 249. MS.

2. Sharp, piercing; applied to the temperature of the air, S.

The schote I closit, and drew inwart in hy,
Cheuerand for cald, the sessoun was sa *snell*,
Schupe with hait flambis to steme the fresing fell.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 202. 34.

Thus we still say, *A snell day*, *a snell blast*, *a snell wind*, S.

3. Severe, sarcastic; transferred to language. *A snell body*, one who is tart in conversation: *A snell answer*, &c.

Sir David's satyres help'd our nation
To carry on the Reformation;
And gave the scarlet whore a box
Mair *snell* than all the pelts of Knox.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 442.

Wha coming gatewards to me do I see,
But this *snell* lass, that came the day with me?
Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

4. Firm, determined, S.

—That in ilk action, wise and *snell*,
You may shaw manly fire.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 49.

5. Acute; used in relation to mind, S.

Europe had nane mair snack or *snell*
At verse or prose.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 331.

—Fu' o' good nature, sharp and *snell* witha'.
Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

In O.E. it signifies, keen, sharp.

He hasted him to the Swin with sergantes *snell*,
To mete with the Normandes that fals war and fell. *Minot's Poems*, p. 19.

Chaucer uses it as an adv. in its original sense; quickly.

——The burgeyse sat hym somwhat nere,
And preyd hym, of his gentilnes, his name for to tell,
His contrey, and his lynnage; and he answer'd *snell;*
Berinus I am ynamid.——
And all was doon to bring him yn, as ye shul her *snel*. *History of Beryn, Urry*. p. 608.

A.S. Alem. *snel*, Su.G. Teut. *snell*, Isl. *sniallr*, Germ. *schnell*, celer, acer, alacer, expeditus; Ital. *snell-o*, Fr. *isnel*, id. The Isl. word is also expl. animis acer; and Su.G. *snell* is rendered ingeniosus; Ihre, vo. *Snille*.

Snellich, quickly, occurs in a satire written soon after the Conquest, ap. Hickes. V. Warton's Hist. E. Poet. i. 11. He calls it a Gallo-Frankish word.

The primary sense is *celer;* and in this sense it occurs in Launfal.

And whan the day was ycome,
That the justes were yn ynome,
They ryde out also *snell*.
Ritson's E.M.R. i. 188.

Ihre derives it from Isl. *snu-a*, to make haste. V. Snack, *adj.*

Snelly, *adv.* 1. Sharply, severely, S.

——How was the billy pleas'd?
Nae well, I wad, to be sae *snelly* us'd.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 35.

2. Keenly; applied to the weather, S.

Not Boreas, that sae *snelly* blows,
Dare here pap in his angry nose.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 93.

To SNERE, Sneer, *v. a.* To snore, to breathe forth, Rudd.

Ane rial chare richely arrayit he sent,
With twa sterne stedis therin yokit yfere,
Cummyn of the kynd of heuinlye hors were,
At thare neis thyrles the fyre fast *snering* out.
Doug. Virgil, 215. 32.

This may perhaps be allied to Isl. *snar-a* mittere, G. Andr. Verel., however, mentions *snerri*, sternutatio; either q. *sending* or *sneezing* forth fire.

Sneer, *s.* The act of snorting, S. V. Nacher.

SNET, Barbour, xiii. 32. Leg. *Suet*, q. v.

To SNIB *a door*, to fasten it with a small bolt, S. synon. *Slot*.

Perhaps an oblique use of E. and S. *snib*, q. to put a *check* on it, to prevent it from being opened.

To SNIB *a candle*, to snuff it, Loth.

Either as allied to E. *snib*, Su.G. *snubb-a*, from *naebb*, nasus, rostrum; q. take the *nib* from it; or to *snopp-a*, emungere, de candela; which Ihre derives from Belg. *schneppe*, the nostrils, as containing an allusion to the wiping of the nose.

To SNIFFLE, *v. n.* To trifle, to be slow in motion or action, S. *Snifflin*, trifling, S.; *snafflin*, sauntering, Cumb.

Belg. *snefel-en*, Dan. *snubb-er*, Su.G. *snafw-a*, to hesitate.

SNIFTER, *s.* 1. A severe blast, as including the idea of its being in one's face, S.

—Wi' weet and wind sae tyte into my teeth—
I gat na sic a teazle this seven year,
And ye maun gie your answer just perqueer;
I maun na ilka day be coming here
To get sic *snifters*: courting's nae a jest,
Another day like this'll be my priest.
Ross's Helenore, p. 38. V. Taissle.

Isl. *snaefur* austerus. This word is used in the same sense with ours. De ventis etiam dicunt *snaefurt vedur*, impetuosus ventus, Ol. Lex. Run.

2. Any sudden reverse of fortune; as, a defeat in battle, or pursuit in consequence of it, S.

3. A cutting repartee, S.B. V. Snisty.

To SNIFTER, *v. n.* To draw up the breath frequently and audibly by the nose; *to sniff*, S.

Gin I can *snifter* thro' mundungus,
Wi' boots and belt on,
I hope to see you at St. Mungo's,
Atween and Beltan.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 342.

Su.G. *snyfst-a*, id. anhelitum per nares crebro reducere.

Snifters, *s. pl.* A stoppage of the nostrils from cold, which occasions frequent sniffing, S.

To SNYP, *v. n.* To nip.

Dym skyis oft furth warpit fereful leuin,
Flaggis of fyre, and mony felloun flaw,
Scharp soppis of sleit, and of the *snyppand* snaw. *Doug. Virgil*, 200. 55.

Belg. *snipp-en van koude*, to nip with cold. Teut. *snepp-en*, urere frigore, *sneppen de wind*, aura gelidus.

SNIPE, *s.* A rub, a sarcasm, Loth.

Isl. *sneipa*, contumelia, convitium; *sneip-a*, contumelia afficere, Su.G. *snyfb-a*, verbis increpare.

SNIPPY, *adj.* Tart in language or mode of speaking, S.

Isl. *snaef-ur* acer, austerus.

SNIPPY, *s.* One who, in cutting with the scissars, gives too short measure, Ang.

Teut. *snipp-en*, secare.

SNIPPIT, *adj.* *A snippit horse*, one that has a white face, S.B. synon. *bawsint;* perhaps a deriv. from Alem. *snio* snow.

SNIPPIT, *adj.* *A snippit niz*, a snub nose, Ang.

Isl. *noppa*, rostrum; Su.G. *snibb*, quicquid in acumen desinit; or allied to E. *snub*, a jag, a snag.

SNISTER, *s.* A severe blast in the face, Ang. synon. *snifter*. V. SNISTY.

SNISTY, *adj.* Saucy in language or demeanour.

A snisty answer, an uncivil reply, given with an air of haughtiness or scorn, S.B.

From Su.G. *snaes-a*, Isl. *snefs-a*, to chide with severity; unless it be rather allied to Su.G. *snyfst-a*, to draw the breath frequently through the nose, to sniff; which is often an expression of contempt.

It is observable, indeed, that many of the terms denoting displeasure, are borrowed from the nose. E. and S. *snib*, *snub*, Su.G. *snubb-a*, from *nabb*, S. *neb*, the nose; Isl. *snaef-ur* austere, from *nef* nasus; Su.G. *snaes-a*, to chide, from *nasa;* Germ. *anschnautz-en*, to snub, to grumble, from *schnautze*, the beak; S. *snifter*, a cutting repartee. This analogy may be remarked in the same term, as denoting a severe blast, especially in relation to one whose *face* is exposed to it. This also may be from Isl. *nef* nasus.

Some of the words, which denote a blast, or gale in the face, seem to have the same origin. Thus *snifter* and *snister* may be traced to *nef* and *nasa*, the nose; as being much exposed to the cold, and often severely affected by it.

Ihre, vo. *Snaesa*, makes a curious conjecture as to the reason of this derivation, of terms denoting displeasure, from the nose. This has been mentioned under SNASH, *v.* He adds another, which has greater probability; that birds express displeasure by pecking with their beaks.

I am convinced that the metaphor, in some instances at least, owes its origin to the dilation of the nostrils, and the violent breathing through them, when one is enraged. This origin of the metaphor, we know, is very ancient. Heb. אַף, *aph*, signifies the nose; אַפַּיִם, *appim*, in the dual, the nostrils; hence, metaph., anger, wrath.

To SNITE, *v. a.* This is used, not only like the *v.* in E., in relation to the nose, but also as to a candle, S. *Snite the candle*, snuff it.

Su.G. *snyt-a*, emungere; *snyta liuset*, emungere lucernam; Germ. *das licht schneut-zen*, id. A.S. *candelsnytels*, emunctorium.

SNYTH, *s.* The Coot, Fulica atra, Linn.

"The Coot, (*fulica atra*, Lin. Syst.), which we call the *Snyth*, remains with us the whole year, and is found in several places." Barry's Orkn. p. 300.

It most probably receives this name from its *bare* or bald head, (Su.G. *snoed*, Isl. *snaud-ur*, nudus), in the same manner as, on this account, it is called, Sw. *blaes-klaeka*, from *blaes*, white, *blaesa*, white forehead; Germ. *weissblaessig wasserhuhn*, q. the white-foreheaded water-hen; S. *beld kyte*, i. e. bald coot.

To SNOCKER, *v. n.* To snort, to breath high through the nostrils, S.

—— "It may signify, smells or snuffs, by sucking in the breath at the nose; which Scot. also we call *snottering*, or *snokering*." Rudd. vo. *Snokis*.

Syne thrice he shook his fearsum bouk,
And thrice he *snockerit* loud.——
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 358.

Dan. *snorck-er*, Belg. *snork-en*, id.

SNOCKER, *s.* A snort, S.

SNOD, *adj.* 1. Lopped, pruned, having all excrescences removed, S.

On stake and ryce he knits the crooked vines,
And *snoddes* their bowes.——
Hudson's Judith, p. 53.

Syne chargit all thare cabillis vp beliue,
His awin hede warpit with ane *snod* oliue.
Doug. Virgil, 153. 53.

A piece of wood is said to be *snod*, when it is smoothed.

This is merely the part. pa. of the *v. Sned*, q. v.

2. Neat; as applied to the appearance or shape.

And *snod* and sleikit worth thir beistis skinnis.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 402. 26.

A black-a-vic'd *snod* dapper fellow.——
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 362. V. BLACK-A-VIC'D.

3. Trim, neat, S.; synon. *trig*.

His coat was made of hodden gray,
His bannet blue, and braid that day;
His plaiding hose were *snod* and clean.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 131.

A person is said to be *snod*, when plainly, but neatly, dressed; simplex munditiis, Hor. *To snod* one's self *up*, id.

4. Transferred to literary compositions.

Your *snod* remarks, and pointed stile,
Wou'd gar a dorty body smile.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 163.

Su.G. *snoed*, Isl. *snaud-ur*, naked, bare, would almost seem to have the same origin. Hence,

To SNOD, SNODDE, *v. a.* 1. To prune, to lop, S.

2. To put in order, S.

Ye saw yoursel how weel his mailin thrave,
Ay better faugh'd an' *snodit* than the lave.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 7.

To SNOIF, *v. a.* *To snoif the spindyl*, to whirl or turn it round in spinning.

—— And eik hir pure damesellis, as sche may,
Naithly exercis, for to wirk the lyne,
To *snoif* the spindyl, and lang thredes twyne.
Doug. Virgil, 256. 52.

Su.G. *sno*, contorquere; to twist, to twine. Gael. *sniomh-am*, pron. *sniov-am*, to spin, to twist, is evidently from a common root. Hence *beansniomh*, a spinster, q. a spinning woman. V. SNOOVE.

SNOIT, *s.* The mucus that comes from the nose.

This term. is used for some disorder, perhaps a running of the nose.

—— The Snuffe and the *Snoit*, &c.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 13. V. Cleiks.

A.S. *snote, ge-snote*, "a rheum falling down into the nose," Somner. Teut. *snot*, id. *Snuffe* and *snoit* seem synon.

To SNOKE, Snook, Snowk, *v. n.* 1. To smell at objects like a dog, S.

But sche at the last with lang fard fare and wele
Crepis amang the veschell and coupis all,
The drink, and eik the offerandis grete and small,
Snokis and likis.——

Doug. Virgil, 130. 28.

"Wonderful were the preservations of the persecuted about this time. The soldiers—would have gone by the mouths of the caves and dens in which they were lurking, and the dogs would *snook* and smell about the stones under which they were hid, and yet they remained undiscovered." Wodrow, ii. 449.

Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither,—
Wi' social nose whyles snuff'd and *snowkit*,
Whyles mice an' moudieworts they howkit.

Burns, iii. 3.

2. To go about from place to place, prying into every corner, S.; a term applied to those who manifest a jealous curiosity.

Not, as Sibb. says, from Teut. *snutt-en*, to snuff; but from Su.G. *snok-a*, which conveys the very idea expressed by this word as metaph. used; insidiose scrutari, Ihre. *Snoka efter en*, to dog one, Seren. Hence, Ihre remarks, the lowest sort of custom-house-officers, who are still prying into the repositories of passengers, are contemptuously called *Tull-snokar*, from the *v.*, conjoined with *tull*, custom, duty.

SNOOD, *s.* A short hair-line, to which a fishing-hook is tied, S.

"The quantity of line found sufficient for a man to manage at sea and shore, contains 36 scores, 720 hooks, (in summer a few more), one yard distant from each other, on *snoods* of horse hair, value 15s." P. Nigg, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vii. 204. V. Flauchtered.

Su.G. *snod*, a small rope, funiculus, Ihre; Isl. *snaede*, id. Perhaps from Su.G. *sno*, to twist, to twine; *snodt*, twisted; as, *snodt garn*, twisted yarn.

SNOOD, Snoid, Snude, *s.* A head-band, a fillet or ribband with which the hair of a woman's head is bound up, S.

The lassie's lost her silken *snude*.

Old Song.

"The single women wear only a ribband round about their head, which they call a *snood*." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 212.

A.S. *snod*, id. vitta; which Ihre views as the same with Su.G. *snod* funiculus. V. the preceding word.

To Snood, *v. a.* To bind up the hair with a fillet, S.

"At home they [the young women] went bare-headed, with their hair *snooded* back on the crown of their head, with a woollen string, in the form of a garter." P. Tongland, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc. ix. 325.

To SNOOK, *v. n.* To smell at. V. Snoke.

To SNOOL, *v. a.* To subjugate or govern by authority, to keep under by tyrannical means, pron. *snule*, S.

Our dotard dads, *snool'd* wi' their wives,
To girn and scart out wretched lives.——

Ramsay's Poems, i. 357.

Dan. *snovl-er*, to snub, to snuffle at, to give a tart or crabbed answer, might seem the origin. But this is only the *v.* signifying, to speak through the nose, used metaph. Were it not to suppose a change of idea as to the means employed, I would therefore prefer Su.G. *snill-a*, to deceive, from *snille* ingenium; which Ihre derives from *snell, celer*. *Snool* may, indeed, be immediately derived from *snell*, as signifying, severe. For from Germ. *schnell*, id. is formed *anschnell-en*, praeropere aliquem invehere durioribus verbis, ut excandescentes solent; Wachter.

To Snool, *v. n.* To submit tamely, S.

Is there a whim-inspired fool,——
Owre blate to seek, owre proud to *snool?*
Let him draw near.

Burns, iii. 344.

Snool, *s.* One who meanly subjects himself to the authority of another; "one whose spirit is broken by oppressive slavery;" Gl. Burns.

Thus a henpecked husband is said to be *a mere snule*.

"Ye'll wind a pirn! ye silly *snool*,
"Wae worth ye'r drunken saul;"
Quoth she, and lap out o'er a stool,
And caught him by the spaul.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 277.

How shall I be sad when a husband I hae,
That has better sense than ony o' thae
Sour, weak, silly fellows, that study, like fools,
To sink their ain joy, and make their wives *snools?*

Ibid. ii. 80.

To SNOOVE, (pron. *snuve*), *v. n.* 1. To move smoothly and constantly.

A boy's top is said to *snuve*, when it whirls round with great velocity, preserving at the same time an equal motion, S.; to *spin*, synon. V. Snoif.

2. To walk with an equal and steady course, S.

The steyest brae thou wad hae fac't it;
Thou never lap, and sten't and breastit,
Then stood to blaw;
But just thy step a wee thing hastit,
Thou *snoov't* awa.

Burns, iii. 144.

3. *To snuve awa'*, to withdraw one's self in a clandestine sort of way, to sneak off, S.

MoesG. *sniw-a* ire, venire. Su.G. *sno* implies the idea of celerity, celeritate uti inter agendum vel eundum; *sno sig*, festinare, Ihre. It is also used in sense 3. *Han snodde sig undan;* He withdrew himself clandestinely. Isl. *snu-a* admits a signification allied to this; to turn back; reverti, terga dare, Ihre; *snua aptur*, retroverti, G. Andr. vo. *Aptan; snu-ast à flotta*, in fugam verti. Perhaps Su.G. *snop-a* is allied; re infecta, cum pudore abire. Junius mentions Ir. *snoimh-am* nere, tor-

quere, which corresponds to sense 1. V. SNACK, and SNOIF.

SNORL, *s.* A snare, a difficulty, a scrape, S.B.

Probably a dimin. from Su.G. *snoere*, Teut. *snoer*, funis, chorda; q. a gin.

SNOTTER, *s.* 1. The snot that hangs from a child's nose, S.

2. Metaph. used to denote any thing that has no weight or value.

Hence I inferr, though I'm no plotter,
No help nor gloss can weigh a *snotter*.
Cleland's Poems, p. 109.

Teut. *snot*, defluxio capitis ad nares; Fland. *snotter*, *snotteringe*, rheuma, catarrhus, Kilian.

To SNOTTER, *v. n.* To breathe hard through the nostrils; "to snort," Rudd. vo. *Snokis*.

Close by the fire his easy chair too stands,
In which all day he *snotters*, nods, and yawns.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 96. V. SNOCKER.

SNOW-FLAKE, SNOW-FLIGHT, SNOW-FOWL, *s.* The Snow-bunting, S. Orkn.; Emberiza nivalis, Linn.

"The migratory birds are—the swallow, mountain-finch, or *snow-flake*, and sometimes the Bohemian chatterer." P. Dingwall, Ross, Statist. Acc. iii. 6. *Snow-flight*, P. Hamilton, Lanarks. ibid. ii. 210.

"*Snow-fowl*,—Snow-bunting.—It is the *sneefugl* of Norway." Neill's Tour, p. 204.

Sw. *snosparf*, q. snow-sparrow; Isl. *snee-kok*.

SNUDE, *s.* A fillet. V. SNOOD, *s.* 2.

SNUFFE, *s.* A disorder in the nostrils.

—— The *Snuffe* and the Snoit, &c.
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 13. V. CLEIKS.

Most probably a superabundant discharge of mucus; Teut. *snof*, *snuf*, rheuma, defluxio capitis ad nares, Kilian; to which A.S. *snofel*, defined precisely in this manner by Somner, is allied.

To SNUG, *v. a.* 1. To strike, to push; applied to an ox or cow that strikes with the horn, or pushes with the head, Ang.

2. To chide, to reprimand with severity, Ang.

The latter is perhaps the primary sense; from Isl. *snaegg-ia*, duris et asperis verbis aliquem excipere, Verel.

SNUG, *s.* A stroke, a push, Ang.

SNUGS, *s. pl.* Small branches lopped off from a tree, S.B. V. SNECK, SNEG, *v.*

SNUK, SNUKE, *s.* A small cape or promontory.

Befor the ost full ferdly furth thai fle
Till Dwnottar, a *snuk* within the se;
Na ferrar thai mycht wyn out off the land.
Wallace, vii. 1043. MS.

Swak, Perth Ed. Former editors, not understanding the term, have substituted *strength*.

The same word is used in *The Bruce*.

To Scotland went he than in hy,
And all the land gan occupy:
Sa hale that bath castell and toune
War in till his possessione,
Fra Weik anent Orkenay,
To *Mullyr snwk* in Gallaway.
Barbour, i. 188. MS.

And giff he seis we land may ta,
On *Turnberys Snuke* he may
Mak a fyr, on a certane day,
That mak takynnyng till ws, that we
May thar arywe in sawfté.
Ibid. iv. 556. MS.

In Edit. Pink. Turnberys *Inuke*, from an error of the copyist, who read (long) *f* for *I*. *Turnberyse-nuke*, Edit. 1620.

Isl. *nuk-r*, vulgo *hnuk-r*, signifies a little mountain, a higher kind of rock, G. Andr. The *s* may have been prefixed, as in many words of Goth. origin. Teut. *snoecks*, nasutulus, q. a little nose. I need scarcely observe, that *ness*, synon. with *snuke*, has a common origin. Isl. *snok-ur* is rendered exporrectus scopus, G. Andr.; q. a mark stretched out.

To SNURL, *v. a.* 1. "To ruffle or wrinkle;" Gl. Rams.

—— Northern blasts the ocean *snurl*,
And gars the heights and hows look gurl.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 349.

2. "To contract, in the manner of hard twisted yarn; from Teut. *knorre* tuberculum;" Gl. Sibb.

SNURLIE, *adj.* Knotty, S.B.

Perhaps allied to Su.G. *snoere*, Teut. *snoer*, a cord.

SOAKIE, *adj.* Plump, in full habit, Loth.

SOAM, *s.* The rope or chain by which a plough is drawn. V. SOWME.

SOB, *s.* A gale of wind, a land-storm, S.B. V. SUMMER-SOB.

SOBIR, SOBYR, SOBER, *adj.* 1. Poor, mean, S.

—— From distructioun delyuer and out scrape
The *sobir* trumpis, and meyne graith of Troyanis.
Doug. Virgil, 150. 55.

"Oftimes we fynd innocent pepyll and passingeris murdryst be the theuis for *sobir* geir in thair vaiage." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 4. Ob *paucula* rem, Boeth.

Thyself appleis with *sobir* rent.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 186.

Thus *sobir diet* denotes mean fare.

"By the present system, it requires the utmost exertion of his industry, and an almost uninterrupted succession of crops, to pay his rent and servants, and afford a maintenance, very *sober* indeed, to his family." P. Killearnan, Ross, Statist. Acc. xvii. 343.

2. Little, small, S.

"If he had not respect to himselfe & his Christ, if we tooke neuer so great paines, we would find but a *sober* success." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 482. id. 483.

3. Weak, feeble.

Allace! so *sobir* is the micht
Of wemen for to mak debait,
Incontrair menis subtell slicht,
Quhilk ar fulfillit with dissait.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 156.

4. Ailing, in a poor state of health, S.
Very sober, ailing a good deal.

5. Sometimes used as denoting a moderate state of health, S.

6. Denoting any thing not good of its kind; or applied to a person who does not merit commendation, S.
A sober servant, a very indifferent one.
This is evidently the E. word, although used in a variety of peculiar senses.

To SOBER, SOBYR, *v. a.* To compose, to keep under, S.

Bathe ire and luff him set in till a rage;
Bot nocht for thi he *soberyt* his curage.
Wallace, v. 682. MS.
Sobyrit, Edit. Perth.

SOC, SOCK, SOK, *s.* The right of a baron, to hold a court within his own domains, S. V. SAK.

SOCCOMAN, SOCKMAN, *s.* 1. One who holds lands by soccage, or on condition of performing certain inferior services in husbandry; E. *socman.*

"Gif ane man deceissis, leaueand behind him moe sonnes nor ane, ane distinction is to be observed, quhither the father was ane Knicht, haueand lands halden be knichts service,—or ane *Socco-man.*" Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 27. s. 1.

2. A tenant of a particular district, subjected by his lease to certain restrictions, and bound to perform certain services, Aberd.

"The parish is accommodated with seven corn-mills, to some one of which the tenants of a certain district, called the *sockcom*, or *sockmen*, or *sucken*, are astricted." P. Turreff, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvii. 407.

A.S. *soc* jurisdictio. V. SAK.

To SOCHER, (gutt.) *v. n.* To make much of one's self, to be careful of one's health to an extreme, particularly by the use of warm potions, palatable draughts, &c. S.

SOCK, SOK, *s.* A ploughshare, S. A. Bor.

I saw Duke Sangor thair, with mony a knok
Six hundreth men slew with ane pleuchis *sok.*
Palice of Honour, iii. 26.

Peace to the husbandman and a' his tribe,
Whase care fells a' our wants frae year to year!
Lang may his *sock* and couter turn the gleyb!
And bauks o' corn bend down wi' laded ear!
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 59.

Fr. *soc*, id. vomer. This has been derived from Lat. *sulc-us*, a furrow, because this is the effect of the former. In Dict. Trev., however, it is said that *soc* is an old Celt. word, which has passed into Fr. from the Bas Bretagne. As Alem. *sahs*, Germ. *sachs*, A.S. *seax*, denote a knife, or any instrument for cutting; Germ. *saeg-an*, to cut; there may possibly be some radical affinity.

SODDIS, SODDS, *s. pl.* A sort of saddle used by the lower classes in the country, made of cloth stuffed, S.; synon. *sonks*, *sunks*.

For thai, that had gude hors and geir,
Hes skantlie now ane crukit meir:
And for thair sadils thai have *soddis.*
Maitland Poems, p. 322.

Next, like Don Quixot, some suppose,
He had a lady *Del to Bose*,
Who never budged from his side,
Upon a pair of *sodds* astride.
Colvil's Mock Poem, i. 17.

If I mistake not, the generality of farmers, little more than half a century ago, used *sodds* for riding. Many of the *pendiclers*, who keep only one horse, still have no better equipage.

They were also formerly used, in some of the southern counties at least, for supporting the loads on the backs of horses.

Allied perhaps to A.S. *seod*, pl. *seodas*, a sack, satchel, or budget.

SODIOUR, *s.* A soldier.

For a knycht, Schyr Gawter the Lile,
Said it wis all to gret perile
Swa ner thir *sodiourys* to ga.
Barbour, v. 205. MS.

SODROUN, SUDROUN, SOTHROUN, *s.* 1. Used as a collective name, equivalent to Englishmen.

He saw the *Sothroun* multipliand mayr,
And to hym self oft wald he mak his mayne.
Wallace, i. 188. MS.

2. The English language, as distinguished from the Scottish.

—— Forsoith I set my besy pane
(As that I couth) to make it brade and plane,
Kepand na *sodroun*, bot oure awin langage,
And spek as I lerned quhen I wes ane page:
Na yit so clene all *sudroun* I refuse,
Bot sum worde I pronunce as nychboure dois.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 5. 5. 7.

It is merely *southern*, A.S. *sutherne*; Su.G. *soeder*, Isl. *sudur.*

SOY, *s.* Silk. Fr. *soye*, id.

His stockings were of silken *soy*,
Wi' garters hanging doune.
Gilderoy, *Ritson's S. Songs*, ii. 24.

Silken soy must be a tautology; unless some particular kind of silk be meant; as *podesoy*, S. is the name given to a rich species of cloth of this quality.

SOILYIE, *s.* Soil. V. SULYE.

SOYME, *s.* A rope. V. SOWME.

SOIT, SOYT, *s.* 1. An assize.

"Gif ane man mutilats ane other, or wounds, or beates him, be forthocht felonie: and the partie grieved persewes him before ane judge, either be *soyt (be an assise)* or be complaint; sic forme and order of proces salbe ledde,—as is ordained agains ane manslayer." Stat. Rob. II. c. 11. s. 1.

2. Attendance on an overlord by his vassals, in the court held by him.

"He quha is oblished to giue *soyte* in the courte of his over-lord, suld doe the samin, conforme to the tenour of his infeftment, and na vther-waies." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Sok.* L.B. *secta*, *secta curiae*; Fr. *suite*, i. e. sequela.

SOYTOUR, SOYTER, *s.* 1. Any person appearing in a court of law, as the vassal of another.

"The soytes suld be first called, with their lords and maisters; for albeit the *soytouris* compeir, nevertheles their lords and maisters, likewaies are oblished to compeir, and to giue presence to the Iustice, in his air." Skene, Crimes, Tit. ix. c. 28.

2. It was afterwards used to denote one employed by another to manage his business in court, and regularly admitted by the court as an agent.

"Ilk *soytour*, before he is admitted and receaved be the judge, sould be examinat in thrie courts, gif he can make recorde of the court," &c. Quon. Attach. c. 36. s. 3.

SOITH, *s.* Truth.

King Priamus son made answere; *Soith* is it,
Na thing, my dere frende, did thou pretermyt.
Doug. Virgil, 181. 47.

For thoch scho spayit the *soith*, and maid na bourd,
Quhat euer scho said, Troianis trowit not ane wourd.
Ibid. 47. 6.

A.S. *soth*, veritas.

SOITHFAST, *adj.* True, certain. V. SUTHFAST.

To SOKE, *v. n.* "To slacken," Pink.

Ryse, fresch Delyte, lat nocht this mater *soke*.
King Hart, i. 20.

Let it not rest, or be delayed. It may be only a metaph. use of E. *soak*, because things are said to soak, when allowed to remain a considerable time in a moist state. Or perhaps from Teut. *swijck-en*, to subside, to fall.

SOLACE, *s.* Sport, recreation.

—— Or with loud cry folowand the chace
Efter the fomy bare, in thare *solace*.
Doug. Virgil, 23. 10.

SOLACIOUS, *s.* Cheerful, gay.

In cumpany *solacious*
He was; and tharwith amorous.
Barbour, x. 290. MS.

i. e. he was a cheerful and loving companion. For *amorous* seems simply to signify affectionate; as it immediately follows;

And gud knychtis he *luffyt* ay.

V. SOLACE.

SOLAND, SOLAND GOOSE, *s.* The Gannet, Pelecanus Bassanus, Linn.; S. pron. *solan*.

It receives its trivial name from the *Bass* isle, where it incubates every year, as it does also on Ailsa rock.

Syne all the lentren but les, and the laing rede,
And als in the advent,
The *Soland* stewart was sent;
For he coud fra the firmament
Fang the fische deid.
Houlate, iii. 5.

"In it ar incredibile noumer of *soland geis*, nocht vnlik to thir fowlis that Plineus callis *see ernis*." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 9.

Martin observes, that "some derive the name of this bird from the Irish word *Sou'l-er*, corrupted and adapted to the Scottish language;" as denoting its remarkable power of vision, in spying its prey from a great distance. Voyage to St. Kilda, p. 27. This species of goose, according to Shaw, is in Gael. called *Suilaire*.

Sibb. derives the name "from Sw. *solande*, lingering, loitering, sottish; part of the verb *soela* procrastinare." There is, however, a bird that breeds in the Feroe islands, which is called *Sula*, and which may be the same with this. V. Encyclop. Britann. vo. *Pelicanus*.

According to Pennant, this is the same bird which the Norw. call *Sule*, *Hav-Sul*. He also views it as the *Sula* of Clusius, in his Exot.; Zool. p. 612.

"Gannets—breed chiefly on the Stack of Sulskerry. *Sule* is the Norwegian name for a *gannet*, and *skerry* means rock." Neill's Tour, p. 199. 200.

To SOLD, *v. a.* To solder.

"It is ordanit, that the said gold or siluer salbe ressailit be all his liegis, sa that it keip all the wecht, and be gude trew mettell, suppois it be with crak or flaw, or *soldit*." Acts Ja. IV. 1489. c. 31. Edit. 1566.

Fr. *soud-er*, Ital. *sold-are*, Arm. *sout-er*, id. from Lat. *solid-are*.

SOLD, *s.* 1. "A weight, ingot, Scot. *sowd*, as a *sowd* of money, i. e. a great sum," Rudd.

With ane grete *sold* of gold fey Priamus
Secretly vmquhile send this Polidorus,
Quhilk was his son, to Polymnestor king
Of Trace, to keip and haue in nurissing.
Doug. Virgil, 68. 41.

2. Money in general.

O der Wallace, wmquhill was stark and stur,
Thow most o neide in presoune till ondur.
Thi worthi kyn may nocht the saiff for *sold*.
Wallace, ii. 208. MS.

According to Rudd., from Teut. *sold*, *soud*, Fr. *solde*, stipendium, merces; L.B. *sold-us*, *sold-um*, from *solid-us*, the chief gold coin used in the Roman empire. Hence Fr. *soldat*, E. *soldier*, i. e. one who serves for pay, miles stipendiarius. It may be observed, however, that A.S. *seod* signifies not only a sack, but a box, a purse. Hence *cyninga seod*, the royal treasury. Su.G. *siud*, *siod*, Isl. *siod-ur* crumena, pera, marsupium; Ol. Lex. Run.

As Isl. *soel* denotes a pension, a gift; pl. *soelur*, from Su.G. *sael-ia*, to deliver, to pay, Ihre supposes that Lat. *salaria*, used to signify the stipend both of magistrates and soldiers, has been borrowed by the Romans from the Scythians, to whom they were indebted for a variety of other military terms.

SOLESHOE, *s.* A piece of iron, on what is called the *head*, or that part of a plough on which the *sock*, or share, is fixed. The two pieces of iron which go below the *sock* are called *plaitings*, Fife.

Su.G. *sko* denotes whatever strengthens the extremity of any thing; often applied to points of iron.

SOLYEING, *s.* The act of solving.

Than to his lords cum is this nobil king,
Desyrand for to wit the *solyeing*
Of this questioun, this probleame, and this dout.
Priests of Peblis, S. P. R. i. 11.

SOLIST, *adj.* Careful, anxious, eager. Lat. *solicit-us.*

"Riche kyng Amphion vas verray *solist* to keip his scheip, and at enyn quhen thai past to there faldis, scheip cottis and ludgens, he playt befor them on his harpe." Compl. S. p. 67.

To SOLIST, *v. a.* To solicit, to persuade, Doug. Hence,

SOLISTARE, *s.* A solicitor, an agent in a court of law.

—— "His liegis hes bene greitlie hurt in tymes bygane be jugeis, baith spirituall and temporall, quha hes not bene allanerlie jugeis, bot plane *solistaris*, partiall counsallouris, assistaris and part takaris with sum of the parteis, and hes tane greit geir and proffeit." Acts Ja. V. 1540. c. 84. Edit. 1566.

SON, *s.* The sun.

And in the lift tua *sonnys* schinnand clere,
The cieté of Thebes can double to him appere.
Doug. Virgil, 116. 23.

Germ. *sonne*, Belg. *son*, sol; hence used by ancient writers as denoting the Supreme Being, from the worship given to the sun. V. Wachter.

SONCE, *s.* Prosperity. V. SONS.

To SONYIE, SUNYIE, *v. n.* 1. To care, to regard.

Quhen I to him ane ballat bare
He *sonyeit* not, nor said me nay.
Stewart, Bannatyne Poems, p. 151.

i. e. He gave himself no concern about it, although he did not give me a flat denial.

Welcum therfor abufe all levand leyd,
Withe us to live, and to maik recidence,
Quhilk never sall *swnye* for thi saik to bleid.
Ballade, A. 1508. *S. P. Repr.* iii. 137.

2. To be anxious or uneasy, as implying a fearful apprehension of the future.

Than graithit thai thaim till harnes hastely;
Thar *sonycit* nane of that gud chewalrye.
Wallace, iii. 110. MS.

i. e. They were not dismayed at the approach of the enemy. In Perth Edit. erroneously *fenzeit;* but rightly in Edit. 1648. *sonyied.*

3. To be diligent, to be at pains.

Richt sa thai think that prelats suld nocht *sunyie*
Be way of deid defend thair patrimonie.
Lyndsay, S. P. Repr. ii. 248.

4. Sometimes it implies the idea of hesitation or demur, as the consequence of anxious thought.

"Quhy *sonye* ye, maist vailyeant campionis? quhy pas ye nocht forthwart with gret spreit?" Bellend. Cron. B. xi. c. 15. Quid *statis?* Boeth.

Fr. *soign-er*, to care; also, to be diligent about any thing.

SONYIE, SUNYE, *s.* 1. Care, regard, concern.

A huntyn staff in till his hand he bar,
Tharwith he smat on Willyham Wallace thair;
Bot fo this tre litill *sonyhe* he maid,
Bot be the coler claucht him with outyn baid.
Wallace, ii. 97. MS.

2. Anxiety.

Of al my realme ye ar the rewl and rod.
It that ye dome think it sould be done;
Quhen that ye shrink I have one *sunyie* sone.
Priests of Peblis, p. 7.

3. Pains, industry.

Yet wanshapen shit, thou shupe such a *sunyie*,
As proud as you prunyie, your pens shal be plucked.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 5.

Fr. *soing*, care, diligence.

To SONK, *v. n.* Apparently, to drivel, to loiter; or to be in a low or dejected state.

—— There's no glee to give delight,
And ward frae spleen the langsome night.
For which they'll now have nae relief,
But *sonk* at hame, and cleck mischief.
Ramsay's Poems, i. Life xliv.

If not from E. *sink*, Su.G. *siunk-a*, q. depressed; perhaps allied to *sink-a*, retardare; *sinka sig*, tempus terere. *Ei laenger saenken;* Diutius non tardate; Hist. Alex. Magn. ap. Ihre. Isl. *seink-a*, id. from *sen* tardus, serus.

SONK, *s.* 1. A seat of that form and quality that it may be used as a couch.

Thus Doug. uses the term as corresponding to *torus* in Virg., to denote that kind of couches on which the ancients reclined during their meals.

Syne eftir endlangis the sey coistis bray,
Vp *sonkis* set and desis did array,
To meit we satt with haboundance of chere.
Virgil, 75. 12.

This seems the primary sense; not only from the use of the word by this venerable writer, but from its affinity to A.S. *song*, Su.G. *saeng*, *siang*, Isl. *saeng*, *seng;* a bed, a couch; also, a pillow. For G. Andr. renders the Isl. word by culcitra. Both Lye, (Add. Jun. Etym.), and Ihre have remarked the affinity between these terms and S. *sonk.*

2. A green turf, or seat made of it, S.

Tho gan the graue Aceste with wordes chyde
Entellus, sat on the grene *sonk* him besyde.
Doug. Virgil, 140. 31.

The term has most probably come to be applied to a green turf, or grassy seat, because of its softness, and consequent fitness for being used as a *couch* or place of rest. This idea receives confirmation from the following passage.

Eneas and vtheris chiftanis glorius—
Vnder the branschis of ane semelie tre
Gan lenyng doun, and rest thare bodyis fre:
And to thare *dinnare* did thame al addres
On grene herbis, and *sonkis* of *soft* gres.
Ibid. 208. 40.

Gang in and seat ye on the *sunks* all around,
And ye'se be sair'd with plenty in a stoun.
Ross's Helenore, p. 125.

3. "A wreath of straw, used as a cushion, or a load saddle," Gl. Evergreen.

Godscroft has preserved part of a satyrical rhyme, on the defeat of Argyle by the Kerrs, A. 1528, in which the term occurs in this sense.

The Earle of Argyle is bound to ride
From the border of Edge-bucklin bray,
And all his Habergeons him beside,
Each man upon a *sonke* of stray.—
They made their vow that they would slay, &c.
Hist. Doug. p. 260.

This name, in the pl., is still given to the cushion, or substitute for a saddle, used by some of the lower classes in S.

"Towards the beginning of November this year, a party of soldiers apprehended about twelve persons in that parish, most of them merely for not keeping the church, and carried them prisoners to Hamilton.—To morrow being to be carried in to Edinburgh, some horses were provided for them, and a guard of dragoons. The horses had all *sunks* laid on them when brought; but the commander, Bonshaw, caused remove them, and two men were put upon each of the dragoons lean horses, without any thing under them; yea, the men were first tied one to another by their arms, and then had their legs twisted with cords, cross the horse's belly, so hard, that their ancles were galled to the effusion of their blood," &c. Wodrow, ii. 291.

The whole passage would deserve to be transcribed, to give a taste of the tender mercies of that period.

Saeccing being the term which occurs in the A.S. version, Mark vi. 55. for a couch, Ihre thinks that Su.G. *saeng* may be traced to this as its origin. Here he seems mistaken. But he subjoins an observation, which may assist us in discovering the reason of this name being given to the sort of saddle used by the poor in this country. "The ancients," he says, "had for their beds, or cushions and pillows, sacks stuffed with straw." This is just the description of that kind of saddle now called *sonks*, synon. *soddis*. It is a piece of strong sacking cloth, stuffed with straw, wool, or some substance of this kind.

SONOUNDAY, *s.* Sunday, the first day of the week.

The folk apon the *Sonounday*
Held to Saynct Bridis kyrk thair way.
Barbour, v. 335. MS.

Sermoun day, Pink. Edit.

A.S. *sunnan-daeg*, Dies Solis, *sunnan* being the genit. of *sunna*, the sun.

SONS, SONCE, *s.* 1. Prosperity, felicity, Loth.

To *sonce* and seil, solace and joy,
God and Sainct Jeil heir you convoy.
Dunbar, *Evergreen*, ii. 44.

Sonce fa' me, witty, Wanton Willy,
Gin blyth I was na as a filly——
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 328.

2. It seems to be used, as Mr. Ellis conjectures, in that old Ballad on the death of Alexander III., preserved by Wyntown, as signifying abundance.

Quhen Alysandyr oure kyng wes dede,
That Scotland led in luwe and le,
Away wes *sons* of ale and brede,
Of wyne and wax, of gamyn and gle.
Wyntown, i. 401.

I have sometimes been inclined to think that this, with the *adj.*, might be traced to Teut. *soen* reconciliatio, expiatio; *soen-en* reconciliare, propitiare; MoesG. *saun*, Su.G. Isl. *sona*, atonement. But both in sense and form it is more allied to Gael. Ir. *sonas*, prosperity, happiness; Ir. *sonos*, chance, fortune; *sona*, prosperous, blessed, happy; *sonsa*, in favour, Bullet. Teut. *sanse* augmentum, prosperitas, seems radically the same. Kilian refers to *deghe*, salus, sanitas, vigor, as synon.

SONSY, SONSE, *adj.* 1. Lucky, fortunate, happy, (*canny*, synon.) as opposed to what is accounted ominous or ill-boding, S.B.

This seems to be the primary sense, as it is the only one in which the term is used by our old writers.

Gif thow be gude, or evill, I cannot tell;
Thay ar not *sonsy* that so dois ruse thame sell.
Lyndsay, *S. P. R.* ii. 15.

"This spirit they called *Brownie* in our language, who appeared like a rough-man: yea, some were so blinded, as to beleeue that their house was all the *sonsier*, as they called it, that such spirits resorted there." K. James's Daemonologie, p. 127.

It is a good old *sonsie* saying,
That little wit makes meikle straying.
Cleland's Poems, p. 105.

"Its no *sonsie* to meet a bare foot in the morning;" S. Prov. Kelly, Introd.

"Better be *sonsy* than soon up;" Ramsay's Prov. p. 19.

"Three is ay *sonsy*;" ibid. p. 73.

"To gyue thame the more esperance of permanent & *sonse* weird, he send with thame the fatale chiar of marbyll." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 5. b. Perhaps q. *sonsé*.

"*O'er hally* [holy] *was hang'd; but rough and* sonsie *wan away;* S. Prov.; spoken against too precise people." Kelly, p. 271.

2. Good-humoured, well-conditioned, manageable; applied both to man and beast, S.

A sonsie horse, one that is peaceable. V. DONSIE.

—— *Sonsie*, and cantie, and gawsie,
But eclist or flaw was she.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 294.

Sonsie lad seems equivalent to *good fellow*.

But mark wi' me, my *sonsie* lad,
'Tis fame we woo.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 157.

3. "Having sweet engaging looks;" Gl. Burns.

He was a gash an' faithful tyke,
As ever lap a sheugh or dyke.
His honest, *sonsie*, baws'nt face
Ay gat him friends in ilka place.
Burns, iii. 3.

4. Plump, thriving, *en bon point;* as, *a sonsie bairn*, S.

But I've twa *sonsy* lasses, young and fair,
Plump, ripe for men: I wish ye cou'd foresee
Sic fortunes for them might bring joy to me.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 124.

5. It seems also used to denote fullness with respect to provisions, conjoined with cordiality in the host.

"Better rough and *sonsie*, than bare and donsie;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 68. V. DONSIE, and SONS.

To SOOCH, (gutt.) *v. n.* To swill, to swallow drink in large draughts, S.

It seems originally the same with E. *swig*, which, as Lye (Add. Jun.) supposes, may be derived either from Isl. *siug-a* sorbeo, or as nearly of the same signification with *swill*, from A.S. *swilg-an*. Seren. prefers the former etymon.

SOOCH, *s.* A copious draught of any kind of liquor, S.

To SOOGH, *v. n.* To emit a whizzing sound. V. SOUCH, *v.*

SOOTH, *adj.* True, S.

"A *south* bourd is no bourd;" S. Prov.; spoken when people reflect too satirically upon the real vices, follies, and miscarriages of their neighbours;" Kelly, p. 3.

"It is a *sooth* dream that is seen waking;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 20.

"There are mony *sooth* words spoken in bourding." Ibid. p. 30.

SOOTY-SKON, *s.* A cake baked with *soot*, to be eaten on *Halloween*.

This is one of the foolish superstitions used by young people, S.B. The intention is, that they may dream of their sweet-hearts.

SOP, *s.* A slight meal, a hasty refreshment.

The Scottis men, quhen it wes day,
Thair mes devotly gert thai say.
Syne tuk a *sop;* and maid thaim yar.
Barbour, xii. 409. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton conjectures that this slight meal might be "of Scotish pottage, oatmeal and water boiled." Ibid. N.

This most probably refers to sorbile food, what is vulgarly called *spoon-meat*, S. One is said, in relation to this, to *tak a soup*, when it is meant that he takes a very slight repast. V. SOUP.

SOP, *s.* Juice, moisture.

Springand herbis, eftir the cours of the mone,
War socht, and with brasin hukis cuttit sone,
To get thare mylky *sop* and vennom blak.
Doug. Virgil, 118. 9.

Teut. *sop* liquamen, liquor; Isl. *sope* haustus.

SOP, SOPE, *s.* 1. A crowd, a groupe.

Then thai withdrew thaim halely;
Bot that wes not full cowartly,
For samyn in till a *sop* held thai.
Barbour, iii. 47. MS.

Sa did thai all that euir wes thar;
Syne in a *sop* assemblyt ar.
I trow thai war thre hunder ner.
Ibid. vii. 567. MS.

2. Any body, consisting of a variety of parts or particles conjoined, as E. *cloud* is metaph. used; as, *a sope of mist*, Doug. Virgil, 25. 42., a *dusty sope*, 264. 15.; also, 274. 47.

Be this the Troianis in thare new cieté
Ane dusty *sop* uprisand gan do se,
Full thik of stoure vpthringand in the are.

What metaph. analogy, as Rudd. imagines, it can have to Fr. *soupe*, soup, or porridge, is not easily conceivable. It seems the same with Isl. *sopp-ur*, a ball, pila, Verel. Now, Rudd. expl. *sop* by globus. Isl. *sop-a*, to scrape or rake together; *sopa til um fefaung*, commeatum undecunque corradere. Su.G. *swaef-ia* denotes a train or retinue.

To SOPE, SOUP, *v. n.* To become weary, to droop, to faint; *sopit*, *sowpit*, fatigued, exhausted.

Sum dele or than walxis dolf this syre,
Seing his hors begyn to *sope* and tyre.
Doug. Virgil, 433. 29.

So was I *sopit* and overset.
Cherrie and Slae.

And for no sair,
Nor sorrow, can I *soup*.
Maitland Poems, p. 264.

Rudd. is at great pains to shew how this use of the word may come from E. *sope*, to drench, steep. But there are many Goth. words which are evidently cognates. MoesG. *swaif*, cessavit; A.S. *swaef-ian*, to fail, deficere; Belg. *suff-en*, to dote, to mope, *suf*, doting, pensive, *versuff-en*, to pine away with heaviness of mind; Su.G. *foer-soffad*, stupid, *soefw-a* sopire; Mod. Sax. *versuff-en*, to be stupified.

SOPHAM, SOPHINE, *s.* A sophism, Fr. *sophime*.

Wodstok him schawit mony suttell cace.
Wallace he herd the *sophammis* euire deill.
Wallace, viii. 1506. MS.

I farly quhair sic *sophine* thou hes fund,
That with my awin band thou hes me bund.
Priests of Peblis, S. P. Repr. i. 36.

SOPPES DE MAYN.

Thre *soppes de mayn*,
Thai brought to Schir Gawayn,
For to confort his brayn.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 11.

This seems to have been three sops of some favourite cordial; denominated perhaps from the idea of its strength or powerful effects. V. MANE.

SORDANE, *adj.*

—Thai suld exemple tak of hir *sordane* teiching.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 63.

This might be understood of *secret* instruction; Fr. *a la sourdine*, privately. But it is *sovrane*, in Edit. 1508.

SORDES, *s.* Filth, S.B.

"It ought and should be found and declared that the said Alexander Fraser, or any person deriving right from him, have no right or title, by means of any operations or manufactures on the banks of the river, to throw or convey into the said river, corrupted water, the filth, *sordes*, dregs or refuse of a distillery or manufactory, or any other substance of a nauseous quality." State, Leslie of Powis *v.* Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 36.

Lat. *sordes*, id. This term might be introduced by the monks or clergy in their charters. Isl. *saur*, however, signifies filth, and *saurd-a* to defile; Verel. Ind. p. 217. Thus the Lat. word might itself have a Gothic origin. The term is also used in E.

SORDID, *pret.* Defiled.

Syne tuk he salt, as Ic hard tell,
And ded horss, and *sordid* the well.
Barbour, v. 412. MS. V. the *s.*

SORE, *adj.* "A sorrel or reddish colour," Rudd.

Eous the stede, with ruby hammys rede,
Abufe the seyis liftis furth his hede,
Of culloure *sore*, and sum dele broune as bery.
Doug. Virgil, 399. 32.

Fr. *saure*, sub-rufus, Gl. Sibb.

SORY, Wallace, iv. 671, Edit. Perth.

The *sory* sone raiss, the bauld Loran was dede.

Leg. *scry* (clamor) as in MS.

SORING, *part. pr.* Bewailing.

I in my mynd againe did pance,——
Deploring, and *soring*,
Thair ignorant estaits.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 46.

A.S. *sorg-ian* lugere, tristare.

To SOR'N, Sorne, *v. n.* 1. To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board, S.

"Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt, called in the lowlands *giliwitfitts*, and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *sorn* or be a *sorner*." Macbean, Johns. Dict. vo. *Sorehon.*

2. Used, in an improper sense, to denote the depredations made by an invading army.

All things perplexed were, the Baliol proud,
With English forces both by land and flood
In Scotland came, arrived at Kinghorne,
And through the country mightily did *sorne*.
Muse's Threnodie, p. 96.

Sibb. properly enough refers to Fr. *scjourn-er* commorari. For the S. word is merely the E. one, according to the old mode of writing it. It would appear that the *j* was sounded as *i*.

For thoucht me tharfor worthit dey,
I mon *soiourne*, quhar euyr it be.
Barbour, iii. 323. MS.

Wallace than said, We will not *soiorne* her.
Wallace, iii. 79. MS.

It is also used actively, with respect to the practise of *sorning*.

"The Parliament statutis, and the King forbiddis: that na cumpanies pass in the countrie, to ly vpone ony the Kingis liegis: or thig or *soiorne* hors outher on kirkmen or husbandis of the land." Acts James I. 1424. c. 7. Edit. 1566.

Sornare, Sorner, *s.* One who takes free quarters, S.

"Quhair euer *sornaris* be ouertane in tyme to cum, that thay be deliuerit to the Kingis Schireffis, and that furthwith the Kingis justice do law vpone thame as vpone a thief or reuar." Acts James II. 1455. c. 49. Edit. 1566. V. the *v.*

This severe act was put in force, about fifty or sixty years ago, upon two brothers of the name of M'Farlane, who were executed at Forfar; if I remember right, by the sentence of the shériff. They were *habit and repute* notorious thieves; but nothing could be proved against them. This cruel expedient was therefore fallen upon, of trying and condemning them on the *Sornare* Act. They broke prison, and escaped, a day or two before that appointed for execution. But such was the rigour of *justice*, that, the country being raised, they were catched at the head of a Glen, in the entry to the Highlands, making *crowdie* in their bonnets at the side of a brook; carried back, and executed. I have conversed with persons who witnessed their death.

*SORROW, *s.* A term unwarrantably used in imprecations, or strong asseverations, S.

Alace, the porter is foryett,
But *sorrow* mair the men mycht gett.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 384.

"No," Gl. But this is by no means a simple negative. It is often used, although by some perhaps ignorantly, yet in the same unlawful way as *fient*, i. e. *fiend*, *de'ill*, &c. when meant to express a strong negation; and, in imprecation, like, E. *pox*, *plague*, *deuce*, &c. The term would seem indeed sometimes to denote a personification; as the vulgar speak of the *muckle Sorrow*, in the same manner as they speak of the devil.

SOSS, *s.* A mixture of incongruous kinds of food, or any heterogeneous mass, S. "a mucky puddle," A. Bor. Ray.

Sibb. expl. it, "a large dish of flummery," calling it Fr., but on what authority I cannot find. It may be from *saulce*, Teut. *sausse*, condimentum, *sauss-en*, condire, the idea being borrowed from the variety of ingredients often mingled in *sauces*.

To Soss, *v. a.* To mix in a strange manner; or, *v. n.* to make use of incongruous aliments or medicines mixed together, S. V. the *s.*

SOSS, *s.* Properly, the flat sound caused by a heavy but soft body, when it comes hastily to the ground, or squats down, S.

And wi' a *soss* aboon the claiths,
Ilk ane their gifts down flang.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 271.

This seems to have the same origin with the E. *v. souse*, to strike with sudden violence, or the *adv. souse*, conveying the same idea. Dr. Johns. views Fr. *sous* or *dessous*, down, as the root.

SOT, *s.* A fool, S.

"The Scots use *sot*, as the French do *un sot*, not for a tippler, but a fool." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 128.

To SOTTER, *v. n.* 1. To boil slowly, to simmer, S. evidently a deriv. from A.S. *seoth-an*, Su.G. *siud-a*, Isl. *siod-a*, to boil.

2. Frequently used to denote the bubbling noise made by any thing in boiling, S.

To SOUCH, Soogh, Swouch, (pron. *sooch* gutt.) *v. n.* 1. To emit a rushing or whistling sound. It properly denotes those low melancholy tones of the wind, which precede and prognosticate rain, S.

The wattir lynnys rowtis, and euery lynd,
Quhislit and brayit of the *souchand* wynd.
Doug. Virgil, 201. 21.

Vpraxit him he has amyd the place,
Als big as Athon, the hie mont in Trace,—
Or than the fader of hillis in Italy,
Clepit mont Apenninus, quhen that he
Dois *swoich* or bray with roky quhyunis hie.
Ibid. 437. 7.

——See the royal Bowmen strive,
Wha far the feather'd arrows drive,
All *sooghing* thro' the sky.
Ramsay's Works, i. 123.

2. To breathe long as one does in sleep, S. also, *Souf*, q. v.

Syne down on a green bawk, I trow,
I took a nap,
And *soucht* a' night balillilow,
As sound's a tap.
Ramsay's Works, i. 219.

Jhone keikit up at screik o' day,
And fand hir *sowchand* sound.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 285.

I hear your mither *souch* and snore.
Ibid. ii. 338.

To SOUGH, *v. a.* To con over a tune, S.A. synon. *souf.*

——I, 'mang many merry fouk,
Can draw my fiddle frae the pock,
An' *sough* a tune, an' crack a' jock.——
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 133.

A.S. *sweg-an*, *swog-an*, sonare, tinnire; part. pr. *swogend*, S. *souchand*. This word is often used to denote the noise made by the wind. *Swegthe wind*, cum strepitu irruit ventus; S. *the wind souch't.* It denotes the noise which is made when the ears ring. *Ic thone sweg, on earum haefde;* sonum in auribus habui; Lye. S. *I had a soughing in my lugs.* It also signifies the sound of trees moved by the wind. *Tha wudubeamas swegdon;* sylvae arbores sonuerunt; S. *the trees were souchin.*

SOUCH, SOWCH, SUGH, SWOUCH, *s.* 1. A rushing or whistling sound, S.

Ilk *sowch* of wynd, and euery quhisper now,
And alkin sterage affrayit, and causit grow.
Doug. Virgil, 63. 6.

November chill blaws loud wi' angry *sugh;*
The short'ning winter day is near a close.
Burns, iii. 174.

Ane sound or *swouch* I hard thare at the last,
Lyke quhen the fire be felloun wyndis blast,
Is driuen amyd the flat of cornes rank,
Or quhen the burne on spait hurlis down the bank.
Doug. Virgil, 49. 14.

2. The sound emitted by one during profound sleep.

Oner all the landis war at rest ilkane,
The profound *swouch* of slepe had thame ouertane.
Doug. Virgil, 240, b. 30.

3. It is used to denote a deep sigh, S.O.

I saw the battle sair and tough,
And reekin-red ran mony a sheugh,
My heart for fear gae *sough* for *sough*.
Burns, iv. 362.

Chaucer uses *swough* for sound, noise, from A.S. *sweg*, *swege*, sonus, clangor; strepitus flammarum. Hence *swege* denotes any kind of musical instrument, as a trumpet; an organ.

SOUCH, *adj.* Silent, quiet, tranquil, S. *To keep souch*, to be silent. *He grew quite souch;* he became entirely calm, so as to make no disturbance.

Alem. *suuig-en*, Germ. *schweig-en*, to be silent, still or quiet; A.S. *swig-an*, *swug-an*, *suw-ian*, *suwig-an*, id. *Ne swugu thu;* Be not silent. Belg. *zwyg*, silent, *zwygt* silence, *verzwyg-en* to conceal; Sw. *swyght* hush, Gr. σιγάω, silere.

SOUCH, *s.* Silence. *Keep a calm souch;* Be silent, S. A.S. *swig* silentium. V. the *v.*

SOUCH, *pret. v.*

Thair gudis haiff thai lesyt all;
And *souch* the houss euirilkane.
Barbour, x. 759. MS.

Left by Mr. Pinkerton for explanation. It seems to signify, deserted, forsook; A.S. *swic-an*, to deliver up; or, Su.G. *swig-a*, loco cedere. This may be formed from the latter, as *souch*, silent, from A.S. *swiga.*

SOUCHT, *pret.* Attacked in a hostile manner, assailed by arms.

Had thai bene warnyt wele, I wate,
Thai suld haiff sauld thair dedis der;
For thai war gud men; and thai wer
Fer ma than thai war that thaim *soucht.*
Bot thai war scalyt, that thai moucht
On na maner assemblyt be.
Barbour, xvii. 117. MS.

This is a Su.G. idiom. *Soek-a*, Ihre observes, usurpatur de violenta invasione. *Nu soekir man hem til annan;* Si quis in alterius aedes impetum fecerit. This he views as the origin of *Hemsoekn*, our *Hamesucken.* For *hemsoek-a* properly signifies, to invade the house of another with violence. He also derives *ransak-a*, to ransack, from *ran* a house, and *saek-a.* Isl. *adsoka*, *atsoka*, a warlike assault; *sokn* itself signifying a battle, praelium; G. Andr.

SOUCYE, *s.* The old name in S. for the herb helytropium. V. APPIN.

SOUD, *s.* A quantity.

"The tradesmen are paid for the piece, or with a certain sum or quantity of victual annually agreed on, called *soud.*" P. Daviot, Moray, Statist. Acc. xiv. 74. N. V. SOLD.

SOUDIE, *s.* A gross heavy person, one who is big and clumsy; a term generally used as to women, S.

Perhaps allied to Su.G. *sod*, *soid*, an animal, any individual of the larger kind of cattle; sometimes, a sow. MoesG. *saud* seems to have signified cattle; hence, transferred to a sacrifice. Isl. *saude*, small cattle.

This word is perhaps part of that designation used, Evergreen, ii. 20. *Sowdy-mowdy.* The latter part may be merely alliterative; or from Teut. *moede*, *muede*, wearied, fatigued.

SOUDLAND, *s.* One who comes from the south country, S.B.

SOUDLY, *adj.* Soiled, dirty.

A roussat goun of hir awn scho him gaif
Apon his weyd, at couryt all the layff,
A *soudly* courche our hed and nek leit fall.
Wallace, i. 241. MS.

In Edit. 1648, *suddled*, synon. V. SUDDLE.

SOUDOUN LAND, the land of the *Soldan* or Sultan.

Sé ye not quha is cum now,——
A sargeand out of *Soudoun land.*
Bannatyne Poems, p. 173.

SOVER, Sovir, *adj.* Safe, sure.
Thus sall thow stand in no degré
Sover forout perplexitie.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 188.

Fr. *seur*, secure.

Souerance, *s.* 1. Assurance.
Sotheroun marwell'd giff it suld be Wallace,
Without *souerance* come to persew that place.
Wallace, viii. 498. MS.

i. e. without being assured of support, as he had only a handful of men with him.

2. Safe conduct.
The consaill sone condeyt gaiff him till,
Agayn he past with *souerance* till his King.
Ibid. ver. 1498. MS.

SOVERANIS, *s.* "Difference of degree," Pink.
For, tho I say it myself, the *soveranis* wes meikle
Betwix his bastarde bludè, and my birth nobill.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 56.

According to Ed. 1508, *severanis;* O.Fr. *sevrer*, to separate.

To SOUF, Souff, *v. n.* 1. To slumber, to sleep in a disturbed manner, S.B.

Su.G. *sofw-a*, Isl. *sof-a*, Dan. *sov-er*, A.S. *swefan*, id. *Geswef-od* consopitus, laid asleep; Isl. *sof-r* sleep. Junius thinks that the *v.* may be traced to MoesG. *swaif*, cessavit. Lat. *sop-ire*, to set at rest or asleep, seems to have had the same origin. Belg. *suff-en*, to dote. V. Suoufe.

2. To breathe high in sleep; properly, as the effect of disease, S.B.

This is the more common sense. It seems doubtful, indeed, whether this be not radically a different *v.*, from Teut. *soeff-en*, Germ. *schopf-en*, spirare, which seem to have some affinity to Heb. שאף, *shaaf*, anhelavit. One might almost suppose, that A.S. *seof-ian*, lugere, to mourn, to moan, had some affinity to the word in this sense; as it denotes a sort of moaning anhelation.

3. "To whistle in a low tone," Sibb. Gl.
I sigh at hame, a-field am dowie too,
To *sowf* a tune I'll never crook my mou.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 1.

4. "To con over a tune on an instrument."
Thus I——
Bang'd up my blyth auld-fasion'd whistle,
To *sowf* ye o'er a short epistle.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 360.

Souf, Souff, *s.* 1. A slumber, a disturbed sleep, S.B.

2. High breathing in sleep, especially that of a sick person; expressive of the sound emitted, S.B.

3. "Low whistle," Shirr. Gl.

4. Corresponding to E. *strain;* as, *we'll hear his souff*, we will learn what strain he is on, what humour he is in, what terms he has to propose, S.

To SOUFF, *v. n.* To strike. One stone is said to *souff* on another, when dashed upon it, S.B.

Teut. *sweep-en* flagellare.

SOUKS, *s. pl.* The name given to the flower of red clover, S. also *suckies*, from being *sucked* by children because of their sweetness.

"His mete was hony *soukes*, and hony of the wode," Wiclif, Matt. iii.

SOULDIER CRAB, the Cancer Bernardus, Linn.

"Cancellus in turbine degens, the *Souldier Crab.*" Sibb. Fife, p. 132.

Denominated perhaps from his occupying the shell of the periwinkle as a *tent*, or *centry-box.*

SOULE, Sole, *s.* A swivel, Gl. Sibb. V. Culpit.

SOUM, Sowme, *s.* A term expressing the relative proportion of cattle or sheep to pasture, or *vice versa*, S.

1. *A soum of sheep*, five sheep; or, in other places, ten.

"There are 36 freeholders in the burgh, whose freeholds at present are reckoned, at an average, at 50s. yearly, with a privilege of pasturage for 72 *soums of sheep* upon the common, 5 sheep being reckoned to the *soum.*" P. Monkton, Airs. Statist. Acc. xii. 396.

"One cow makes a *soum*, a horse two; ten sheep (and in some places fewer) are considered as a *soum.*" P. Saddel, Argyles. Ibid. p. 477. N.

2. *A soum of grass*, as much as will pasture one cow, or five sheep, S.

"It is statute and ordeined, that in all tyme comming, there be designed to the Minister serving at the cure of sik Kirks where there is na arrable land adjacent thereto, foure *sowmes* grasse for ilk aiker of the saids foure aiker of gleib land, extending in the haill to sextene *sowmes*, for the saids foure aikers." Acts James VI. 1606. c. 7. Murray.

"The glebe—is supposed to be legal as to extent, with 4 *soums grass*, in common with the cattle of the farm." P. Kilmartin, Argyles. Statist. Acc. viii. 104.

Sw. *sum* is equivalent to *tal*, number. V. *Sowme*, number; as this is evidently the same word used as also denoting quantity.

To Soum *land*, to calculate and fix what number of cattle or sheep it can properly support, S.

"Where there are several small tenants upon one farm, the farm is (what they call) *soumed;* which means, that the number of cattle it can properly maintain or pasture, is ascertained, that none of the tenants may exceed his just proportion, nor over-stock his farm." P. Balquhidder, Perths. Statist. Acc. vi. 93.

To Soum and Roum.

"It seems probable, that the land *outfield*, in many places, was occupied in common, each proprietor or tenant, in a certain district, parish, or estate, having been thereby entitled to *soum* or pasture on the outfield land in summer, in proportion to the number and kinds of cattle he was thus able to *roum* or fodder in winter, by means of his share of *infield* land." P. Bedrule, Roxburgh, Statist. Acc. xv. 473, N.

To *roum*, to find place for. V. Rowme, *v.*

SOUMS, *s. pl.* The *sounds* of the cod dried for food, Shetland. V. next word.

SOUNDS (of a fish), *s. pl.* The swimming bladder, S.

"The greatest part of the cod's *sounds*, in this parish, are permitted to remain and rot on the sea beach, or are cast into the dunghill, though the use and value of them as an article of food and delicacy at table have been known here for many years." P. Peterhead, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvi. 549.

Isl. *sund*, natatio.

To SOUP, Soop, *v. a.* To sweep, S.

Quhair euer thay go it may be seue,
How kirk and calsay thay *soup* clene.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. *Contemptioun of Syde Taillis*, p. 307.

Su.G. *sop-a*, id.

SOUP, Sup, *s.* 1. A spoonful, the quantity taken into the mouth at once of any food that requires the use of a spoon, S.

2. A small draught, or mouthful of liquor, S. *sup*, E.

Thai twa, out of ane scopin stoup,
Thai drank thre quartis *soup* and *soup*.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 114.

3. A considerable quantity of drink, or of any thin food; as, *a soup milk*, *a soup broth*, *a soup drink*, a considerable quantity of any intoxicating liquor, S.

Wae worth that weary *sup* of drink
He lik'd so well,
He drank it a', left not a clink,
His throat to sweel.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 27.

Here it is printed like the E. word.

"I wish you had drank water, when you drank that *soup* drink;" S. Prov., "Spoken when people say something out of the way, upon a jocose supposition that they are drunk, or they would not say so;" Kelly, p. 179.

Isl. *sope*, a draught, *saup* pottage or any *spoon-meat; sofe*, as much of this kind of food as the mouth receives at once. E. *sup*, is used as in sense 2. But we extend the signification. For notwithstanding the general prejudice which prevails among our southern neighbours, as to the poverty of our country, we have, in the use of food, a greater variety of gratification than themselves. They eat all, or drink all; whereas we not only eat and drink, but *sup*.

SOUPAND, *part. pr.* Seems to signify sobbing, or groaning, complaining.

The tane to the tother cold complaine;
Sichand, and *soupand*, can scho say,
'This lang Lentrune hes maid me lene.'
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 113.

A.S. *seof-ian* lugere, ingemiscere, queri.

SOUPLE, *s.* The lower part of a flail, which strikes the grain; the upper being called the handstaff, S.

The hollin *souples*, that were sae snell,
His back they loundert, mell for mell.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 238.

Probably from Fr. *souple*, E. *supple*, because of its flexibility; if not rather from Isl. *swipa*, Su.G. *swep-a*, a scourge, scutica, flagrum; from the idea of beating; as *thrash* is used metaph. to denote beating with a scourge or otherwise. This in Su.G. is called *slagwal* and *drapwal*.

SOUR-KIT, *s.* A dish of coagulated cream, S.

"—Thai maid grit cheir of euyrie sort of mylk bayth of ky mylk & youe mylk, sueit mylk and sour mylk, curdis and quhaye, *sourkittis*." Compl. S. p. 66.

"*Kit, cap, and can*," as Dr. Leyden observes, "is a phrase used to express all kinds of meat and drink," S. He defines *kit*, which is indeed a term also used in E. "a small kind of wooden vessel hooped and staved. A *cap*," he adds, "is turned out of one piece of wood. *Can* is a wooden decanter." Gl. Compl. p. 373.

SOURMILK, *s.* Buttermilk, S. A. Bor.

Sw. *sur mioelk*, id. Wideg.

SOUROCK, Sourak, *s.* Sorrel, S.

"Rumex acetosa. The *Sourock*. Scot." Lightfoot, p. 1131.

"I sau virmet, that vas gude for ane febil stomac, & *sourakkis*, that vas gude for the blac gulset." Compl. S. p. 104.

Germ. *saurach*, Sw. *syra*, Teut. *suerick*.

Sheep's Sourock, a species of Sorrel.

"Rumex acetosella. *Sheep's Sowruck*. Sc. Aust." Lightfoot, Ibid.

To SOURSE, *v. n.* To rise.

Euer the sarer this erne strenis his grip,
And with his bowand beik rentis greuously,
Samyn with his wyngis *soursand* in the sky.
Doug. Virgil, 392. 13.

Lat. *surg-o*, *—exi*, id.

SOUSE, *s.* A French sol, E. *sous*.

He counted us not worth a *souse*.
Battle Reidsquair, *Evergreen*, ii. 225.

O.Fr. *solz*, id. Thierry.

SOUST FEET, cow-heel, S.

But a' their een were chiefly fixt
Upo' *soust feet*.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 210.

Originally the same with E. *souse*, *v.*

SOUTAR, Souter, *s.* 1. A shoemaker, S.

Yone are *soutars* that thou seis,
Kneiland full lawly on thair kneis.
Evergreen, i. 118.

A.S. *sutere*, Isl. *sutar*, Lat. *sutor*, from *su-o*, to sew or stitch.

2. A name distinctively given to one who makes *brogues* or shoes of horse-leather, Ang.

Souter's Brandy, a cant phrase for Buttermilk, Aberd. V. Clod.

SOUTH, *s.* A whistling sound.

The soft *south* of the swyre, and sound of the stremes,
The sweit savour of the swairde, and singing of fewlis,
Might confort any creature of the kyn of Adam.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 64.

V. Souch, and Sowth.

SOUTHRON, Sotheron, Soudron, *s.* A contemptuous designation for an Englishman, anciently used in S. a corr. of *Southern*.

" Thir landis are mine!" the Outlaw said;
" I ken nae king in Christentie;
" Frae *Soudron* I this foreste wan,
" When the king nor his knightis were not to see."
Minstrelsy Border, i. 11. V. SODROUN.

To SOUTT, *v. n.* To sob, S.B.

Teut. *sucht-en*, suspirare, gemere, ducere suspiria. Perhaps A.S. *siccet-an*, id. and *sogetha*, palpitatio cordis, are radically allied.

SOW, *s.* A military engine anciently used in sieges.

Of gret gestis a *sow* thai maid,
That stalwart heildyne aboyn it had.
With armyt men inew tharin,
And instrumentis for to myne.
Barbour, xvii. 597. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton, in his Notes on K. Hart. p. 377, says; " They shattered the walls with *sows* or battering rams.—The *sows* were *arietes*." In his note on this passage of *The Bruce*, he throws out a different idea; " A *sow* was a military engine resembling the *testudo* of the Romans." But neither of these descriptions is accurate. It is evident, that the *sow* was not a battering ram. For it was not employed for battering down walls, but for covering those who were employed to undermine them. Hence, Barbour says, it had stalwart *heildyne*, or covering above.

Such is the account given by William of Malmesbury, Hist. L. iv. Unum fuit machinamentum, quod nostri *Suem*, veteres *Vineam* vocant, quod machina levibus lignis colligata, tecto, tabulis, cratibusque contexto, lateribus crudis coriis communitis, protegit in se subsidentes, qui quasi more *suis* ad murorum suffodienda penetrant fundamenta. He here assigns as likely a reason for the name as we can find. It was thus denominated, because it protected those who sat in it, who after the manner of a *swine*, dug under the walls. This account exactly corresponds with that given by Barbour in the passage quoted. The armed men, which it contained, were employed for the purpose of *mining*. Other authors are quoted by Du Cange, who give the same description of the instrument, and the same origin of the name.

The word is used in this sense by R. Glouc. p. 410.

A gyn, that me clupeth *sowe*, hii made ek wel strong,
Muche folc inne vor to be, bothe wyde & long.

This agrees with the account given by William of Malmesbury. No notice is taken of this term in the Gl. to R. Glouc.

Fordun calls the *sow*, ingentem testudinem, a large *testudo* or tortoise; Scotichron. L. xiii. c. 40. But he uses the term improperly. For the *sow* differs also from the *testudo*. For this, although distinguished by Vegetius from the *Aries*, and different in its construction, was also meant for battering down walls. According to him, it received this name, because it resembled the tortoise: and as this animal now draws back its head, and then pushes it forward, this instrument was so contrived, that the beam, intended for battering, was sometimes drawn back, and sometimes thrust forward, that it might strike with the greater force. Testudo autem a similitudine verae testudinis vocabulum sumsit, quia sicut illa modo reducit, modo praefert caput, ita machinamentum interdum reducit trabem, interdum exerit, ut fortius caedat. De Re Militar. Lib. iv. cap. 14.

As William of Malmesbury says, that the *sow* was the same instrument which the ancients called *Vinea*, he describes it almost in the same words which are used by Vegetius concerning the latter. " E lignis levioribus machina colligatur, alta pedibus octo, lata pedibus septem, longa pedibus sexdecim. Hujus tectum munitione duplici, tabulatis, cratibusque contexitur.—Istae, cum plures factae fuerint, junguntur in ordinem, sub quibus subsidentes tuti ad subruenda murorum penetrant fundamenta. De Re Mil. lib. iv. cap. 15. It seems to have been called *vinea*, from the resemblance which a number of these joined together bore to a vineyard. This machine was also in Latin denominated *scrofa*, *scropha*. V. Du Cange. The French gave it the name of *truie*, *truye*, (Du Cange, vo. *Troia*,) which, according to Cotgr. signifies, " a *sow*; also, a warlike engine used in old times for the beating down of walls." This last word had still the same meaning. For Pomponius Sabinus observes on the Aeneid, that a *sow* is in Latin called *Troia*. Hence Teut. *truye*; sus, scropha, *troia* apud veteres: ita Troiani *Troiam*, id est, scropham, in sua moneta dicuntur habuisse expressam; Kilian.

On this head the learned Camden observes: " As the ancient Romans had their *Crates*, *Vineae*, *Plutei*, and such like to make their approaches; so had the English in this age their *Cat-house* and *Sow* for the same purpose. This Cat-house, answerable to the *Cattus* mentioned by Vegetius, was used in the siege of Bedford Castle, in the time of King Henry the Third. The *Sow* is yet usual in Ireland, and was in the time of King Edward the Third used at the siege of Dunbar, which when the Countess, who defended the castle, saw, she said merrily, That unless the Englishmen kept their *sow* the better, she would make her to cast her pigs." Remains, p. 266. 267.

The history of this engine supplies us indeed with a sample of the wit that prevailed among our warlike ancestors. At the siege referred to by Camden, where the Countess, commonly called *Black Agnes*, displayed such undaunted courage in defending the castle, saw, she said merrily, That unless the Earl of Salisbury brought up the *sow*, with many armed men and warlike-instruments within it, to batter the walls; she cried to him;

O Montagow, Montagow,
Be war, for ferry sall thi *sow*.

And her prediction was not false. For immediately she caused a huge stone to be thrown aloft from a machine ingeniously constructed within the castle, which, falling from a great height on the *sow*, shattered it to pieces, and so stupified many of those that were within, that with difficulty they escaped with their lives. Fordun, Scotichron. L. xiii. c. 39. But it would seem that this witticism of the Black Countess, like many smart sayings of later times, was not original. She had most probably heard of its being used at the siege of Berwick, in the reign

of R. Bruce. For Barbour, when giving an account of the *sow* prepar'd by the English, says;

Thai pressyt the *sow* towart the wall;
And has hyr set tharto gentilly.
The gynour than gert bend in hy
The gyne, and wappyt out the stane,
That ewyn towart the lyft is gane,
And with gret wecht syne duschit doun
Rycht be the wall, in a randoun;
And hyt the *sow* in sic maner,
That it that wes the mast sower,
And starkast for to stynt a strak,
In sundre with that dusche it brak.
The men than owt in full gret hy.
And on the wallis thai gan cry,
That thair *sow* wes feryt thar.

Barbour, xvii. 688. MS.

The *sow* is distinguished both from our *awblasters*, and from the battering ram, in an elegant Norwegian work, believed to have been written in the 12th century. "If the *awblasters* cannot overturn or strike a wall, it is necessary to bring on these machines; a Ram having its front covered with iron, the force of which walls can seldom resist: but if the walls are not overthrown, *tha ma Graf-suin til thessarar velar leida;* you may bring forward the *Sow*. Spec. Regal. p. 410—412. The awblaster or *catapulta*, is called Isl. *valslaungur*, from *val*, Su.G. *wal*, apparatus bellicus, and *slaenga*, jactare, q. the weapon-thrower. The Ram is denominated *vedur*, or the wedder; and the name *graf-suin* seems literally to signify the *digging sow*, from its use already mentioned, as meant to cover those who dug under the wall: from *graf-a*, fodio, whence E. *grave*.

Grose thinks that "it derived its name from the soldiers under it lying close together, like pigs under a *sow*."—"Two machines, the one called the *boar*, the other the *sow*, were employed by the parliamentarians in the siege of Corse castle, Dorsetshire." Milit. Antiq. p. 387. 388.

I may add, that Gael. *muc*, which signifies a *sow*, is also expl., "an instrument of war, whereby besiegers were secured in approaching a wall, like the pluteus of the Romans, covered over with twigs, hair-cloth, raw hides, and moving on three wheels;" Shaw. This writer does not seem to have observed, that the instrument referred to was in E. denominated a *sow*.

SOW, HAY-SOW, *s.* A large stack of hay erected in an oblong form, S. pron. *soo*.

"In Scotland a long hay-stack is termed a *sow;* probably from a traditionary remembrance of the warlike engine, which went under that name; hence we may have a distinct notion of the figure of that engine." Annals Scot. ii. 89.

But there is no evidence that the military engine, thus denominated, was so frequently used in the wars between Scotland and England, as to lend its name to one of the common fruits of husbandry. Although a few individuals, returning from a siege, might be struck with the resemblance, it is scarcely conceivable that the name would be received through a whole country. The peasantry are more attached to ancient names, than to give them up out of compliment to a few who have returned from warfare. For it cannot be supposed, that in S. there was no name for a large stack of hay, till its inhabitants became acquainted with the military engine referred to.

Besides, it seldom happens, that any thing common and generally known, is denominated from what is rare, or has been seen only by a few of those who use the designation.

The term is allied perhaps to Teut. *soeuw*, *soye*, which signifies the ground on which a heap or pile of any kind is erected; gleba qua agger conficitur, Kilian. Hence,

To Sow, Soo, *v. a.* To stack, S.

SOW, *s.* 1. A term applied to one who makes a very dirty appearance, S.B.

Perhaps a figurative sense of the E. *sow*. Teut. *souwe*, *soye*, however, signifies a common share.

2. Any thing in a state of disorder; as, *a ravelled sow*, something that cannot be easily extricated, S.B.

To SOW, *v. a.* To pierce, to gall; applied to the act of pouring in arrows upon an enemy.

——And than thai suld schut hardely
Amang thair fayis, and *sow* thaim sar
Quhill that he throw thaim passyt war.

Barbour, xvi. 391. MS.

The sense is changed in Edit. 1620, p. 303. *Saile* them sar, i. e. assail.

Sow sar, or *sare*, seems to have been a common phrase; as it is also used by Wyntown, viii. 40. 174. but apparently in a neut. sense.

It occurs in O.E. as synon. with *smert*.

When he sailed in the Swin it *sowed* him *sare;*
Sare it tham *smerted* that ferd out of France.

Minot's Poems, p. 18. V. next word.

To Sow, *v. n.* To smart, to feel acute or tingling pain, S. *gell* synon.

Quhen he a qwhile had prekyd thare,
And sum of thame had gert *sow* sare,
He to ihe battaylis rade agayne.

Wyntown, ut sup.

It occurs in the same sense in Maitland Poems, p. 201.

Scho gars me murne, I bid nocht seyn,
And with sair straiks scho gars me *sow*.

It is a strange idea that Sibb. gives of the sense of this term. "In Wyntown it probably means *sleep; sow sare*, sleep for ever. Swed. *sofwa*, dormire."

Allied perhaps to A.S. *se-on* effervescere; Teut. *soye*, *soeuwe*, fervor; or Sw. *swid-a* to smart; *Saret swider*, the sore smarts, Wideg. Hence,

SOWING, *s.* The act, or effect, of piercing or galling, S. *sooin*, tingling pain.

And thai, that at the fyrst meting,
Feld off the speris sa sar *sowing*,
Wandyst, and wald haiff bene away.

Barbour, xvi. 628. MS.

SOW-BACK, *s.* A cap or head-dress worn by old women, Ang. V. FROWDIE, 2.

SOWCE, *s.* "Flummery; such as *brose*, *sowens*, or oat-meal pottage; Gl. Sibb.

SOW-DAY, *s.* The name given to the 17th of December, in Sandwick, Orkney, from the cus-

tom of killing a sow in every family on that day. V. YULE, § III.

SOWE, *s.* A windingsheet.

"In some short time thereafter, the same girl died of a fever, and as there was no linen in the place but what was unbleached, it was made use of for her *sowe*, which answered the representation exhibited to her mistress and the declarant." Treatise, Second Sight, p. 18.

This refers to a phrase preceding;—"a *shroud* of a darkish colour."

SOWEN, *s.* That kind of paste employed by weavers for stiffening their yarn in working, S.

Hence the low contemptuous term used for a weaver, Ang. *Sowenie-mug*, in allusion to the pot which contains their paste.

A.S. *seawe*, "glew, paste, a clammy matter;" Somner. Belg. *sogh*.

SOWENS, *s. pl.* Flummery, made of the dust of oatmeal remaining among the seeds, steeped and soured, S.; *sowings*, *sewings*, id. A. Bor.

"The diet of the labouring people here—is—*sowens*, (that is, a kind of flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat soured), with milk or beer, to dinner." P. Speymouth, Moray, Statist. Acc. xiv. 401.

I am informed that in Gael. *suan* signifies *raw sowens* or flummery. V. SOWEN.

SOWENS-PORRIDGE, *s.* A dish of pottage, made of *skrine* or cold *sowens*, by mixing meal with the sowens, while on the fire, Ang.

SOWERIT, *part. pa.* Assured, having no dread.

The hardy Scottis, that wald na langar duell,
Set on the laiff with strakis sad and sar,
Off thaim thar our, as than *sowerit* thai war.
Wallace, vii. 1187. MS.

i. e. They knew that they had nothing to fear from those who were on the other side of the river.

SOWLIS, *pl.* Swivels. V. CULPIT.

SOWLPIT, *part. pa.* Drenched. V. SOWP.

To SOWME, *v. n.* To swim, S. used metaph.

Gif I had weyit my gravitie and age,—
I had not *sowmit* in sik unkyndlie rage,
For to disgrace mine honour and estait.
Philotus, *S.P.R.* iii. 60.

SOWME, *s.* Number, E. *sum*, applied to men.

——Of hys folk war mony slayne,
That in that place nere samyn lay,
(The *sowme* of thame I can noucht say).
Wyntown, ix. 2. 36.

It is used in the same sense, Barbour, xvii. 67.

SOWME, *s.* A load, that which is laid on a horse.

The horss thai tuk for awentur mycht befall,
Laid on thar *sowme*, syne furth the way couth call.
Thar tyryt sowmir so left thai in to playne.
Wallace, iv. 52. MS.

Teut. *somme*, A.S. *seom*, Alem. *saum*, Germ. *som*, Fr. *somme*, Ital. *soma*, L.B. *sauma*, id. onus, sarcina. Su.G. *some* not only denotes a burden, but, by a very natural transition, a pack-saddle, or that on which a horseload is borne. As the A.S. word is also written *seam*, the origin is undoubtedly *sem-an*, *sym-an*, onerare. *Symath eowre assan;* Load your asses; Gen. xlv. 17.

Hence Fr. *sommier*, Ital. *somaro*, E. a *sumpter* horse, and *sowmir*, as used in the passage quoted.

SOWME, SOYME, *s.* 1. The rope or chain that passes between the horses, by which the plough is drawn, S. pron. *soam*.

Al instrumentis of pleuch graith irnit and stelit,
As culturis, sokkys, and the *sowmes* grete
With sythis and all hukis that scheris quhete,
War thidder brocht, and tholis tempyr new.
Doug. Virgil, 230. 28.

2. It seems to signify the rope by which hay is fastened on a cart.

——Than hastely
He suld stryk with the ax in twa
The *soyme;* and than in hy suld tha,
That war with in the wayne, cum out.
Barbour, x. 180. MS.

Su.G. *soem*, any thing which conjoins two bodies. Proprie notat commissuram, vel id, quod duo corpora conjungit. It also signifies a nail. Hence *soem-a*, to connect. Allied to these are Isl. *saum-r* a nail, *saum-a* conjungere; Fr. *sommiers*, pieces of timber fitted to each other.

SOWMIR, *s.* A sumpter-horse. V. SOWME, *s.* 2.

To SOWP, *v. a.* 1. To soak, to drench, to moisten; *sowpit*, drenched, S.

Be than the auld Menet ouer schipburd slyde,
Heuy, and all hys weide *sowpit* with seyis.
Doug. Virgil, 133. 27.

2. Metaph. in reference to grief.

—Sone ane selkouth sege I saw to my sycht,
Swownand as he swelt wald, and *sowpit* in site.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, a. 10.

I hard a peteous appeill, with a pure mane,
Sowlpit in sorrow, that sadly could say,
'Woes me wfeche in this warld wilsum of wane!'
Houlate, i. 4.

3. One is said to be *sowpit*, S. who is much emaciated.

Teut. *sopp-en* intingere; A.S. *sip-a* macerare; *syp*, watering, moistening.

It is possible, however, that sense second may be borrowed from Fr. *soupi*, dull, heavy, *s'assoup-ir*, to grow dull; immediately allied to Lat. *sop-ire*. But this is radically one with Su.G. *sofw-a*, Isl. *sof-a*, dormire, and MoesG. *swaif* cessavit.

To SOWTH, *v. n.* "To try over a tune with a low whistle," Gl. Burns.

On braes when we please, then,
We'll sit and *sowth* a tune;
Syne rhyme till't, we'll time till't,
And sing't when we hae done.
Burns, iii. 157.

It is evidently the same with *Souch* and *Souf*, sense 3.

SPAAD, *s.* A spade, Aberd. Dan. *spaad*, A.S. *spad*, id.

To SPACE, *v. a.* 1. To measure by paces, S.

2. To take long steps, to walk with a solemn air, or as one does when the mind is deeply engaged.

"The said Mr. George [Wisheart] *spacit* upe and down behind the hie alter mair than half an

hour, his verie countenance and visage declarit the greif and alteratioun of his mind." Knox's Hist. p. 48, (erron. 52.)

Perhaps from Belg. *pass-en* to measure, with *s* prefixed; or originally the same with Isl. *spiss-a*, deambulare.

SPACE, *s.* A pace, a step including three feet, S.B.

"The biggest leauws there for felling at does not exceed one *space* and one half in breadth from the declivity of the brae to the margin of the water; but they extend several *paces* in length along the margin of it." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. p. 102.

To SPACEIR, *v. n.* To walk.

"Of this sort I did *spaceir* vp and doune but sleipe, the maist part of the myrk nycht." Compl. S. p. 58.

Lat. *spatior*, Belg. *spacier-en*, id. Ital. *spacciare*, to walk very fast.

To SPAE, SPAY, *v. n.* 1. To foretel, to divine, S.

For thoch scho *spayit* the soith, and maid na bourd,
Quhat euer scho said, Troianis trowit not ane wourd. *Doug. Virgil*, 47. 6.

He may, if wyly, *spae* a fortune right.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 122.

2. To foretoken.

———The Harpie Celeno
Spais vnto vs ane fereful takin of wo.
Doug. Virgil, 80. 26.

3. To bode, to forebode.

"*Spae* well, and hae well;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 63. Kelly expl. it by "Eng. *Hope well, and have well.* That is, hope and expect good things, and it will fall out accordingly." P. 290.

My ingenious namesake is entirely mistaken, in asserting that *spell* "is the real word, which, in Scotland, has now taken the form of *spae*." Popul. Ball. ii. 27, N. He also expl. *spae-man* by *spell-man;* Ibid. i. 235. It is perfectly obvious, that these are from different origins. The words allied to *spell*, in various dialects, all simply signified, to declare, to narrate, without the slightest reference to prophecy. But *spae* is evidently the same with Isl. *ek spae*, I foretel, Dan. *spaa-er* to foretel. Alem. *spaeh-en*, when applied to the mind, primarily signifies to consider; then, to investigate; and last of all, to divine. V. Wachter. As the word originally means, to see with the bodily eye, he views this as the radical idea; referring, in confirmation of his opinion, to the scriptural designation of *seer* as given to a prophet, because he sees future events, in dreams and visions, as in a mirror.

Hence the *Voluspa*, an ancient work containing the Scandinavian mythology, received its name; from *vola* art, and *spa*, a poem or speech; or, according to others, *Vola* Sibylla, and *spa* vaticinium. Hence also Alem. *spaeher*, Isl. *spak-r*, Su.G. *spak*, a wise man; the denomination originating from a supposed knowledge of future events.

SPAE-BOOK, *s.* A book of necromancy

The black *spae-book* from his breast he took,
Impressed with many a warlock spell;
And the book it was wrote by Michael Scott,
Who held in awe the fiends of hell.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 374.

SPAE-CRAFT, *s.* The act of foretelling, S.

Suthe I forsie, if *spae-craft* had,
Frae hethir-muirs sall ryse a lad,
Aftir twa centries pas, sall he
Revive our fame and memorie.
Ramsay, Evergreen, i. 135.

If spae-craft had, i. e. if it *hold.*

SPAYMAN, SPAMAN, *s.* 1. A prophet, a diviner, a soothsayer.

The ferefull *spaymen* therof pronosticate
Schrewit chancis to betide, and bad estate.
Doug. Virgil, 145. 14.

"The *spaymen* said, thir prodigies signifyit gret dammage apperyng to Romanis." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 40, a.

Henrysone says, that Theseus——

——Quhill he lyvit sett his entencion
To fynd the craft of divinacioun,
And lerit it unto the *spamen* all,
To tell before sik thingis as wald fall;
Quhat lyfe, quhat dede, quhat destyny and werde
Previdit were to ewery man in erde.
Traitie of Orpheus Kyng, Moralitas, Edin. 1508.

2. In vulgar language, a male fortuneteller, S. Thus it is expl. by Kelly, p. 125.

Isl. *spamadr;* Dan. *spaamand*, vates.

SPAYWIFE, *s.* A female fortuneteller, S.

—An' *spae-wives* fenying to be dumb——
Fergusson's Poems. V. LAND-LOUPER.

This corresponds to Isl. *spakona*, Sw. *spaaqwinna*, Dan. *spaakone*, q. a *spay-quean.*

SPAIK, SPAKE, *s.* 1. The spoke of a wheel, S.

On quhelis *spakis* speldit vtheris hing.
Doug. Virgil, 186. 14.

"It is the best *spake* in your wheel;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 47.

2. A bar (or lever) of wood.

"That na merchandis gudis be reuin nor spilt with vnressonabill stollin as with *spakis.*" Acts Ja. III. 1466. c. 17. Ed. 1566. i. e. as being driven close together by means of wooden levers.

Teut. *speecke*, *spaecke*, vectis; also radius rotae.

3. The wooden bars, on which a dead body is carried to the grave, are called *spaiks*, S.

"The marquis son Adam was at his head,—the earl of Murray on the right *spaik*,—Sir Robert Gordon on the fourth *spaik.*" Spalding's Troubles, i. 53.

4. Used metaph. as a personal designation.

I dreid ye *spaiks* of Spiritualitie
Sall rew that ever I came in this cuntrie.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 207.

The term is still used in a similar sense. One who has been hurtful to another by his company or counsel, is said to have been *an ill spaik to* him; perhaps as pretending to give support, in allusion to the bar of a wheel, or as we speak of a *limb* of the church, law, &c. As, however, it is perhaps as frequently pron. *spoke*, there may possibly be an allusion to one's being haunted by an evil spirit; Teut. *spoock*, a ghost, a hopgoblin.

SPAIL, *s.* Gawan and Gol. iii. 26. V. SPALE.

To SPAIN, SPANE, SPEAN, *v. a.* To wean, S.
To spane a child, to wean it, A. Bor.

"Upon the said shore towards the west, lyes Ellan-Nanaun, that is the Lambes Ile, wherein all the lambes of that end of the country uses to be fed, and *spained* fra the yowis." Monroe's Iles, p. 38.

Germ. *spen-en,* Belg. *speen-en,* id. abducere lac, ablactare; *Een kind speenen,* to wean a child; Isl. *spen-a,* admoveo uberi; from Teut. *speen,* Germ. *spene,* Isl. *spena, spine,* a teat, the nipple.

Spanna, I am informed, in Gael. signifies to wean; but it is most probably of Gothic origin. Hence,

SPAINING-BRASH, *s.* That disorder with which children are often affected, in consequence of being weaned, S.

To SPAYN, SPAN, *v. a.* To grasp.

—Newys that stalwart war and squar,
That wont to *spayn* gret speris war,
Swa *spaynyt* aris, that men mycht se
Full oft the hyde leve on the tre.
Barbour, iii. 582. MS.

i. e. grasped oars. Doug. uses it in the same sense; q. to inclose in the *span.*

To SPAIRGE, *v. a.* 1. To dash; as, *to spairge water,* S.

2. To bespatter by dashing any liquid, S.

3. Metaph. to sully by reproach, S.

An' *Will's* a true guid fallow's get,
A name not envy *spairges.*
Burns, iii. 95.

Fr. *asperg-er* to besprinkle; whence *aspergés,* a holy water stick or sprinkle. Lat. *sparg-o, aspĕrg-o.*

SPAIRGE, *s.* 1. A sprinkling; or the liquid that is sprinkled or squirted, S.

2. A dash of contumely, S.

SPAIT, SPATE, SPEAT, *s.* 1. A flood, an inundation, S.

—The burne on *spait* hurlis doun the bank,
Vthir throw ane wattir brek, or *spait* of flude,
Ryfand vp rede erd, as it war wod.
Doug. Virgil, 49. 17.

I now behald, and Tybris the grete flude
For grete haboundance of flude on *spate* wox rede. *Ibid.* 165. 47.

Wyntown applies the term to the universal deluge.

In this chapitere rede, and se
The arke and the *spate* of Noe.
Cron. i. Rubr. *c.* 6.

Mr. Macpherson is certainly right in his conjecture, that *spate* vii. 5. 171. should be read as *spat* (spot). Sense cannot otherwise be made of the passage. For the shallowness of the river must have been removed by a *spate.*

The term occurs in a mode of expression analogous to the E. one, *a flood of tears.*

And doun the water wi' speed she rins,
While *tears in spaits* fa' fast frae her e'e.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 174.

2. Metaph. used for any thing that hurries men away like a flood.

God proves them, who transported with this *spaite*
Of madnesse, basely doe crouch downe before
The craftsmans worke, which ought to have no more
Respect, than as much mettell, timber, stone,
Appointed for the basest use, or none.
More's True Crucifixe, p. 91.

3. Also used metaph. for fluency of speech, S.

"Eodem sensu—Cic. dixit, *flumen ingenii;* Juvenal, *ingenii fons;* nos, *a speat of language.*" Rudd. vo. *Flum.*

Rudd. derives this from A.S. *spett-an, spaethian,* spumare. But *spett-an* signifies merely to spit, spuere; and the word rendered spumare is *spaetl-ian.*

SPALD, SPAULD, SPAWL, *s.* 1. The shoulder. Hence S. the *spule-bane,* the shoulder-blade.

The remanent of the rowaris euery wicht,
In popill tre branchis dycht at poynt,
With *spaldis* nakit schene of oile anoint,
Apoun thare setes and coistis al atanys
Thare placis hint, arrayit for the nanys.
Doug. Virgil, 132. 3.

Nudatosque *humeros*—Virg. v. 135.

Thou puts the spaven in the ferder *spauld,*
That useth in the hinder-hogh to be.
Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 28.

2. Any joint or member.

Sum vthir perordour caldronis gan vpset,—
Vnder the spetis swakkis the roste in threte,
The raw *spaldis* ordanit for the mulde mete.
Doug. Virgil, 130. 47.

Viscera torrent. Virg. v. 103.

Syne soon and safe, baith lith and *spaul,*
Bring hame the tae haff o' my saul.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 201.

Thus we vulgarly speak of *lang spauls,* S. strictly referring to the limbs.

Fr. *espaule,* C.B. *yspolde,* the shoulder. L.B. *spall-a* armus, quasi lamella humeri. Ihre views Fr. *espaule* as radically allied to Su.G. *spiaell,* segmentum. It sometimes denotes a small portion of ground; segmentum vel portiuncula agri, a corpore suo separati; from *spiael-a* dividere.

"Reading the *speal* or *spule bane*" of a leg of mutton well scraped, as Sibb. observes, was "anciently a common mode of divination." It most generally prevailed in the Highlands, and is not yet extinct. After the bone is thoroughly scraped, they hold it between them and the light; and looking through it, pretend to have a representation of future events, as of the arrival of strangers, battles, &c. This species of divination the Highlanders call *Sleinanachd.* V. Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 198.

BLACK SPAULD, a disease of cattle, S. synon. *Quarter-ill,* q. v.

"Mr. J. Hog says,—that it [the sickness] is the same disease with the *Black Spauld,* which prevails among the young cattle in the west of Scotland, when the grasses fail, and they begin to feed on fodder and dry herbage." Prize Essays Highl. Soc. s. iii. 368.

SPALE, SPAIL, SPEAL, *s.* 1. A lath or thin plank used in wooden houses for filling up the interstices betwixt the beams, S.B.

Rudd. derives it from Teut. *spalt-en*, findere. But it is immediately allied to Su.G. *spiaell* segmentum, lamina; from *spiala* to cleave, whence Teut. *spalt-en* has been formed, and Dan. *spalt-er*, id.

2. A splinter or chip, also, a shaving of wood, S. *Spales*, *spalls*, chips, A. Bor.

Sum stikkit throw the coist with the *spalis* of tre
Lay gaspand.— *Doug. Virgil*, 296. 40.

V. SPAIL.

It seems uncertain whether the term does not here denote a pole or stake, referring to the shafts of spears. V. SPYLE.

"He that hews above his head, may have the *speal* fall in his eye;" S. Prov. "He that aims at things above his power, may be ruined by his project." Kelly, p. 128.

It is thus expressed in D. Ferguson's Prov.

He that hews over hie,
The *spail* will fall into his eye.

It occurs in another S. Prov.; "He is not the best wright that hews maist *speals*." Ibid. p. 14.

It is sometimes applied to metallic substances, as denoting the splinters which fly from them, when struck.

The *spalis*, and the sparkis, spedely out sprang.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 25.

Schir Wawine, wourthy in wail,
Half ane span at ane *spail*,
Quhare his harnes wes hail,
He hewit attanis. *Ibid.* iii. 26.

Expl. "blow." Gl. Sw. *spiaela*, a splinter. *Spells* O.E. is used for splinters.

There men might see spears fly in *spells*,
And tall men tumbling on the soil.
Battle Flodden, st. 91.

Fr. *spolla* denotes the shavings of wood.

To SPAN, *v. a.* To grasp. V. SPAYN.

To SPANG, *v. n.* 1. To leap with elastic force, to spring, S.

Sum presis thik the wyld fyre in to slyng,
The arrowis flaw *spangand* fra euery stryng.
Doug. Virgil, 318. 17.

Fan I came to him, wi' sad wound
He had nae maughts to gang;
But fan he saw that he was safe,
Right souple cou'd he *spang*.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 9.

2. In an active sense, to cause to spring.

—Hys swyft stedis huffis, quhare thay went,
Spangit vp the bludy sparkis ouer the bent.
Doug. Virgil, 421. 15.

3. *To spang o'er*, metaph. to overleap, S.

But when they *spang o'er* reason's fence,
We smart for't at our ain expence.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 386.

Rudd. derives this word from *span*, or Ital. *spingere*, violenter impellere. But he has not observed, that Isl. *spenn-a*, Germ. *spann-en*, signify, to extend; *spannende*, elasticity; *spangen*, the clasps of a book, because they extend from one side of it to another. The latter is nearly allied to the most common use of the S. word, a definite intermediate space being generally mentioned in connexion with it; as, *He spang'd o'er the burn;* he leaped from one side of the rivulet to the other, i. e. he included the rivulet within his leap. Wachter derives *spanne*, a span, in measurement, from the *v.*

SPANG, *s.* 1. The act of springing with elastic force; a leap, S.

And netheles to schute he was begun,
And threw ane arrow in the are on hycht,—
That lousit of the takill with ane *spang*.
Doug. Virgil, 145. 10.

2. "Scot. also we use the word for a fillip," Rudd. I have never heard it used in this sense. V. the *v.*

SPANGIE, *s.* A game played by boys with marbles or halfpence. A marble or halfpenny is struck against the wall. If the second player can bring his so near that of his antagonist, as to include both within a *span*, he claims both as his.

This in E. is called *Boss out*, or *Boss and Span*. V. Strutt's Sports, p. 287. Perhaps the E. game *span-counter* or *span-farthing*, was originally the same, although described differently. V. Johns. Dict.

SPANGIE-HEWIT, *s.* A barbarous operation of boys. V. YELDRING.

SPANGIS, *s. pl.* Spangles.

—And on hir hede a chaplet fresch of hewe,
Of plumys partit rede, and quhite, and blewe:
Full of quaking *spangis* brycht as gold.
King's Quair, ii. 27. 28.

Teut. *spanghe*, Isl. *spaung*, lamina. Germ. *spange*, a bracelet or locket.

SPANYEART, *s.* A spaniel.

The cur or mastis he haldis at smale auale,
And culyeis *spanyeartis*, to chace partrik or quale. *Doug. Virgil*, 272. 2.

This has the same origin with the E. designation; as the dog is originally of Spanish breed. V. Jun. Etym.

To SPANYS, *v. n.* To blow fully, applied to a flower.

I seek the sawoure of that ros,
That *spanysys*, spredys, and evyre spryngis
In plesans of the Kyng of Kyngis.
Wyntown, i. Prol. 127.

Chauc. *spannishing*, Fr. *espanouissement*, the full blow of a flower, Tyrwhitt. Ihre views the Fr. *v. espanouir* as allied to Su.G. *spann-a* to extend.

To SPANK, *v. n.* 1. To move with quickness and elasticity, to take long steps with apparent agility. *A spanking horse*, one that moves in this manner, S.

It seems to be a frequentative from *Spang v.* q. *v.* or allied to Isl. *spink-a* decursitare.

2. "To sparkle or shine. Teut. *spange*, lamina;" Sibb. Gl.

SPANKER, *s.* 1. One who walks in a quick and elastic way, S.

2. *Spankers*, in pl. a term used to denote long and thin legs, S. V. the *v.*

There is a resemblance in Isl. which seems purely accidental. As *spaung*, lamina, metaph. denotes

any thing erect and delicate; *spengilmenni, spengiligr madr*, are expl., homo staturae tenuis et lepidae; Gunnlaug. S. Gl.

SPAR. A-SPAR, in a state of opposition, against, S.B. *To set one's foot a-spar*, to oppose any thing, S.B.

Quo' Jeany, I think, 'oman, ye're in the right;
Set your feet ay *a spar* to the spinning o't.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 135.

Perhaps from Germ. *gesperre*, straddling; or from E. *spar*, to close, to shut, because denoting opposition; q. using one's foot as a *spar*, or bar, in the way of another.

SPARE, *s.* 1. An opening in a gown or petticoat.

"That parte of weemens claiths, sik as of their gowne, or petticot, quhilk vnder the belt, and before is open, commonly is called the *spare*." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bastardus*.

He derives this from Gr. σπορος, which he there explains. But it is evidently allied to Su.G. *sparr-a* to open, to expand; Teut. *sperr-en*.

2. The slit or opening, formerly used in the forepart of breeches, S. *spaiver*, S.B.

SPARE, *adj.* 1. "Barren," Gl.

The tothir drew hym on dreigh in derne to the dure;
Hyit hym hard throu the hall to his haiknay,
And sped hym on spedely, on the *spare* mure.
Gawan and Gol. i. 9.

It might, however, signify wide, extensive; from Germ. *sperr-en* extendere, whence *sparrweit*, late patens.

2. This term is still used to denote what is lean or meagre.

A mim mou'd maiden jimp an' *spare*,
Mistook a fit for a' her care.
Morison's Poems, p. 25.

SPARKLE, *s.* A spark.

"We doe often feele the *sparkles* of the fire upon our own bodies." Exhortation, Kirks of Christ in S. to their Sister Kirk in Edinburgh, 1624. p. 1.

SPARKLIT, *part. adj.* Speckled, S.; *sparkled*, A. Bor. id. V. SPRECKLED.

SPARLING, SPIRLING, *s.* A smelt, S. A. Bor. It is sometimes called *spurling*, E. Salmo eperlanus, Linn.

"The smelt or *sparling*, a very rare fish, is also found in the Cree. It is found only in one other river in Scotland, viz. the Forth at Stirling." P. Minnigaff, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc. vii. 54.

"Spirinchus Schonfeldii, Eperlanus Rondeletii, Nostratibus a *Spirling*, Anglis a Smelt." Sibb. Fife, p. 125.

"They have a very particular scent, from whence is derived one of their English names *Smelt*, i. e. smell it. That of *Sparling*, which is used in Wales, and the north of England, is taken from the French *Eperlan*." Penn. Zool. iii. 265.

The etymon here given of *smelt* seems fanciful. For its A.S. name is the same. Seren. derives it from Su.G. *smaa, smal*, parvus, exilis. The Germ. name is *spiering, spierling;* Lat. *eperlan-us*.

Isl. *sperling* is perhaps the same. G. Andr. gives it as the name of a fish. The Su.G. name is *nors*, which Ihre views as derived from *nor*, a strait, because these small fishes crowd into narrow friths.

To SPARPALL, SPARPELL, SPERPLE, *v. a.* To disperse, to scatter.

The thikest sop or rout of all the preis,
Thare as maist tary was, or he wald ceis,
This Lausus all to *sparpellit* and innadis.
Doug. Virgil, 331. 45.

—He his lyfe has *sperplit* in the are.
Ibid 386. 23.

V. also Acts Ja. VI. 1587. c. 100, Skene.

Fr. *esparpill-er*, id. Wiclif uses *disperplid, disparpoilid*, in the same sense.

"If an hous be *disparpoilid* on it self thilke house maj not stonde." Mark iii.

To SPARS, *v. a.* To spread, to propagate.

—"Amongis quhome was Johnne Roger, a Black Frier, godlie, leirnit, and ane that fruitfullie preichit Christ Jesus, to the comfort of mony in Angus and Mearnis, quhome that bloodie man [Cardinal Beaton] had causit murther in the ground of the Sey Tour of St. Androis, and then causit to cast him over the craige, *sparsing* a fals bruit, that the said Johnne, seiking to flie, had brokin his awin craige." Knox's Hist. p. 40. 41.

Lat. *sparg-o, spars-um*, id.

To SPARTLE, *v. n.* To move with velocity and inconstancy, S.B. V. SPRINKIL.

SPAT, *s.* The spawn of oysters, Loth.

"In May the oysters cast their *spat* or spawn." P. Preston-pans, Statist. Acc. xvii. 70.

Su.G. *spad*, jus, humor.

To SPAVE, *v. a.* To geld, Galloway.

"When cut, or *spaved*, they then with us obtain the name of heifers." P. Twyneholm, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc. xv. 85.

A. Bor. *speave*, id. E. *spay*, Lat. *spad-o*.

SPAUL, *s.* A limb. V. SPALD.

SPEANLIE, *adj.* or *adv.*

The Paip wyislie, I wis, of wirschip the well,
Gawe him his braid bennesoun, and baldlie him bade,
That he suld *speanlie* speik, and spair nocht to spell. *Houlate*, i. 8. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this *wise;* probably viewing it as allied to Alem. *spaeh-en*. V. SPAE. It might denote both freedom and latitude of discourse, as expl. by what follows; from Germ. *spaun-en, span-en*, Su.G. *spann-a*, to extend. But it seems rather allied to A.S. *spaen-an, speon-an, span-ian*, to intice, to allure, to persuade; *speonde*, alluring, inticing; Somner. Thus to *speik speanlie*, may be, to speak persuasively. It may, however, signify *boldly;* as *speonde* is also rendered, "provoking, stirring up."

The term *speanle* occurs ibid. st. 11.

Syne belyve send the lettres into sere landis,
With the Swallow so swift in *speanle* expremit.

Here it may signify *Spanish*, as denoting that the letters were *expressed* or written in that language; from Fr. *espagnole*, id.

SPECHT, *s.* A wood-pecker, S. Picus major, Linn.

The *Specht* wes a Pursovand, proud to appeir,
That raid befoir the Emperour,
In a cote of armour
Of all kynd of cullour,
Cumly and cleir. *Houlate*, ii. 2. MS.

Germ. *specht*, Sw. *specke*, picus; Germ. *bunt specht*, the woodpecker, Fr. *l'epeiche*, *espeiche*. V. Penn. Zool. i. 243. These may be all from Lat. *pic-us*. Wachter derives the name from Alem. *spaeh-en* augurare, q. avis auguralis. Ainsworth gives *speckt* and *speight* as E. names.

SPECIALTE', *s.* Peculiar regard, Barbour.

Fr. *specialité*, particular expression.

To SPEDE, *v. n.* To speed, E.

To spede hand, to make haste, to dispatch.

—— The Rutulianis al full glaid and gay—
Syne *sped* thare *hand*, and made thame for the fycht. *Doug. Virgil*, 417. 24.

Speid hand, man, with thy clitter clattar.
Lyndsay, S.P Repr. ii. 187.

Rudd. follows Skinner in deriving this *v.* from Ital. *spedire*, Lat. *expedire;* although it is a Goth. word of very general use; A.S. *sped-ian*, Alem. *spud-en*, Sw. *spod-a*, Belg. *spoed-en*, to speed; A.S. *sped*, Belg. *spoed*, expedition. Seren. derives it from Goth. *spo sig*, festinare.

SPEDE, *s.* *To cum spede*, to have success, S.

I sall the lerne in quhat wourdis, quhat way
Thou may *cum spede*, and haue the hale ouer-hand,
Twiching this instant mater now at hand.
Doug. Virgil, 241. 22.

SPEEN-DRIFT, *s.* Driving snow, Aberd.

"At the last—came up twa three swankies riding at the hand-gallop, garring the dubs flee about them like *speen-drift*" Journal from London, p. 5.

"Perhaps from the sound, as of a large *spinning* wheel," Gl. Sibb. I see no probable origin.

SPEERE, *s.* Expl. "a hole in the wall of a house through which the family received and answered the enquiries of strangers, without being under the necessity of opening the door or window;" Gl. Rits.

And when he came to John o' the Scales,
Up at the *speere* then looked he;
There sate three lords at the lordes end,
Were drinking of the wine so free.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 136.

From the use of this aperture, the term might seem derived from the *v. spere*, *speer*, to inquire. Whatever be the origin, it is apparently the same with SPIRE, q. v.

SPEICE, *s.* Pride.

In mekle *speice* is part of vanity.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 96.

"Thus a *spicy man* is still used for one self-conceited and proud," Lord Hailes. The metaph. is evidently founded on the stimulating effects of strong spices.

SPEIDFUL, *adj.* Proper, expedient.

——Giff that it *speidfull* be,
I will send a man in Carrik,
To spy and speir our kynrik.
Barbour, iv. 551. MS.

Him thocht nocht *speidfull* for till far,
Till assaile him in to the hycht.
Ibid. v. 486. MS.

"It is sene *speidfull*, that gif ony schipman of Scotland passis with letters of the Kingis Depute in Ireland, that he ressaue na man into his schip to bring with him to the realme of Scotland, bot gif that man haue ane letter or certanetie of the Lord of that land, quhair he schippis, for quhat cause he cummis in this realme." Acts Ja. I. 1525. c. 69. Ed. 1566.

This is analogous to A.S. *spedig* lucky, prosperous; from *sped* prosperity, success. V. SPEDE.

SPEIK, *s.* Speech. V. SPEK.

SPEIKINTARE, *s.* A bird, supposed to be the Sea Swallow, Sterna hirundo, Linn. Perhaps a corr. of its vulgar name PICTARNIE, q. v.

—"There is moss and green plots, in which ducks, teals, and *speikintares*, (which last are like sea-gulls, but of a smaller size), hatch their young." P. Fearn, Ross. Statist. Acc. iv. 289.

To SPEIL, *v. n.* To climb. V. SPELE.

To SPEIR, *v. a.* To ask, S. V. SPERE.

SPEK, SPEIK, *s.* Speech, discourse.

To this *spek* all assentyt ar.
Barbour, iv. 564. MS.

His *spek* discomfort thaim swa,
That thai had left all thair wyage,
Na war a knycht off gret curage,—
That thaim comfort with all his mycht.
Ibid. v. 206. MS.

Thoch he was fule in habit, in al feiris,
Ane wyser *speik* thay hard nevir with thair eiris.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 24.

A.S. *spaec*, id.

To SPELD, *v. a.* To spread out, to expand.

And as he bleut besyde hym on the bent,
He saw *speldit* a wondir wofull wicht,
Nailit full fast, and Theseus he hicht.
Henrysone's Traitie of Orpheus Kyng, Edit. 1508.

"Scot.—they say, *He spelded himself* on the ice; and, *a spelded herring;*" Rudd.

Germ. *spelt-en*, *spalt-en*, to cleave, to divide; from Su.G. *spial-a*, id. Gael. *spealt-a* to split.

SPELDING, SPELDEN, SPELDRIN, *s.* A split haddock, or other small fish, dried in the sun, S.

And there will be partons and buckies,
Speldens and haddocks anew.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

Swith hame, and feast upon a *spelding*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 574.

"*Speldings*,—fish (generally whitings) salted and dried in a particular manner, being dipped in the sea, and dried in the sun, and eat by the Scots by way of a relish.—My friend, General Campbell, Governor of Madras, tells me that they make *speldings* in the East Indies, particularly at Bombay, where they call them *Bombaloes*." Boswell's Journ. p. 50.

To SPELDER, *v. a.* To split, to spread open; as, *to spelder a fish*, to open it up for being dried.

To SPELE, SPEIL, *v. n.* To climb, to clamber, S.

—Thai preis fast ouer the ruf *to spele*,
Couerit with scheildes agane the dartis fele.
Doug. Virgil, 53. 52.
Bring hidder dartis, *speil* apoun the wall.
Ibid. 274. 55.

SPELING, *s.* Instruction.
Thes arn the graceful giftes of the Holy Goste,
That enspires iche sprete, withoute *speling*.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 20.
A.S. *spell-ian* docere, instituere. V. SPELL, *v.*

To SPELK, *v. a.* To splint, to support by s, linters, S.
"He is content ye lay broken arms and legs on his knee, that he may *spelk* them." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 15.
"Many broken legs since Adam's days hath he *spelked*." Ibid. ep. 103.
A.S. *spelc-ean*, Teut. *spalck-en*, Su.G. *spiaelk-a*, to apply splints to broken limbs; A.S. *spelc*, Teut. *spalcke*, a splint used for this purpose. A. Bor. *spelks*, small sticks to fix on thatch with; also, splinters.

To SPELL, *v. a.* To teil, to inform, to narrate.
It sall be done as ye deme, drede ye rycht nocht;
I consent in this cais to your counsell,
Sen myself for your sake hidder hes socht.
Ye sall be specialye sped, or I mair *spell*.
Houlate, iii. 19. MS. V. SPEANLIE.
A.S. *spell-ian*, MoesG. *spill-an*, Su.G. Isl. *spial-a*, loqui, narrare.

To SPELL, *v. n.* To narrate; to discourse.
If thu wil *spell*, or talys telle,
Thomas, thu shal never make lye:
Wher so ever thu goo, to frith, or felle,
I pray the spake never non ille of me.
True Thomas, Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 27.
The editor renders this "prophecy," Gl. But there is no proof, I apprehend, that the word was ever used in this sense. V. SPAE, *v.*

SPELL, SPELLE, *s.* Speech, narrative.
The geaunt herd that *spelle*,
For thi him was full wa.
Sir Tristrem, p. 162.
Quhat I have mysdone in my *spelle*
Ymago mundi kane welle telle.
Wyntown, i. 13. 79.
Alem. *spel* a speech, a discourse; a history; hence, Isl. *guthspiall*, the gospel.

To SPEND, *v. n.* 1. To spring, Loth. *spang*, *stend*, synon.
2. To gallop, Loth. V. SPYN.

SPENS, SPENCE, *s.* 1. A larder, the place where provisions are kept, S. A. Bor.
——Thair herboury was tane,
Intill a *spence*, wher vittell was plenty,
Baith cheis and butter on lang skelfs richt hie.
Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 149.
Fr. *despence*, id. Skinner gives this as an E. word; and it is used by Chaucer in sense 1.
2. The interior apartment of a country-house, although not appropriated as a larder; *ben-house*, synon. It bears this sense, Lanarks.
3. The place where the family sit and eat, S.B.
"The *spence*, or *dispensary*, in which the family sit and eat, is commonly of the length of the distance between the gable-end, on the partition-wall against which the fire burns, and the first couple, at which commences the partition called the *hallan*, which divides the fire-place from the door." Gl. Jamieson's Popul. Ball. vo. *Spire*.

SPENS, SPENSAR, SPENSERE, *s.* The steward, the clerk of a kitchen.
The *spens* came on them with keis in his hand.
Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 150.
The *spensar* had nae laisar lang to byde.
Ibid. st. 21.
Bot prewaly owt of the thrang
Wyth slycht he gat; and the *Spensere*
A lafe hym gawe til hys supere.
Wyntown, vi. 18. 141.
Abbrev. from Fr. *despensier*.

To SPERE, SPEIR, SPYRE, *v. n.* 1. To trace or search out, applied to a way.
Off rapys a leddre to me mad I;
And thar with our the wall slaid I.
A strayt roid, that I *sperit* had,
In till the crage, syne doun I went.
Barbour, x. 559. MS.
Sometimes the prep. *to* is joined.
How now, Panthus, quhat tything do ye bring?
In quhat estate is sanctuarie, and haly geir?
To quhilk vthir fortres sall we *spere*?
Doug. Virgil, 49. 55.
Quam *prendimus* arcem? Virg.
This is very nearly allied to the original sense of the *v.* A.S. *spyr-ian* "investigare,—explorare; to search out by the track or trace; Lanc. *to spirre*;" Somner. Germ. *spur-en*, to trace, to spy the footsteps, Belg. *speur-en*, Su.G. *spoer-ia*, Dan. *sporg-er*; from A.S. Isl. Alem. *spor*, a footstep, a track or tread, Germ. *spur*, Belg. *speur*, id. Hence Germ. *spurhund*, a dog that follows the tract, or by the scent.
In this sense *spire* is used by R. Brunne, p. 112.
In Huntingtonschire the kyng in that forest
A moneth lay, *to spire* for wod & wilde beste.
2. To investigate, to make diligent inquiry, to use all means of discovery.
And quhen he hard sa blaw and cry,
He had wondir quhat it mycht be;
And on sic maner *spyryt* he,
That knew that it wes the king.
Barbour, iii. 486.
In Edit. 1620, *spyed*. But *spyryt* is the reading of MS.
"To try, search, and *speir out* all excommunicates, practisand and uthers Papists quhatsumever within oure boundis and schyres quhair we keep residence." Band of Maintenance, Collect. of Confessions, ii. 111.
Spire is also used in this sense by R. Brunne, p. 327.
He *spired* as he gede, who did suilk trespas,
Brak his pes with dede, tille he in Scotlond was.
In this sense some understand the following passage in Chaucer.
—— He so long had ridden and gone,
That he fond in a privee wone
The contree of Faerie.

Wherein he soughte North and South,
And oft he *spirid* with his mouth,
In many a forest wilde,
For in that contree n'as ther non,
That to him dorst ride or gon,
Neither wif ne childe.
Sir Thopas, v. 13733.

This is the reading in Urry's Edit. In others it is *spied*. Mr. Tyrwhitt observes; "The emendation is probable enough; as the expression of *spying with the mouth* seems to be too extravagantly absurd even for this composition." N.

There is, however, a difficulty which both these learned writers have overlooked. How could Thopas *spere with his mouth*, in a country in which he found no inhabitant? Urry does not expl. *spirid* as Tyrwhitt does. For he views it as signifying, *blowed*. V. his Gl.

3. To ask, to inquire, S.

My fader exhortis vs to turn agane our fludis
To Delos, and Appollois ansuere *spere*.
Doug. Virgil, 72. 19.

Abp. Hamiltoun uses this word, in a passage in which he finds an easy way of avoiding the force of a pretty strong objection to the invocation of departed saints.

"And quhairto will thou, O christin man, be sa curious, as to *speir* gif the sanctis of heuin kennis our prayars or na? Put away that vaine curiositie, & beleif as the haly catholyk kirk of God beleiffis, quhilk, as S. Paule sais, is the house of God, the fundament and pillar of veritie." Catechisme, Fol. 197. b.

Speir at is commonly used in this sense, S.

Of this progeny gyf yhe will mare,
Yhe *spere at* othir forthirmare.
Wyntown, viii. 7. 96.

It is also used actively.

"Mony ane *spears* the gate they ken fu' weel;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 25.

A.S. *spyr-ian* also signifies to inquire; Isl. *spyr-ia*, id. It has the same form in which our *v.* is frequently used; *Ad spyria han ad*, Mark ix. 32. *To speir at him*. Dict. Run. Jon. *spurull*, avidus quaerendi.

We also say *to speir after*, S. to inquire for; A.S. *spyrian aefter*; A. Bor. to *sparre*, *speir*, or *spurre*.

Spyrre aftyr occurs in a poem viewed by Sibb. as of Scottish, "or at least of North country, extraction."

And yf he *spyrre aftyr* me,
Say, thou sawe me wyth non eye.
Chron. S. P. i. 147.

To spier for, is used in the same sense, especially as denoting an inquiry concerning one's welfare.

When ye gae hame to my sister,
She'll *speer for* her brother John:—
Ye'll say, ye left him in Kirkland fair,
The green grass growin aboon.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 62.

I *spier'd for* my cousin, fu' couthy and sweet,
Gin she had recover'd her hearin.
Burns, iv. 250. V. SPURE.

SPERYNG, *s.* Information in consequence of inquiry.

Tharfor he thocht to wyrk with slycht;
And lay still in the castell than,
Till he got *speryng* that a man
Off Carrik, that wes sley and wycht,—
Wes to the King Robert maist priué.
Barbour, v. 490.

Teut. *speuringhe*, indagatio, investigatio.

SPERE, *s.* A small hole in the wall of a house. V. SPEERE, and SPIRE, *s.*

SPERE, SPEIR, *s.* A sphere.

—— Jupiter from his hie *spere* adoun
Blent on the saleryfe seyis, and erth tharby.
Doug. Virgil, 20. 5.

Bellend. also speaks of "the *speir* of the moon," Descr. Alb. c. 1.

L.B. *spaer-a*, Lat. *sphaer-a*.

SPERK HALK, *s.* A sparrow hawk.

Sperk halkis, that spedely will compas the cost,
Wer kene knychtis of kynd, clene of maneiris.
Houlate, ii. 2.

A.S. *spaer-hafoc*, id.

To SPERPLE, *v. a.* To scatter, to disperse; S. *sperfle*. V. SPARPALL.

SPERTHE, *s.* A battle-axe.

At his saddle-gerthe was a good steel *sperthe*,
Full ten pounds weight and more.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 337.

Sparth, securis, Brompt. Securim, i. *Sparthe*, in manu quasi pro baculo bajulant, qua sibi confidentes praeoccupant. Otterbourne Chron. Angl. p. 16.

Brompton says, that the Norwegians carried the use of that kind of axe, which in E. is called *sparth*, into Ireland. Ap. Du Cange.

SPETIT, *part. pa.* "Pierced, as with a spit," Rudd.

Syne ane Halys vnto the corpis dede
In company he eikit in that stede,
And Phegeas doun brittynnys in the feild,
Spetit throw out the body and the scheild.
Doug. Virgil, 305. 39.

But although *spete* is used by Doug. for a spit, this is not to be viewed as the origin. For it is only a secondary sense. The primary idea is that expressed by Su.G. *spets*, any thing sharp-pointed; whence *spiuts*, a spear, a lance. *Spets* itself is used in this sense; sometimes softened into *spes*, *spis*; Franc. *spiet*, Isl. *spiot*, Mod. Sax. *spet*, *speet*, Germ. *spitze*, *spiess*; Ital. *spiedo*, hasta, lancea; and most probably, *spada*, a sword. Hence Su.G. *spisseri* hastiludium, a just or tournament. Thus *spetit* properly signifies *pierced*, with a sharp instrument, without restriction to one of any particular description. Teut. *spet-en*, fodicare.

SPEWEN, *s.* Spavin.

This is certainly the meaning of the term in the following verse;

—— Bock-blood, and Benshaw, *spewen* in the spald.
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 13. V. CLEIKS.

i. e. Spavin in the shoulder.

SPICE, *s.* 1. This term is appropriated to pepper, S.

The yungest sister to her butric hyed.
And brocht furth nuts and pes instead of *spyce.*
Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 146.

Here, however, it may denote *spiceries* in general.

— "It is now perceived, by the leaves and sheets of that book [the Scots Common-Prayer Book] which are given out athort the shops of Edinburgh, to cover *spice* and tobacco, one edition at least was destroyed." Baillie's Lett. i. 14.

2. Metaph. applied to pride, S. V. SPEICE. Hence,

SPICY, *adj.* Proud; testy, S.

SPYLE, *s.* A stake, a palisado.

Eschame ye not, Phrigianis, that twyis tak is,
To be incrasit amyd ane fald of stakis?
And be assegeit agane sa oft syis,
Wyth akin *spylis* and dykis on sic wys?
Doug. Virgil, 298. 53.

Sibb. views this as a variation of *pile.* But it seems to be the same with *Spale, spall*, q. v. From Su.G. *spiaele*, lamina lignea, Ihre deduces L.B. *spalliera*, Fr. *espalier*, the lath to which a vine is fixed.

SPILGIE, *s.* Long and slender, Ang. Also used as a *s.*, a tall meagre person; *a lang spilgie.* Long limbs are called *spilgies.*

Allied perhaps to Teut. *spil*, a spindle, as nearly of the same sense with *spindle-shanked; spill-en*, attenuare; or Su.G. *spial-a, spialk-a*, to divide, from *spiaell* lamina; q. something which, from its meagreness, seems to be only the half of what it ought to be.

To SPILL, SPYLL, *v. a.* 1. To destroy, in whatever way; to spoil, to lay waste, S. In this sense it frequently occurs in E.

2. To kill.

— Quham Turnus lansand lichtly ouer the landis,
With spere in hand persewis for to *spyll.*
Doug. Virgil, 297. 17.

And at ane hie balk teyt vp sche has
With ane loupe knot ane stark corde or ane lace,
Quharewith hir self sche *spilt* with schameful dede.
Ibid. 432. 47.

A.S. *spyll-an* not only signifies consumere, perdere, but interficere. *Thaer spilde;* Ibi interfecit, Chron. Sax. 204. 16.

3. To defile, to deflower.

Both wiffis, wedowis, thai tuk all at thair will,
Nounys, madyns, quham thai likit to *spill.*
Wallace, i. 164. MS.

A.S. *spill-an* corrumpere, vitiare, Su.G. *spill-a* violare; Isl. *spille*, corrumpo, *spilte* corrupi.

To SPILL, SPILLE, *v. n.* 1. To perish, to go to wreck.

"Em," he seyd, "Y *spille*,
Of lond keep Y na mare."
——— God in Trinité,
No lat thou me nought *spille.*
Sir Tristrem, p. 74. 88.

Sauf vs lattir wardis of Troy that we ne *spill*,
Leuyng of Grekis and of the fers Achill.
Doug. Virgil, 70. 13.

It is used by Chaucer in the same sense.

— Veraily him thought that he shuld *spille.*
Man of Lawes T. 5007.

2. To corrupt, to putrify.

Meat is said to *spill*, when it begins to become putrid, S.

3. To be in a fretted or galled state; as denoting the effect of heat, of friction, or of violent motion, on any part of the body, S.

To SPYN, *v. n.* To run, to glide, S.

Vnder thy gard to schip we vs addres,
Ouer *spynnand* many swelland seyis salt.
Doug. Virgil, 72. 46.

"By a metaphor taken from *spinning*, as *swepit & raik;*" Rudd. *Spin*, E. and S., is indeed used with respect to velocity of motion. But it denotes that which is of a rotatory kind. This term seems properly to signify *extending*, from A.S. *spann-an* extendere, to which *spend*, Loth., seems allied, as denoting the quick motion of a horse.

Or it may be allied to Su.G. *spaenn-a*, to measure with the hand, which might seem to agree with *permensi.*

Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor.
Virgil.

But it must be acknowledged that the usual sense of the *v. Spynner* gives probability to Rudd. etymon.

To SPYNNER, *v. n.* "To run or fly swiftly, S." Rudd.

Ane vthir part syne younder mycht thou se
The heirdys of hartis wyth thare hedis hie
Ouer *spynnerand* wyth swyft cours the plane vale.
Doug. Virgil, 105. 14.

The term, as commonly used, signifies, to ascend in a spiral form, S.B. It therefore seems formed from *spin*, the idea being borrowed from the motion of the distaff.

SPYNDILL, *adj.* Thin, slender.

And to the rude scho maid ane vow,
'For I sall hit thy *spyndill* schyn.'
Maitland Poems, p. 201.

q. resembling a *spindle*, like E. *spindle-shanked.*

SPYNDLE, SPINDLE, *s.* A certain quantity of yarn, including six *hanks;* each *hank* consisting of six *heers*, each *heer* of two *cuts*, each *cut* of 120 threads, the legal length of the thread being the circumference of the reel, S. pron. q. *spynle.*

"The spinners are paid at the rate of 1*s.* per *spyndle*, and the agents or factors employed to give out the flax, and take in the yarn, have 2*d.* per *spyndle* for their trouble." P. Thurso, Caithn. Statist. Acc. xx. 517.

"It is a common and an easy task, for one of these two-handed females, to spin three *spindles* in the week; which, at the rate of 1*s.* 3*d.* the *spindle*, comes to 3*s.* 9*d.*" P. Ecclesgreig, Kincard. Ibid. xi. 114.

This is most frequently spelled, as if it were the same with *spindle.* But although both are formed

from the *v. Spin*, they seem quite different. *Spyndle* is perhaps q. *spin-del*, from A.S. *spinn-an*, and *del* pars, portio, q. a certain *portion* of labour in *spinning*.

SPYNIST, *part. pa.*

Off ferliful fyne favour war thair faces meik,
All full of flurist fairheid, as flouris in June,—
New upspred upon spray as new *spynist* rose.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45.

"*Spynist* (rose), prickly. Fr. *spineux*," Gl. Sibb. But it seems to signify, fully spread, q. *spanyst*. V. SPANYS.

SPINK, *s.* 1. The Maiden pink, S. Dianthus deltoides, Linn.

2. Often used to denote pinks in general, S.

Countless *spinks* an' daisies springin,
Gaily deckt ilk vale an' hill.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 99.

SPINKIE, *s.* A dram, a glass of ardent spirits, Fife.

SPINKIE, *adj.* Slender; and at the same time active, Fife.

Su.G. *spinkog*, id. gracilis; Ihre. Some derive the word from *spinde*, a spider.

SPINTIE, *adj.* Lean, thin, lank, Loth.

This seems originally the same with the preceding.

SPIRE, *s.* 1. "The *spire* in a cottage, is properly the stem or leg of an *earth-fast couple*, reaching from the floor to the top of the wall, partly inserted in, and partly standing out of, the wall." Gl. Jamieson's Popular Ball.

2. A wall between the fire and the door, with a seat on it, S.B.; *hallan*, synon.

I'se no seek near the fire;
Let me but rest my weary banes,
Behind backs at the *spire*.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 142.

"From the circumstance of the partition beginning at the *couple-leg*, or *spire*, the name has been transferred from the wooden post—that supports the pillar, and commences the partition, to the partition itself." Gl. Popular Ball. ubi sup.

This is also called the *spire wa'*. This word in Chesh. signifies, the chimney-post, Ray. C.B. *yspyr*, id. Chaucer uses *spire* for a stake.

A different etymon has been given, from *Spere*, to inquire. V. SPERE, *s.*

To SPIRE, *v. n.* To wither, or cause to fade.

Thus heat, or a strong wind, is said to *spire the grass*, Loth. Hence,

SPIRY, *adj.* Warm, parching.

It is said to be *a spiry day*, when the drought is very strong, Loth.

I know no origin, unless it be a metaph. use of A.S. *spyr-ian*, to search, in the same sense in which we speak of *a searching wind*.

SPIRLING, *s.* A smelt. V. SPARLING.

SPIRLING, *s.* Contention, a broil, Perths. allied perhaps to Germ. *sperr-en* to oppose, to resist.

SPITALL, Barbour, ii. 420. Leg. *pitall*, as in MS. V. PETTAIL.

To SPITE, *v. a.* To provoke.

"Rather spill your jest, than *spite* your friend;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 283.

SPITTER, *s.* A very slight shower; whence the imp. *v. It's spitterin*, i. e. a few drops of rain are falling, S. from *spit* spuere.

SPLECHRIE, *s.* Furniture of any kind; but most generally, used to denote the clothes and furniture provided by a woman, in her single state, or brought by her to the house of her husband, when married, S.

It is also used for the executory of a defunct person, or the moveable goods in his house left by him to his heirs, S.

This is perhaps merely a corr. of Lat. *supellex*, or *supellectilis*, the terms used by civilians to denote all the household-goods which are daily used by a family. V. Alexand. ab Alexand. Genial. Dies, Lib. i. c. 19.

Or shall we view it as more immediately allied to Isl. *plagg* supellex? G. Andr. p. 192. It is sometimes pron. *sprechrie*; which might indicate affinity to Ir. *spre*, Gael. *spre*, *spreidh*, a marriage portion or dowry, literally cattle; because anciently this was always given in cattle. This, however, may be radically a different word. V. SPRAYGHERIE and SPREITH.

SPLENDRIS, *s. pl.* Splinters.

Thair speris in *splendris* sprent,
On scheldis schonkit and schent.
Gawan and Gal. ii. 24.

Speris full-sone all into *splendrys* sprang.
Wallace, ix. 918. MS.

Belg. *splenters*, Dan. *splinde*, Su.G. *splinta*, id. *splint-a*, Dan. *splint-er*, to splinter; from Isl. *split-a*, to tear.

SPLENTIS, *s. pl.* *Leg-splents*, a sort of inferior greaves, or armour for the legs; so denominated from their being applied as *splints*.

"— Vthers simpillar of x pund of rent, or fyftie pundis in gudis, haue hat, gorget,—breist plate, pans, and *leg splentis* at the leist, or gif him lykis better." Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 134. Edit. 1566.

These were in like manner used for the arms.

"A defence for the arms, called *splints*, constituted part of the suit denominated an almaine ryvett." Grose's Milit. Antiq. ii. 252. 253. Expl. "harness or armour for the arms;" Philips's New World of Words.

SPLEUCHAN, *s.* "Gael. a tobacco-pouch;" Gl. Sibb. S.

SPLIT-NEW, *adj.* A term applied to what has never been used or worn, S. *span-new*, *spick and span*, E.

"In a word, they had, as it were, a *split-new* systeme of government, to temper and establish." Account Persecution of the [Episcopalian] Church in Scotland, p. 32.

Germ. *splitter-neu*, id. q. as *new* as a *splinter* or chip from the block. The Germ. term, of the composition of which there can be no reasonable doubt, although not observed by the learned Ihre, affords a strong collateral confirmation of the etymon which he has given of E. *span-new*, and its Su.G. synon.

sping spaangande ny, Isl. *spanosa, span ny-r.* He deduces them all from Su.G. *spinga* assula, segmentum ligni tenuius, from *spaan*, id. V. SPON. Thus *split*, and *span*, equally denote a splinter or chip.

Lye (Addit. to Jun. Etym.) traces *spick* to *spike*, a nail. Johnson adopts the idea. But it rests on the correlative idea, that *span* is from Germ. *spannen*, to extend; both being supposed to refer to the work of a fuller, in stretching cloth on the tenter-hooks. Perhaps *spick and span* may be a corr. of the Su.G. reduplication, *sping spaangande.*

SPLORE, *s.* "A frolic, a noise, a riot;" Gl. Burns.

Lament him, a' ye rantin core,
Wha dearly like a random-*splore*,
Nae mair he'll join the merry roar.
Burns, iii. 215.

Perhaps from Ital. *esplor-are*, to explore, q. the act of exploring, or a party engaged in searching out something for sport. It seems nearly synon. with *Ploy*, q. v.

To SPLUNT, *v. n.* "To court," S.A.

The lovers comin there to *splunt.*——
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 9.

SPOYN, *s.* A spoon.

His fostyr modyr lowed him our the laiff,
Did mylk to warme, his liff giff scho mycht saiff;
And with a *spoyn* gret kyndnes to him kyth.
Wallace, ii. 271. MS.

Spayn erroneously, Perth Edit.

SPON, *s.* Shavings of wood.

Tristrem was in toun;
In boure Ysonde was don;
Bi water he sent adoun
Light linden *spon.*
Sir Tristrem, p. 115.

i. e. chips or shavings of the linden tree.

A.S. *spon* assula, "a chip or splenter of wood;" Somner. Teut. *spaen*, Germ. *span*, Su.G. *spaan*, (pron. *spon*), Isl. *spann*, id. Hence Su.G. *laero-spaan*, tyrocinium, the rudiments, that in which one first exercises himself; "a mode of speaking," says Ihre, "adopted, when it was common to write on shavings or chips of wood, the use of paper either not being discovered, or very infrequent." I need scarcely add, that this throws light on the circumstance mentioned in the narration of our celebrated Thomas of Ercildoun.

SPONK, *s.* Spark of fire, &c. V. SPUNK.

SPONSIBLE, *adj.* Capable of being admitted as a surety, or of discharging an obligation, S. like E. *responsible.*

"Mr. Archer, his wife, and five small children, the eldest not ten years of age, were carried to Kirkcaldy prison. Next day, the provost of the town hearing of this severity, liberate the mother and the infants; yet not till caution was found, by two *sponsible* persons, she should present herself to the sheriff when called, under the penalty of 2000 merks." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 284.

Lat. *spond-eo, spons-um*, to undertake, to be surety, for another; whence *spons-or*, a surety.

SPOOTRAGH, *s.* Drink of any kind, Loth.

Gael. *sput*, a word of contempt for bad drink.

To SPORNE, *v. n.*

Oft in Romans I reid,
"Airly *sporne*, lait speid."
Gawan and Gol. iii. 18.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves this word for explanation. But there seems little difficulty. It certainly means, to stumble; as stumbling in the beginning of a journey, or of any undertaking, has been generally accounted a bad omen.

Chaucer uses the term, as signifying to strike the foot against any thing.

The miller *sporned* at a ston,
And doun he fell backward.——
Reves T. v. 4279.

A.S. *sporn-an*, primarily to kick, to wince, whence E. *spurn*; and secondarily, to stumble at, or hit against. Su.G. *spiern-a*, Isl. *spirn-a*, to kick. Ihre gives *sporre*, a spur, as the root.

SPOURTLIT, *part. pa.* Speckled, spotted. V. SPRUTILLIT.

SPOUT, *s.* The Sheath, or Razor-fish, S.; Solen vagina, Linn.

"Solen, the sheath, or razor-fish; our fishers call them *spouts.*" Sibb. Fife, p. 135.

"The *razor*, (*solen*, Lin. Syst.), or, as we call it, the *spout-fish*, is also found in sandy places." Barry's Orkney, p.

SPOUT, *s.* A sort of boggy spring in ground, S.

"The land abounds with bogs and springs, or what husbandmen call *spouts.*" P. Lunan, Forfars. Statist. Acc. i. 443.

SPOUTY, *s.* Springy, marshy, S.

"Where the soil was *spouty*, at the skirts of the hills, covered drains have been made; but in the clay land drains are all open." P. Lecropt, Perths. Stirl. Statist. Acc. xvii. 48.

To SPRACKLE, *v. n.* To clamber, S. V. SPRATTLE.

SPRAICH, SPRACH, SPREICH, *s.* 1. A cry, a shriek; the noise made by a child, when weeping, S.B.

Before him cachand ane grete flicht or oist
Of foulis, that did hant eudlang the coist,
Quhilkis on thare wyngis sore, dredand his wraik,
Skrymmis here and thare with mony *spreich* and craik.
Doug. Virgil, 417. 1.

Anone thay hard sere vocis lamentabill,
Grete walyng, quhimpering, and *sprachis* miserabill. *Ibid.* 178. 41.

This, as Rudd. observes, notwithstanding the obliquity, is perhaps from A.S. *spruec*, Belg. *spraeck*, speech, discourse, Germ. *sprech-en*, Su.G. *spraek-a*, to speak, to converse. The A.S. term is itself used nearly with as great latitude. For it also signifies, strife, controversy, plea; hence *sprec*, the forum, or place of public controversy; all from the idea of speaking, as *mall*, the place of meeting, from Su.G. *mael-a*, loqui, *maele* vox, sermo. It must be observed, however, that Su.G. *sprak-a* signifies strepere. It is properly used as to the fire,

while it makes a noise on the hearth, and throws forth sparks, Ihre; to crackle, Wideg.

2. A collection, a multitude; the term being used obliquely, from the idea of the noise made.

A spraich of bairns, a great number of children, Ang.

To SPRAICH, *v. n.* To cry with a voice of lamentation, Ang.

SPRAYGHERIE, SPRAUGHERIE, *s.* "Goods or articles of small value; with an allusion to the manner in which they have been procured, viz. by *spreith* or pillage;" Gl. Sibb. V. SPLECHRIE, and SPREITH.

SPRAYNG, SPRAING, *s.* A long stripe or streak, used in relation to streaks of different colours, S.

Up has scho pullit Dictam, the herbe swete,
Of leuis rank, rypit, and wounder sare,
Wyth sproutis, *spraingis*, and vanys ouer al quhare. *Doug. Virgil*, 424. 28.
The twynkling stremouris of the orient
Sched purpour *sprayngis* with gold and asure ment. *Ibid.* Prol. 399. 27.

"There was seen in Scotland, a great blazing star, representing the shape of a crab or cancer, having long *sprayngs* spreading from it." Spalding's Troubles, i. 41.

In Gl. expl. "rays." But this does not exactly express the meaning.

Rudd. thinks that it may be deduced from *spray*, a twig, q. *sprayings*, as the Lat. call such garments *virgata*, Virg. 8. 66. *virgata sagula*, i. e. tartan plaids. Propert. *virgatae braccae*, i. e. tartan trews.

But it is evidently from A.S. *spraeng-an*, to sprinkle, Teut. *spreng-en*, id.; also, variare, variegare; Su.G. *spreng-a* conspergere, whence Ihre derives *isprengd*, variegatus, maculis conspersus. Alem. *kispranet*, aspersus, variegatus. Hence also O.E. *sprene*, *spreyne*, conspergere; *sprant*, *sprent*, *spreyncd*, conspersus. V. Lye, Addit. Jun. Etym. vo. *Sprene*. Also vo. *Sprinkle*, it is observed that Belg. *sprenkel-en* signifies variegare; and Dan. *sprinckled*, guttatus, variegatus.

According to the most simple form of dyeing, this diversity of colours is produced by *sprinkling*.

SPRAING'D, SPRAINGIT, *part. adj.* Striped, streaked, S. V. the *s.*

"I had nae mair claise but a *spraing'd* faikie." Journal from London, p. 8.

SPRAT, SPREAT, SPRETT, SPRIT, SPROT, *s.* A coarse kind of reedy grass, that grows on marshy ground, S.; jointed-leaved rush.

"Juncus articulatus.——*Spretf*. Scot. Aust." Lightfoot, p. 1131. This name is common in S.

"That species of grass, which grows on marshy ground, commonly called *spratt*, is much used for fodder. It is somewhat remarkable, that the land where it grows, though not subject to be overflowed with water, bears annual cropping, without being manured or pastured, except in the latter end of the year." P. Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. iv. 518.

"On part of it grows a coarse kind of grass called *spratt*, which is cut by the farmers for hay." P. New Luce, Wigtons. ibid. xiii. 583.

"The floors [were] laid with green scharets and *spreats*, medwarts and flowers, that no man knew whereon he yeid, but as he had been in a garden." Pitscottie, p. 146.

They are called *sprotes*, Ang. Shirr. writes *sprit*. Perhaps from A.S. *sprauta*, *sprote*, surculus, virgultum, a twig; or rather, Isl. *sproti*, a reed, which occurs in the comp. term *gunn-sproti*, arundo bellica, Gl. Gunnlaug. S. Hence,

SPRITTY, *adj.* Full of *sprats* or *sprits*, S.

—— *Spritty* knowes wad rair'd and risket. *Burns*, iii. 143.

To SPRATTLE, *v. n.* To scramble, to scrawl, S.

There ye may creep, and sprawl, and *sprattle*,
Wi' ither kindred, jumpin cattle. *Burns*, iii. 229.

—— Why soud they then attempt to *sprattle*,
In doggrel rhyme? *Rev. J. Nicol's Poems*, i. 190.

Sprackle is used in the same sense.

Sae far I *sprackled* up the brae,
I dinner'd wi' a lord. *Burns*, i. 138.

Perhaps from Teut. *spertel-en*, Belg. *spartel-en*, to shake one's legs to and fro; in reference to the exertion of the limbs in scrambling.

SPRECKL'D, *adj.* Speckled, S.

Alas! it's no thy neebor sweet,
The bonnie lark, companion meet!
Bending thee 'mang the dewy weet!
Wi' *spreckl'd* breast. *Burns*, iii. 201.

The *spreckl'd* mavis greets your ear. *Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 92.

Su.G. *sprecklot*, id.

SPREE, *s.* Innocent merriment, Loth.

This, like a variety of other words peculiar to this district, has most probably been introduced by the French during their long residence here; from *esprit*, spirit, vivacity, smartness of humour.

SPREE, *adj.* Trim, gaudy, S.B.; a term exactly corresponding to E. *spruce*. *Sprey*, id. Exm.

It may be deduced from the origin given by Seren. to E. *spruce*, and with more verisimilitude. Sw. *spraeg* formosus. *Spraekt et spraeg*, clarus et splendens (de pannis).

Junius derives *spruce* from A.S. *sprytt-an*, Belg. *spruyt-en*, germinare, pullulare, q. bene pasti ac validi, *spruce and lustie young fellows*. But this is a deviation from the dress, to the bodily habit of the wearer.

SPREITH, SPRETH, SPRAITH, SPREATH, SPREICH, *s.* Prey, booty, plunder.

—— Stude tho
Phenix and dour Vlixes, wardanis tway,
For to obserue and keip *the spreith* or pray.
Togidder in ane hepe was gadderit precius gere,
Riches of Troy, and vthir jowellis sere,
Reft from all partis.—— *Doug. Virgil*, 64. 12.

—— Swne eftyr thai
Held downwart in-to the town thare way,

And take thare *spreth* and presoneris.
—— Of that *spreth* mony war rychyd thare.
Wyntown, viii. 42. 51. 57.

"A party of the Camerons had come down to carry a *spreath* of cattle, as it was called, from Morray." P. Abernethy, Moray, Statist. Acc. xiii. 149. N.

Spraith occurs, Barbour, v. 118. Edit. 1620, instead of *reff* in MS.

We comenot hidder with drawin swerde in handis,
To spulye templis, or richis of Libia,
Nor by the coist na *spreich* to drive away.
Doug. Virgil, 29. 38.

Rudd. gives *spreith* as S., observing, that it is probably the same originally with E. *prey*, Fr. *proye*, Arm. *preidh*, all from Lat. *praeda*, with the sibilation prefixed. Perhaps immediately from Ir. and Gael. *spre*, *spreidh*, cattle. V. SPLECHRIE.

To SPREITH, SPRETH, *v. a.* To take a prey, to plunder.

Thai folk ware all that nycht *sprethand*;
Thai made all thairis that thai fand.
Wyntown, viii. 42. 55.

SPRENT, *part. pa.* Sprinkled.

Annas, I grant to the, sen the diceis
Of my sory husband Sycheus, but leis,
Quhare that our hous with broderis deid was *sprent*;
Onlie this man has moued mine entent.
Doug. Virgil, 100. 3.

Chaucer, *spreint*, id. from A.S. *spreng-an*, Teut. *spreng-en*, spargere.

SPRENT, *pret. v.* 1. Did spring, leaped, started.

As quha vnwar tred on ane rouch serpent,
Ligand in the bus, and for fere bakwart *sprent*,
Seand hir reddy to stang.——
Doug. Virgil, 51. 47.

2. Did run, darted forth.

Sprent thai samyn in till a ling.
Barbour, xii. 49. MS.

And netheles fast eftir hir furth *sprent*
Enee, perplexit of hir sory case.
Doug. Virgil, 180. 29.

3. To rise up, to ascend.

Redolent odour vp from the rutis *sprent*.
Ibid. Prol. 401. 37.

A.S. *spring-an*, Teut. *spreng-en*, to spring.

Thair speris in splendris *sprent*.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 24.

It seems doubtful, whether this signifies, did spring, or did split. If the latter, allied to Su.G. *spraeng-a*, diffindere; part. *spraengd*; a derivative from *spring-a* salire. It may be observed, however, that Ihre gives the following as one sense of *spring-a* itself. Dicitur etiam *springa* de rebus, quae subita vi dissiliunt.

SPRENT, *s.* 1. A spring, a leap.

Bot the serpent wounddit and all to schent
Ylowpit thrawis and writhis with mony ane *sprent*. *Doug. Virgil*, 392. 7.

2. "Scot. we use the word *sprent*, for the spring, or elastick force of any thing;" Rudd.

3. Any elastic body.

The *back sprent* of a clasping knife, is that spring which rises up in the back part of the knife when it is opened, S. Hence,

4. Metaph. The back-bone is called the *back-sprent*, as producing the elastic motion of the body, S.

5. The clasp of iron that fastens down the lid of a chest or trunk, entering an aperture through which the lock passes, S.

"In December this year a key and *sprent band* were added to the Locksmith's essay." Transact. Antiq. Soc. Edin. p. 174. V. STENT, *s.* 2.

This is evidently the same with Su.G. *sprint*, a bolt, bar, or any thing that shuts in, to prevent separation. Ihre mentions *splint* as the same; and expl. it as properly denoting the nail which joins the axle of a carriage to the beam. He derives *splint* from *split*, separation, disjunction. But as the signification of the word is directly the reverse, it is more natural to view *splint* as corr. from *sprint*, and the latter as a derivative from *spring-a*, to spring; especially as it appears from the use of the part., that S. *sprent* has undoubtedly this origin.

SPRETE, *s.* Spirit.

—— Him bereft was in the place richt thare
Bayth voce and *sprete* of lyffe.——
Doug. Virgil, 328. 6.

SPRETY, *adj.* Sprightly, spirited, S. *sprity*.

Ful eith it is for til assale and se,
Quhat may our *sprety* force in the mellé.
Doug. Virgil, 376. 23.

SPRETIT, *adj.* Spirited, inspired.

"This victorie wes sa plesand to all the army of Scottis, that every man was *spretit* with new curage." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 10.

SPRETT, *s.* Jointed-leaved rush. V. SPRAT.

To SPREUL, *v. n.* To sprawl, to scramble.

Doun duschit the beist dede on the land can ly,
Spreuland and flychterand in the dede thrawis.
Doug. Virgil, 143. 51.

SPRIG, *s.* A thin nail, without a head, S.; apparently from its resemblance to the point of a sprig or shoot.

SPRING, *s.* A quick and cheerful tune on a musical instrument, S.

—— Orpheus mycht reduce agane, I gess,
From hell his spousis goist with his sueit stringis,
Playand on his harp of Trace sa plesand *springis*.
Doug. Virgil, 167. 6.

Than playit I twenty *springis* perqueir.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 263.

Hence the proverb, "Auld *springs* gie nae price;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 17.

Thus denominated, either from its exhilarating influence, or because it is customary to dance to a tune of this description; Germ. *spring-en* salire, saltare.

SPRINGALD, *s.* A youth, or stripling.

Seis thou yone lusty *springald* or youkere,
That kenys hym apoun his hedeles spere.
Doug. Virgil, 192. 30.

Chaucer, *springold*, Spenser, *springal*; from *spring*, germinare, q. viri germen vel surculus; Lye Addit. Jun. Etym.

SPRINGALD, Spryngald, *s.* 1. An ancient warlike engine, supposed to have resembled the cross-bow in its construction, used for shooting large arrows, pieces of iron, &c.

He gert engynys, and cranys, ma,
And purwayit gret fyr alsua;
Spryngaldis, and schot, on ser maneris,
That to defend castell afferis,
He purwayit in till full gret wane.
Barbour, xvii. 247.

This, in Edit. 1620, is altered to *fyre-galdes*.

Hence *spryngald gaynyhè*, the shot of a large cross-bow.

Willame of Dowglas thare wes syne
Wyth a *spryngald gaynyhè* throw the thè.
Wyntown, viii. 37. 59.

This, in Scotichron. ii. 331., is *telo albalastri*. Godscroft, when giving an account of the same fact, says; "He returned to the siege of Saint Johnstoun, where (as he was ever forward) he was hurt in the leg with the shot of a *crosbow* going to the Scalade." Hist. Dougl. p. 72.

2. Improperly used, as denoting the materials thrown from this engine.

Stanys and *spryngaldis* thai cast out so fast,
And gaddys of irne, maid mony goym agast.
Wallace, viii. 776. MS.

In Edit. 1648, it is changed to, "Stones of *springholds*.

There can be no doubt that this term is immediately from Fr. *espringalle*, "an ancient engin of warre, whereout stones, pieces of iron, and great arrowes were shot at the wals of a beleagured towne, and the defenders thereof;" Cotgr.—Froissartes, Vol. i. cap. 144. Et fit le chastel asseoir droit sur le ville, du costé de la mer, et le fit bien pourvoir de *Pringalles*, de bombardes, d'arcs et d'autres instrumens. Ubi legendum *Espringalles*, ut cap. seq. et 191. Du Cange. L.B. *springald-us*. Charta Edw. II. Reg. An. 1325, ap. Rymer. Tom. iv. p. 140. Victualium, ingeniorum, *springaldorum*, et aliarum rerum nostrarum, &c. P. 142. *Springaldos*, balistas, arcus, sagittas, ingenia, et alias hujusmodi armaturas, pro munitione castrorum et villarum.

Springolds is used in the same sense by Chaucer, Rom. Rose, v. 4191.

The origin is uncertain. It seems to have been written, in a more early period, *springardus*, *springarda*. V. Du Cange, vo. *Spingarda*. This learned writer, in explaining the word *Muschetta*, says; Ut a falconibus venaticis machinas tormentarias *Falcones* et *Falconia* appellarunt; ita et *muschetas*, quo nomine dicuntur sparvarii masculi, vulgo *mouchets*: Germanis vero *Sprintz*, unde *Springalles*, et *Espringales*, ejusmodi machinae, quibus emitti *muschetas*, innuit Guignevilla.

Grose has observed, to the same purpose, that "the *espringal* was calculated for throwing large darts, called *muckettae*; sometimes, instead of feathers, winged with brass; these darts were also called *viretons*, from their whirling about in the air." Milit. Antiq. i. 382.

The idea mentioned by Du Cange, is at least highly probable; that, as some kinds of artillery were called *Falcons*, from the birds of prey of this name, that of *Muschetta* was borrowed from the Fr. designation of the Sparrow-hawk. It has been suggested to me by a friend, not less distinguished by his learning than by his rank, that here perhaps we have the origin of the E. term *musket*, as denoting one species of fire-arms. At first it denoted what was thrown from an engine; and by a common metonymy, the term may have been transferred from the effect to the cause. We have a similar change in the use of the very term under consideration: for we have seen that *spryngalds* is sometimes used to denote the materials thrown from the engine of this name.

It seems most probable, that the *spryngald* has been denominated from its elastic force, as throwing out missile weapons with a *spring*; especially as Germ. *spreng-en*, a *v.* formed from *spring-en* saltare, is used in relation to military operations, signifying, to spring a mine, to blow up, pulvere pyrio evertere.

To SPRINKIL, Sprynkil, *v. n.* To move with velocity and unsteadiness, or in an undulatory way.

Al thocht scho wreil, and *sprynkil*, bend and skip,
Euer the sarer this Erne strenis his grip.
Doug. Virgil, 392. 10.

This refers to the motions of a serpent.

For to behald it was ane glore to se
——The siluer scalit fyschis on the grete,
Ouer thowrt clere stremes *sprinkilland* for the hete.
Ibid. 400. 6.

Rudd. expl. *sprinkilland*, "gliding swiftly with a tremulous motion of their tails; Scot. Bor. call it *spartling*."

Either a deriv. from Teut. *sprenghen* salire; or allied to *sprenckel-en*, in the sense of *variegare*; because of the inconstant motion referred to. *Spartle* is evidently synon. with Teut. *spertel-en*, agitare sive motare manus pedesque; et palpitare.

SPRIT-NEW, *adj.* Entirely new, S. *span-new*, E. Perhaps corr. from *Split-new*, q. v.

SPRITTY, *adj.* V. under Sprat.

To SPROSE, *v. n.* To make a great shew, to have an ostentatious appearance, S.

This is evidently allied to E. *spruce*. V. Spree.

SPROT, *s.* A kind of grass. V. Spratt.

SPRUSH, *adj.* Spruce, S.

He is sae nice, and ay maun be sae *sprush*,
That he ran hame to gi'e his claes a brush.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 162.

SPRUTILL, *s.* A speckle; used by Spenser in the same sense.

Of flekkit *spruttillis* all hir bak schone.
Doug. Virgil, 130. 19.

Sprutillit, Spourtlit, *part. pa.* Speckled, S. *sprittilt*.

Bot thay about bim lowpit in wympillis threw,
And twis circulit his myddill round about,
And twys faldit thare *sprutillit* skynnis but dout.
Doug. Virgil, 46. 4.

—Circe his spous smate with ane golden wand,
And in ane byrd him turnit fute and hand,
Wyth *spourtlit* wyngis, clepit ane specht wyth us.
Ibid. 211. 46.

From Teut. *sproetel* lenigo, a freckle: or Fland. *sprietel-en* spargere, dispergere; according to the idea remarked in the formation of the synon. term *Srayng*, q. v.

SPUG, *s.* A sparrow, S.B. perhaps rather a cant term for this bird, used by children.

SPULE, *s.* A weaver's shuttle, S.

Spool is used in E. for the reed on which the yarn is winded, and which is inserted in the shuttle. Su.G. *spole*, Isl. L.B. Ital. *spola*, Belg. *schiet-spoel*, Ir. *spol*, Fr. *espaulée*, Ital. *espolin*, a shuttle. Germ. *spule* is synon. with the E. word.

SPULE-BANE, *s.* The shoulder-bone, S. V. SPALD.

To SPULYE, SPULYIE, *v. a.* 1. To spoil, to lay waste, S.

2. To carry off a prey, S.

Bot euer in ane yit stil persewis sche
The dede banis, and cauld assis to *spulye*
Of silly Troy, quhilk is to rewyne brocht.
Doug. Virgil, 154. 26.

Fr. *spol-ir*, Lat. *spol-iare*.

SPULYE, SPULYIE, *s.* Spoil, booty, S.

Ane huge honour and laud ye sall of this
Report, and richt large *spulye* bere away.
Doug. Virgil, 102. 55.

SPULYEAR, *s.* A depredator.

—"Quhether gif the persoun spulyeit and hereit, hes just actioun to persew sic Scottismen *spulyearis*, for restorance of thair gudis, agane, and satisfactioun for the dampnageis done to thame, or not?" Acts Mar. 1551. c. 13. Ed. 1566.

SPUNG, *s.* 1. A purse; properly, one which closes with a spring, S.

In this sense Lord Hailes is inclined to understand the word as used, Bannatyne Poems, p. 160.

Ane pepper-pelk maid of a pedell,
Ane *spounge*, ane spindill wantand ane nok.

V. Note, p. 294.

——Wickedly they bid us draw
Our sillar *spungs*.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 307.

2. A fob or breeches pocket, S.

This man may beet the poet bare and clung,
That rarely has a shilling in his *spung*.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 353.

"In Scotland the word *spung* is still used for a *fob*." Bannatyne Poems, Note, p. 294.

This is radically a very ancient word; being evidently from MoesG. *pugg*, apparently pron. like A.S. Su.G. *pung*, a purse, a pouch. Purses of old were generally worn before; as the watch-pocket is in our time.

What if this should be the origin of the E. *v. spunge*, rendered, "to suck in as a sponge, to gain by mean arts," Johns.? Thus its proper sense would be, to empty one's *purse*. V. the *v.*

To SPUNG, *v. a.* To pick one's pocket, S.

Another set, of deeper dye,
Will try your purse to catch;
And, if you be not very sly,
They'll *spung* you o' your watch.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 94.

SPUNK, SPUNKE, SPONK, *s.* 1. A spark of fire, or small portion of ignited matter, S.

Of the fals fire of purgatorie,
Is nocht left in ane *sponke*.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 17.

"The coolness of the good old General, and diligence of the preachers, did shortly cast water on this *spunk*, beginning most untimeously to smoke." Baillie's Lett. i. 210.

Sibb. derives it from Sw. *spinga*, segmentum ligni tenuius. But its origin undoubtedly is Teut. *vonck*, id. scintilla, strictura; Kilian. Germ. *funck*, *funk*, scintilla, igniculus, Wachter: *P* and *F* being often interchanged, and *S* prefixed in some Go h. dialects, although wanting in others. Both Wachter and Ihre derive these terms from MoesG. *fon* fire; as in Germ. *K* is often used as a termination forming a diminutive. V. Wachter, Proleg. s. vi. also before Letter *K*.

2. A very small fire is called a *spunk of fire*, S. Gl. Sibb.

——We'll light a *spunk*, and, ev'ry skin,
We'll rin them aff in fusion
Like oil, some day.
Burns, iii. 67.

I see thee shivérin, wrinklet, auld,
Cour owre a *spunk* that dies wi' cauld.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 18.

3. A match, a bit of wood, the ends of which are dipt in sulphur, S. Gl. Sibb. Tinder, Gl. Shirr.

"*Sponk*, a word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or any thing dipt in sulphur that takes fire: as, Any *sponks* will ye buy?" Johns.

This is the only sense in which it is allied to the E. term *spunk*, expl. "rotten wood, touch-wood;" Johns.

Teut. *voncke*, any thing which easily catches fire; *voncke-hout*, a match, q. spark-wood.

4. Life, spirit, vivacity. One is said to have *a great deal of spunk*, who possesses much liveliness, S.

The term is used indeed in a variety of senses, the same as those in which E. *spirit* occurs. It denotes activity, mettle; sometimes, laudable elevation of spirit, as opposed to meanness; also, quickness of temper, that sort of irritability which will not brook an insult, S.

5. Used as a personal designation, denoting quality. *A mere spunk*, a lively creature; especially applied to one who has more spirit than bodily strength, or appearance of it, S.

6. A small portion of any principle of action, or intelligence, S. as containing an allusion to a spark hid among ashes. Thus we say of a dying person, "He has *the spunk of life*, and that is all," S.

And loe, while ev'n his *lifes* last *spunka* is spent,
The temples vaile is to the bottome rent.
More's True Crucifixe, p. 56.

And gif this Sait of Senetours gang doun,
The *spunk of justice* in this regioun,
I wait not how this realme sall rewlit be.
Maitland Poems, p. 336.

"That sworne enemie of Christ Jesus, and unto all in quhome ony *spunk* of *knawlege* appeirit, had about that same tyme in prisoun divers." Knox's Hist. p. 40.

"If wee haue na other knawledge, but the knawledge quhilk we haue by nature, & be the light and *spoonkes* that are left in nature, our conscience will answere na farder, but to that knowledge." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. N. 8, a.

"As there are some *spunkes* of light left in nature, sa there is an conscience left in it." Ibid. N. 8, b.

"I dare not say, but all this time Peter caried a good heart towards his Lord, & a *spunke* of faith & a *spunke* of loue in the heart, albeit his faith and loue were choked;—& this litle *spunke* of loue in the man was smothered." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 41.

7. A very slender ground or occation.

"Be this slauchter thir two pepyll that was so lang confiderat togidder fra the tyme of Fergus the first kyng of Scottis to thir dayis ay risyng vnder ane blude, amite and kyndnes, grew in maist hatrent, aganis otheris for ane *sponk* of small occasioun of vnkindnes, throw quhilk nane of thame apperit to ceis fra vter exterminioun of other." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 6.

Nulla, aut levi admodum *occasione*; Boeth.

To SPUNK *out*, *v. n.* To be gradually brought to light, S.

This phrase is used as to any thing, kept secret for a time, which at length comes to be known, as it were insensibly, by whispers or insinuations. It contains an obvious allusion to a spark, at first hid among ashes, which, being fanned by the air, begins to shew itself. Teut. *vonck-en*, scintillare.

SPUNKIE, *s.* 1. The name vulgarly given to *Will i' the wisp*, or an *ignis fatuus*, S. evidently from its luminous appearance.

That bards are second-sighted is nae joke,
And ken the lingo of the spiritual folk;
Fays, *Spunkies*, Kelpies, a', they can explain them. *Burns*, iii. 53.

An' aft your moss-traversing *Spunkies*,
Decoy the wight that late an' drunk is.
Ibid. p. 73.

2. A lively young fellow, S.

An' frae his bow, the shafts, fu' snack,
Pierc'd monie a *spunkie's* liver.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 148.

SPUNKIE, *adj.* Mettlesome; fiery, S.

——Erskine, a *spunkie* Norland billie.——
Burns, iii. 23.

SPURDIE, *s.* Any thin object that is nearly worn out, S.B.

Su.G. *spord*, Isl. *spord-ur*, the extremity; or rather, *spiaðr*, a worn out garment; detrita vestis; G. Andr. p. 221.

To SPURE, *v. a.* "To spurr," Rudd.

Ane fare bricht sterne, rynnand with bemes clere,
Quhilk on the top of our lugeing, but were,
First saw we licht, syne schynand went away,
And hid it in the forest of Ida,
Merkand the way quhidder that we suld *spure*.
Doug. Virgil, 62. 10.

Rudd. is evidently mistaken. For it has the sense of A.S. *spur-ian*, *spyr-ian*, investigare, explorare. Signantemque vias, Virg. Nolit ille ullam *semitam* unquam relinquere, *aer he gehede thaet he hwile aefter spyrede*; priusquam ille deprehenderet quod ille prius *insectatus est*. Boet. ap. Lye. V. SPERE.

SPURGYT, *pret.* Sprung, spread itself.

Fra a Sotherounne he smat off the rycht hand.—
Than fra the stowmpe the blud out *spurgyt* fast,
In Wallace face aboundandlye can out cast.
Wallace, vi. 164. MS.

This seems from the same source with S. *Sparge*, q. v.

SPUR-HAWK, *s.* The Sparrow-hawk, Loth. Falco nisus, Linn.

Spurre-hoeg, Brunnich; Dan. *spurve-hoeg*, id.

SPURTILL, *s.* 1. A wooden or iron spattle, for turning bread, is called a *spirtle*, Ang. *a bread spaad*, i. e. *spade*, Aberd.

——Ane *spurtill* braid, and ane elwand.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 159.

"Flat iron for turning cakes," Lord Hailes. Note, p. 292. The epithet *braid* confirms this definition.

Perhaps it is used in the same sense in the following passage.

"For the Priest, said he, whose dewtie and office it is to pray for the pepill, standis up one Sonday, and cryis, 'Ane hes tint a *spurtill*; thair is a flaill stoun beyoind the burne; the Gudwyif of the uther syid of the gait hes tint a horne spone; Godis malesoun and myne I give to thame that knawis of this geir, and restoiris it not." Knox's Hist. p. 14.

The Eng. Editor, not understanding the term, has substituted *spindle*, Ed. 1644. p. 17.

2. A circular stick with which pottage, broth, &c. are stirred, when boiling, S. a *theevil*, S.B.

It's but a parridge *spurtle*
My minnie sent to me.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 234.

Apparently from A.S. *sprytle* assula, a splinter or slice of wood. This properly applies to the term in sense 1; which seems the original one. Sibb. however, refers to Teut. *spatel*, spatula.

SQUAD, SQUADE, *s.* 1. A squadron of armed men, S.

"The same day, July 31st, the council order out a *squade* of the guards to bring in Mr. William Weir, indulged Minister at West-calder, Prisoner, to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh." Wodrow's Hist. i. 360.

2. A party, a considerable number of men convened for whatever purpose, S.

Teut. *ghe-swade*, cohors, turma, agmen; Kilian.

To SQUATTER, *v. n.* To flutter in water, as a wild duck, &c., S. V. SWATTER.

To SQUATTLE, *v. n.* "To sprawl," Gl. Burns.

Swith, in some beggar's haffet *squattle;*
There ye may creep, and sprawl, and sprattle;
Wi' ither kindred, jumpin cattle.
Burns, iii. 229.

Perhaps it rather signifies, to lie *squat*, as formed from the E. *adj.*

Su.G. *squaett-a*, liquida effundere.

SQUIRBILE, SQURBUILE, *adj.* Ingenious.

Seven foot of ground, clay-flour, clay-wall,
Serve both for chamber, and for hall
To Master Mill, whose *squrbuile* brain
Could ten Escurialls well containe.

"A French word adopted into the old Scottish language, and used in the northern counties to signifie an ingenuous artist who understands every science." Cant's Hist. Perth, i. 138. N.

I know not what term is referred to, if it be not *escarbillat*, fantastical, humorous.

To SQUISHE, *v. a.*

Suppois I war ane ald yaid aver,
Schott furth our cleuchs to *squishe* the clevir,—
I wald at Youl be housit and stald.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 114.

This seems synon. with E. *squash*, q. to keep down the clover by cropping it. *Squash* is from the same fountain with *quash;* A.S. *cwys-an*, to press. Perhaps Su.G. *ques-a*, *quis-a*, to wound, and Alem. *quezz-en*, allidere, are allied.

S. *sweesh* signifies to beat. But this seems a corr. of E. *switch.*

To SQUISS, *v. a.* To beat up. *A squissed egg*, apparently, one that is beaten up, as for a pudding.

"My heart within me is so tossed to & fro, that it is come like a *squissed* egge, whose yolke is mingled with its white.' Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 701.

Fr. *escoussée* shaken, *escousse* a shaking, from *escourre*, to beat, to shake. Or, according to last part of the preceding etymon.

SRAL, *s.* Perhaps an error in copying.

Stones of *sral* they strenkel and strewe.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 20.

STAB, *s.* A stake. V. STOB.

STAB AND STOW, *adv.* Completely, entirely; synon. *stick and stow*, S.

The hostler then, without further delay,
Directed Wallace where the Suthron lay;
Who set their lodgings all in a fair low
About their ears, and burnt them *stab and stow.*
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 259.

Stab is used in the sense of *stake*, as expl. above. *Stow* may be synon. with Isl. *stoo*, Su.G. *sto*, A.S. *stow*, a place, a mansion; from Su.G. *staa* stare. Thus, the phrase *stab and stow* may signify, not merely the burning of the *stakes* used in erecting a house, but the total destruction of the *mansion* or *place* itself.

Or it may be the same with Su.G. *stuf*, the remaining part of any thing cut off. Thus *stubbe*, corresponding to our *stub*, signifies a stake or the trunk of a tree; *stuf*, the remainiug part of the stock with the roots, Isl. *stofn;* from *stufw-a* amputare. V. Ihre, vo. *Stufwa*, p. 805. The S. use a similar phrase, *Stick and stow;* also, *Stoop and roop*, q. v.

STABLE, *s.* "Seems *station*, where the hunters placed themselves, to kill the animals, which were driven in by the attendants;" Gl. Wynt.

The *stable*, and the setis sete,
Hym-self wyth bow, and wyth werslete,
Fra slak til hyll, oure holme and hycht,
He trawalyd all day. *Wyntown*, vi. 16. 15.

Stablestand, i. e. stabilis statio, vel potius *stans in stabulo;* hoc est, in loco ad stationem composito. Spelm. Gl. in vo.

"*Stable stande* is, when a man is found in any forrest at his standing, with a crosse bowe bent, ready to shoote at any deere, or, with a long bow, or els, standing close by a tree with greyhounds in his lease, ready to let slip, this is called by the auncient Forresters *Staple stand.*" Manwood's Forrest Laws, ch. 18. s. 9.

To STACKER, STAKKER, STACHER, *v. n.* To stagger. It is now pron. in the last mode, S.

Thair stedis *stakkerit* in the stour, and stude *stummerand.* *Gawan and Gol.* ii. 25.

Quhat *stakren* stait was this to me,
To be in sic obscuritie?
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 34.

Than cam in the maister Almaser,
Ane homelty-jomelty jufller,
Lyke a stirk *stackarand* in the ry.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 94.

It is also written *stockar.*

He *stockerit* lyke ane strummal aver. *Ibid.*

——Thus this dronken wight
Among his dronkards tippled till midnight:
Then each of them, with *stackring* steps outwent,
And groping hands, retyring to his tent.
Hudson's Judith, p. 78.

I *stacher'd* whyles, but yet took tent ay.
To free the ditches.
Burns, iii 41.

Seren. derives Scano-Goth. *stagr-a*, id. from Su.G. *stig-a* to go. But Isl. *stak-a vid* signifies, to stumble.

STACK, *s.* A columnar rock, Caithn.

"Near Freswick castle the cliffs are very lofty. The strata that compose them lie quite horizontally in such thin and regular layers, and so often intersected by fissures, as to appear like masonry. Beneath are great insulated columns, called here *Stacks*, composed of the same sort of natural masonry as the cliffs." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 196.

"Near Wick is the creek of Staxigoe, deriving its name from a pyramidal rock, commonly called here a *stack*, formed in the mouth of a creek." P. Wick, Statist. Acc. x. 5.

Teut. *staeck* columna. Isl. *staksteinar* prominentes lapides; G. Andr. Gael. *stuaic* seems used nearly in the same sense; "a little hill or round promontory," Shaw.

STACKYARD, *s.* The inclosure in which stacks of corn or hay are erected, S.

Isl. *stackgard-ur*, sepes quae cumulos foeni includunt; Verel.

STAFFAGE, STAFFISCH, *adj.* 1. Obdurate, obstinate; applied to a horse that throws his rider.

——Thymetes, ane man of full grete fors,
Casting from his *staffage*, skeich, and hede strang hors.

Doug. Virgil, 422. 18. Equus sternax, Virg.

Rudd. derives it from Ital. *staffeg-iare*, to be dismounted, or lose the stirrup, from *staffa* a stirrup; Sibb. from Teut. *stief*, rigidus, durus, *stief-hals*, obstinatus.

It seems the same with S.B. *Stivage*, q. v.

2. Dry in the mouth, or not easily swallowed, like pease meal bannocks;" Gl. Sibb.

STAFF SUERD, a sword more proper for thrusting, than for cutting down.

Wyth a *staff suerd* Boyd stekit him that tyde.
Wallace, iii. 178. MS.

Schir Jhone the Grayme, with a *staff suerd* of steill
His brycht byrneis he persyt euirilk deill.
Ibid. vi. 734. MS.

In Perth and other edit. in both places *stiff* suerd. To this the MS. corresponds in the following passage.

With a *styff suerd* to dede he has him dycht.
Ibid. ix. 1646.

Teut. *staf-sweerd*, sica, dolon; perhaps from O.Teut. *stav-en*, to stab.

STAGE, *s.* A step; especially applied to the corbels at the gable-ends of old houses.

Towris, turettis, kirnalis, and pynnakillis hie
Of kirkis, castellis, and ilk faire cieté,
Stude payntit, euery fane, phioll and *stage*
Apoun the plane ground, by thare awin vmbrage. *Doug. Virgil*, Prol. 400. 21.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *estage*, a storey of a house. But perhaps we ought to refer to Germ. *steg*, Isl. *stigi*, gradus, scala; *steig-en* ascendere.

STAY, STEY, *adj.* 1. Steep, difficult of ascent, S.

The dale wes streklyt weill, Ik hycht;
On athyr sid thar wes ane hycht;
And till the watre doune sum deill *stay*.
Barbour, xix. 319. MS.

Ane port thare is, quham the est fludis has
In manere of ane bow maid boule or bay,
With rochis set forgane the streme full *stay*.
Doug. Virgil, 86. 22.

"We say Scot., *a stay brae*, i. e. a high bank of difficult ascent," Rudd.

In cart or car thou never reestit;
The *steyest* brae thou wad hae fac't it.
Burns, iii. 144.

Mr. Tooke quarrels with Rudd. for the account he gives of this term, but without the least reason. The precise meaning of *stay*, as still used, is *steep*. This corresponds to the sense Mr. Tooke has given of his radical word A.S. *stig-an*, ascendere; and to the use of O.E. *stye*, in many of the passages he has quoted. V. Divers. Purley, ii. 276—280. 285.

Teut. *steygh*, *steegh*, acclivus, leviter ascendens cum acumine, praeceps; MoesG. *staigs*, A.S. *stige*, *stie*, Dan. *stie*, Su.G. *stig*, Teut. *steghe*, *stijghe*, Germ. *steg*, semita, a footpath; A.S. *stey*, a bank, Gl. Aelfric. MoesG. *steig-an*, Germ. Su.G. *stig-a*, *steig-en*, primarily to go; in a secondary sense, to ascend. Belg. *stijg-en*, saepius est *scandere*, desig. natque nisum ascendentium descendentiumve; Jun. Gl. Goth. Isl. *stig*, *ste*, scando.

2. Lofty, haughty; metaph. applied to demeanour.

Be ye humane, our humill thai will hald you.
Gif ye beir strange, thai yow esteme owr *stay*:
And trows it is ye, or els sum hes it tald you.
Maitland Poems, p. 158.

Teut. *steegh* is rendered pertinax, obstinatus. But it is probably abbreviated from *stedigh*, of which it is given by Kilian as the synonyme.

STAID, STADE, *s.* A furlong.

The quene ane sepulture scho maid,
Quhair scho king Ninus bodie laid:
Of curious craftie wark and wicht,
The quhilk had *staidis* nine of hicht.—
For aucht *staidis* ane myle thow tak.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 81. *Stade*, Edit. 1670.

Fr. *stade*, Lat. *stad-ium*.

Staige is synon. in the description of Nineveh; when it is said that the walls were,

Four hundreth *staigis* and four scoir,
In circuite but myn or moir.
Ibid. p. 77. This is *staidis*, p. 82.

STAIG, STAG, *s.* 1. A horse of one, two, or three years old. The term is more generally applied to one that has not been broken for riding, nor employed in working, S.

"Gif horses are found in the forest, after inhibition; it is lesome to the Forester, for the first time, to tak ane fole of ane yeare auld; for the second time, ane *staig* of twa yeare auld; for the third time, ane *staig* of three yeare auld." Forrest Lawes, c. 8. *Pullum*, Lat. copy.

And undernicht quhyles thou stall *staigs* and stirks. *Kennedy*, *Evergreen*, ii. 70.

"There are few horses bred in these parishes, or in any part of Orkney, most of them being brought from Caithness and Strathnaver, when a year old, and are then called *staigs*." P. St. Andrews, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xx. 264.

"A. Bor. *stag*, a colt or filly;" Gl. Grose.

2. A riding horse.

For taking, as the custome was, a *staig*
At Midsummer, said Gall, Monsier, you vaig.
Muses Threnodie, p. 93.

Some backward raid on brodsows, and some black-bitches,
Some instead of a *staig*, over a stark monk straid.
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 17.

3. A stallion; sometimes a young one, S.

And ilka bull has got his cow,
And *staggis* all their meiris.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 286.

4. Metaph. applied to young courtiers.

There some old horse turn'd out of stable,
When young dames are at Council Table.
The fate of some were once dandillies,
Might teach the younger *stags* and fillies,
Not for to trample poor cart-horse.
Cleland's Poems, p. 76.

As S. *staig* always denotes the male, in distinction

from a filly, Isl. *stegge* signifies the male of birds, as of geese and ducks. V. G. Andr. p. 223. 224.

To STAIK, *v. a.* To accommodate, to supply with, or be sufficient for, in whatever way, S. sometimes, to settle, to fix.

For thai will waist mair under-hand,
Nor us weil *staik* may.
Maitland Poems, p. 189.

"That thay that ar appointit, or to be appointit to serue and minister at ony kirk within this realme, haue the principall mans of the Persoun or Vicar, or samekill thairof as salbe fundin sufficient for *staiking* of thame." Acts Mar. 1563. c. 7. Edit. 1566.

"That will *stake* us, i. e. be sufficient for us," Rudd.

He's well *staikit* there-ben,
That will neither borrow nor len.
Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 16.

When he that sermone celebrat,
He had a worde accustomat;
"The propheit meinis this, gif ye mark it."
Auld Captane Kirkburne to him harkit;
Perceaving weill St. Androis vaikit:
And syne how sone the knave was *staikit*,
To all men levand he compleinis;
"I watt now what the propheit meinis."
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 314.

"Settled." Gl.

Teut. *steck-en*, figere.

STAILL, *s.* V. STALE.

STAINYELL, *s.* The name of a bird.

The *Stainyell*, and the Schakerstane,
Behind the laue wer left alane
With waiting on thair marows.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 28.

This name seems formed from A.S. *stan-gillan*, the pelican. But how is it classed with the Stone-chatter? V. STANCHELL.

STAIT, *s.* Obeisance. *To gif stait*, to make obeisance; by a transition, as Mr. Pinkerton observes, from the passive to the active sense.

——And ay the freyr couth *lout*,
Quhen that he came ocht neir the almerye.—
Sche saw him *gif* the almerie sic ane *stait*;
Ontill hirself scho said, 'Full weill I wait,
'He knaws full weill that I have in my thocht.'
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 78.

To STAIVE, STAIVER, STAVER, *v. n.* 1. To go about with an unstable and tottering motion; to walk as one in a reverie, S.

Germ. *staub-ern* is used to denote the ranging of a dog through the fields.

2. To stagger, S.B.

"I was lying taavin an' wamlin—like—a stirkie that had *staver'd* into a well-eye." Journal from London, p. 4.

Staivell is used in the same sense, Loth.

STAKE *and* RISE. V. RISE.

To STAKKER, STAKER, STACHER, *v. n.* To stagger, S. V. STACKER.

STALE, STAILL, STEILL, STALL, *s.* 1. A body of armed men, stationed in a particular place; such especially as ly in ambush.

Thom Halyday in wer was full besye;
A buschement saw that cruell was to ken,
Twa hundreth haill off weill gerit Inglissmen.
Wncle, he said, our power is to smaw,
Off this playne feild I consaill yow to draw:
To few we ar agayne you fellone *staill*.
Wallace, v. 809. MS.

Bot quha sa list towart that stede to draw,
It is ane stolling place, and sobir herbry,
Quhare oft in *stail* or enbuschment may ly,
Quhidder men list the bargane to abyde,
Owthir on the richt hand or on the left side;
Or on the hicht debate thame for the nanys.
Doug. Virgil, 382. 37.

This seems the primary sense. Rudd. derives it from Fr. *estal*, a stall, as *a stall in a fair*, &c. But it is more nearly allied to A.S. *stall*, Germ. *stall*, *stelle*, Su.G. *staelle*, locus; especially as the Germ. word is used to denote a military station, a permanent camp. Hence *herstall*, Franc. *heristal*, castra, from *her* an army, and *stal* a station; Vi vocis est mansio, vel statio exercitus, locus castrorum vel castrametationis. Nam *stall* haec omnia significat; Wachter. L.B. *heristall-us*. V. Du Cange; Schilt. p. 454.

I need scarcely observe, that the terms mentioned above are nearly allied to Germ. *stell-en*, Su.G. *staell-a*, ponere, collocare. That *staill* properly denotes a body of armed men *posted* in a particular station, appears from its connexion with *stolling*, in the second extract. V. STOLLING.

2. The centre, or main body, of an army, as distinguished from the wings.

"Our Scottish men placed themselves very craftily. For George Earl of Ormond was in the *steill* himself, and the Laird of Craigie-Wallace, a noble knight of sovereign manhood, was upon the right wing; the Lord Maxwell and the Laird of Johnstoun on the left wing." Pitscottie, p. 30.

"The Scottish army assembled upon the west side of Esk, above Musselburgh, and were mustered to the number of forty thousand men, whereof ten thousand were in the vanguard under the Earl of Angus; other ten thousand were in the rear with the Earl of Huntley. The Governor himself commanded the *Steil* or *Battle*, wherein were twenty thousand men." Ibid. p. 193.

"Against them a number went out of Maxwell's army, who, encountring with a great company, were beaten and chased back to the *stall* or main host, which by their breaking in was wholly disordered." Spotswod, p. 401.

3. Any ward or division of an army, in battle array.

To seik Wallace thai went all furth in feyr;
A thousand men weill garnest for the wer,
Towart the woode rycht awfull in affer,
To Schortwode Schaw, and set it all about,
Wyth v *staillis* that stalwart was and stout;
The sext thai maid a fellone range to leid.
Wallace, iv. 530. MS.

Dvring this quhile the Troyane power all
Approchis fast towart the cieté wall;

The Tuskane dukis and hors men routis alhale
Arrayit in batall, euery warde and *stale*.
Doug. Virgil, 385. 32.

4. A body of armed men keeping close together in array, as distinguished from scattered parties.

—And ordaynyt that the maist party
Off thair men suld gang sarraly
With thair lordis, and hald *stale*;
And the remanand suld all hale
Skaill throw the town, and tak or sla
The men that thai mycht our ta.
Barbour, xvii. 97. MS.

Hald *a staill*, Edit. 1620.

Off his best men iiii thousand thar was dede,
Or he couth fynd to fle and leiff that stede;
xx thousand with him fled in a *staill*.
The Scottis gat horss, and folowit that battaill.
Wallace, vi. 596. MS.

Hence,

5. *In stale*, in battle array.

—Kyng Pentheus, in his wod rage dotand,
Thocht he beheld grete routis stand *in stale*
Of the Eumenides, furies infernale.
Doug. Virgil, 116. 21.

The chiftanis all joned with hale poweris,
And hendmest wardis swarmed all yferis;
So thik *in stale* all merrit wox the rout,
Vneis mycht ony turne his hand about.———
Ibid. 331. 53.

6. Transferred to hunting, as denoting the principal body employed in the chace.

"At last quhen he [David I.] was cumyn throw the vail that lyis to the gret eist fra the said castell, quhare now lyis the Cannogait, the *staill* past throw the wod with sic noyis & din of rachis and bugillis, that all the bestis wer rasit fra thair dennys." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 16.

7. *Staill*, or adj. *staill skep of bees*, S. denominated perhaps as being the principal *skep*, or mother-hive, from which all the other swarms have, as it were, been sent off only as flying parties.

It may, however, be merely the E. adj. *stale*, as signifying old, long kept.

STALE, *s.* A place of confinement, a prison.

——Thou has fund in *stale*
This mony day withoutin werdis wele,
And wantis now thy veray hertis hele.
King's Quair, v. 18.

The ingenious annotator views it as the same with *stail*, Doug. Virgil, 382. 37. V. preceding word, sense 1. It seems rather allied to A.S. *horsa steal*, carceres, Gl. Aelfr. p. 68. V. Stell.

STALE FISHING, *s.* The act of fishing by means of what is called a *stell-net*, S.

"The herrings are the only fish caught in this coast, except a few salmon caught at *Stale fishing*, and some cuddies, of a very small size, in the summer months." P. Kilmuir, W. Ross, Statist. Acc. xii. 270. V. Stell-net.

STALKAR, Stalker, *s.* 1. A huntsman.

Ouer all the cieté enrageit scho here and thare
Wandris, as ane stirkin hynd, quham the *stalkar*,
Or scho persaif, from fer betis with his flaine
Amyd the woddis of Crete.
Doug. Virgil, 102. 6.

2. More commonly, one who ranges, illegally killing deer.

"The Justice-Clerk sall inquyre of *Stalkaris*, that slayis deir.—And alssone as ony *stalkar* may be convict of slauchter of deir, he sall pay to the king xl. s. And the halders and mantenaris of thame sall pay ten pundis." Acts Ja. I. 1524. c. 39. Ed. 1566.

Ye lyke twa *stalkers* steils in cocks and hens.
Dunbar, *Evergreen*, ii. 55.

A.S. *stalc-an* signifies, pedetentim ire. But the term seems immediately formed from E. *stalk*, "to walk behind a *stalking* horse or cover."

The following description of a *stalking horse* may perhaps be acceptable to some readers.

"The *stalking horse* was a horse originally trained for the purpose, and covered with trappings, so as to conceal the sportsman from the game he intended to shoot at. It was particularly useful to the archer, by affording him an opportunity of approaching the bird unseen by them, so near that his arrows might easily reach them; but as this method was frequently inconvenient, and often impracticable, the fowler had recourse to art, and caused a canvass figure to be stuffed, and painted like an horse grazing, but sufficiently light, that it might be moved at pleasure with one hand. These deceptions were also made in the form of oxen, cows and stags, either for variety or for conveniency sake. In the inventories of the wardrobe belonging to King Henry VIII. we frequently find the allowance of certain quantities of stuff, for the purpose of making "*stalking coats* and *stalking hose* for the use of his majesty." Harleian MS. ap. Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 29. V. Bogstalker.

STALL, *s.* The main army. V. Stale.

STALL, *pret. v.* Stole.

My traisty swerd fra vnder my hede away
Stall scho, and in the place brocht Menelay.
Doug. Virgil, 182. 25.

STALLENGE, *s.* The duty paid to the magistrates of a burgh, for liberty to erect a *stall* during a market.

"In the auld forme of customes, it is called the *stallenge* of the mercat." Ibid.

L.B. *stallag-ium*; Praestatio pro *stallis* seu jure ea habendi in foris, mercatis, et nundinis. Anglis, usurpatur, pro Quietum esse de quadam consuetudine exacta pro platea capta, vel assignata in nundinis, et mercatis; Du Cange.

Stallanger, *s.* A foreign merchant, who sets up a stall in a burgh for the sale of his goods during a fair or market.

"Ilk *stallenger* sall either agree with the Provest of the burgh, in the best forme as he may, or else ilk mercat day sall pay to him ane halfepennie."

Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Stallangiatores.* L.B. *stallangiar-ius* is also used, Iter Camerar. c. 39. s. 63.

STALLIT, *part. pa.* Set, placed.

Wele maistow be a wretchit man callit,
That wantis the confort that suld thy hert glade,
And has all thing within thy hert *stallit*,
That may thy youth oppressen or defade.
King's Quair, v. 19. V. STELL, *v.*

STALWART, *adj.* 1. Brave, courageous.

It seems to admit this sense in the following passage.

And now Amycus harme complenis he,
Now him allone the cruell fate of Licus,
Now strang Gyane, now *stalwart* Cloanthus.
Doug. Virgil, 19. 52.
—Fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.
Virg.

The only difficulty as to this sense is that *fortem*, as applied to Gyas, is rendered *strang*.

According to the learned Hickes, either from A.S. *stal-ferhth*, chalybei animi homo, sive fortis; or *stathol-ferhth*, stabilis et firmi animi vir; or *stoltferhth*, magnanimus.

Perhaps the word might have its origin from A.S. *staelwort*, *staelwyrth*, captu dignus, ejus estimationis ut operae pretium sit surripere; from *stael-an* to carry off clandestinely, and *weorth* worth. Thus the Sax. Chron. speaks of *stalwart ships*. They brought to London, *tha the thaer stael-wyrthe waeron*, i. e. those ships that were worth carrying off. In like manner, *stael-herge*, *stael-herige*, denote a praedatory troop. *Drehtan tha hergas West-Seaxna lond mid stael-hergum;* Vexarunt praedatores West-Saxonum terram cum praedatoriis turmis; Chron. Sax.

2. Strong, powerful.

——This wourthy *stalwart* Hercules,
That on this wise had Cacus set in pres,—
Eftir al kynd of wappinnis can do cry.
Doug. Virgil, 249. 45.

3. Strong; like *wicht*, applied to inanimate objects.

——With wapynnys *stalwart* of stele
Thai dang apon, with all thair mycht.
Barbour, xiii. 14. MS.
Ful lichtlie vp he hynt his *stalwart* spere.
Doug. Virgil, 409. 38.
We the beseik that schaw also thou wald
To vs irkit sum strenth and *stalwart* hald.
Ibid. 70. 10. Moenia, Virg.

4. Hard, severe. As we say, hard fighting, in modern language.

He fand thare *stalwart* barganyng.
Nevyretheles thare duelt he,
And oft in gret perplexytè.
Wyntown, viii. 38. 194.

5. Violent, as applied to stormy weather.

I met dame Flora in dull weed disguised;
Which, into May, was dulce and delectable,
With *stalwart* storms her sweetness was surprised;
Her heavenly hues were turned into sable.
Lyndsay's Dream, *Ellis*, *Spec.* ii. 24.

The word occurs in O.E., either in the first or second sense.

For Godes loue, *staleworthe* men, armeth yow faste. *R. Glouc.* p. 18.

The kyng adde by hys vorste wyf one *stalwarde* sone,
That, vor his *stalwardhed*, longe worth in mone.
Ibid. p. 293.

STALWARTLY, *adv.* Bravely, courageously.

Owtakyn thair mony barownys,
And knychtis that of gret renownè is,
Come, with thair men, full *stalwartly*.
Barbour, xi. 234. MS.
Oure king and his men held the felde
Stalworthly, with spere and schelde.
Minot's Poems, p. 15.

STAMMAGUST, *s.* A disgust at any kind of food, S.B.

The first part of the word is evidently from *stomach*, S. *stammack*, often pron. q. *stamma*. May *gust* be traced to Fr. *goust*, a taste, as it is common S. to speak of *an ill gust?*

To STAMMER, *v. n.* To stagger, S.

"The horse *stammers*;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 94.

Isl. *stumr-a* collabi; *stumra yfer*, Verel.

STAMMEREL, *s.* Friable stone, S.B.

STAMP, *s.* A trap; as, *a rotten-stamp*, a trap for rats; *a fowmart-stamp*, a trap for catching the polecat, S.

Su.G. *stampa*, also *stappa*, Dan. *stomp*, id. It appears that the term has been originally applied to the traps or snares laid for larger animals. Hence Dan. *reffestomp*, a snare for foxes, G. Andr. p. 38. vo. *Boge*. Ihre derives the Su.G. term from *stampa*, to stamp or tread, because it is by treading on the snare that the animal is caught. In the same manner Su.G. *falla*, S. *faw*, a trap, receives its name from something *falling*, so as to confine or catch the prey.

STAMP, *s.*

—"There was many noblemen of both kingdoms that were not on this course, nor privy to the same, while about this council-day, this clandestine band began to break out and be divulged, whilk took some *stamp* in their stomacks, thinking they were not tied to this privy covenant, and would rather follow the king nor the chief leaders of this covenant." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 15.

Perhaps stop, demur, Belg. Fris. *stemp-en*, sistere; or struggle, qualm, Isl. *stymp*, lucta levis.

STANCE, *s.* 1. A site, a station, S.

Thence to the top of Law-Tay did we hye,
And from the airie mountaine looking down,
Beheld the *stance* and figure of our town.
Muses Threnodie, p. 152.

"He very judiciously remarked, that every man's house was built upon a rock, meaning that every man had a dry gravellish *stance* whereon to found his house." P. Cromdale, Moray, Statist. Acc. viii. 253.

2. A pause, a stop, S.

But here my fancie's at a *stance;*
Are we to have a war with France?
Cleland's Poems, p. 11.

To put to a stance, to stop, to suspend.

Their sad misfortunes, and unlucky chance,
—Had *put* their measures *to a stance*.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 167.

The term is Fr. evidently from Lat. *sto*, *stare*, to stand.

STANC'D, *part. pa.* Stationed.
For he ne'er advanc'd
From the place he was *stanc'd*,
Till no more to do there at a', man.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 66.

To STANCHE, *v. a.* To assuage, to pacify.
O *stanche* your wraith for schame, or al is lorne.
Doug. Virgil, 420. 3.

Fr. *estanch-er*, id.

STANCHELL, *s.* A kind of hawk.
The tarsall gaif him tug for tug,
A *stanchell* hang in ilka lug.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 21.
Thair wes the herraldis foe the hobby but fable;
Stanchellis, Steropis, scrycht to thair sterne lordis.
Houlate, iii. 2.

This seems to be the Kestrel, falco tinnunculus, Linn., the *Steingal* of Turner, the *Stannel*, *Stone-gull*, of Willoughby.

It is the same species, I suspect, which in Ang. is called *Willie-whip-the-wind*, from the action of its wings on the air. For Pennant observes concerning the kestrel; "This is the hawk that we so frequently see in the air fixed in one place, and as it were fanning it with its wings; at which time it is watching for its prey." For the same reason it seems to be denominated in Germ. *Windwachl*, *Wannenweher*, and by Willoughby *Windhover*. V. Penn. Zool. p. 195. 196. V. WINDCUFFER.

The origin of the name is uncertain. It seems the same with *Stainyell*, q. v.

STAND, *s.* 1. The gaol, the starting-post.
Richt swiftly on thare rasis can thay rak,
The *stand* thay leif, and flaw furth with ane crak,
As wyndis blast, ettland to the renkis end.
Doug. Virgil, 138. 17.

Teut. *stand*, statio.

2. A stall; as, *a stand in a market*, *a book-stand*, &c. S.

"The stranger merchand, quha hes ane covered *stand* in the market day, or ane buith in the market day; for his custome sall giue ane halfe pennie." Burrow Lawes, c. 40.

STAND, *s.* A barrel set on end for containing water, or salted meat, S.; as, *a water-stand*, *a beef-stand*.

Sibb. refers to Gael. *stannadh*, a tub.

STAND *of claise*, a complete suit, S.

"Proclamation was made at the cross of Aberdeen, commanding both Newtown and Oldtown to furnish out to General Lesly's army, and to ilk soldier thereof, their share of a *stand* of gray cloaths, two shirts, and two pair of shoes, under the pain of plundering." Spalding's Troubles, i. 289.

To STAND *one*, *v. a.* To cost; as, *It stood me a groat*, it cost fourpence, S.

This is a Germ. idiom; *Mir hoch zu stehen*; it costs me a great price.

STANDFORD, *s.* An opprobrious designation, of uncertain meaning.
—Foryeing the feris of ane lord,
And he ane strumbell, and *standford*.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems. p. 111.

Perhaps q. one of so mean extract, that he must stand at a distance in the presence of men of rank; A.S. *stand-an feoran*, stare procul.

STANE, *s.* A stone, S. *steen*, S.B.
Sum straik with slings; sum gadderit *stanis*;
Sum fled and weil escheuit.
Chr. Kirk, st. 15.

MoesG. *stains*, A.S. *stan*, Su.G. *sten*, anc. *stain*, id. The S.B. pron. corresponds more to Alem. Isl. *stein*, Belg. *steen*.

STANECAST, *s.* The distance to which a stone may be thrown, S.

STANE-CHAKER, STONE-CHECKER, *s.* The stone-chatter, S. Motacilla rubicola, Linn.

The "*Stonechecker* arrives about the first of May; disappears about the middle of August." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 326.

It seems to have borrowed the northern name of the Motacilla oenanthe or Wheat ear; Sw. *stens-quette*, Norw. *steen squette*, Germ. *steinschwaker*. The form of the word refers us to Sw. *squaett-a* to squirt. But perhaps the name was formed from *squattra*, to chat, to chatter. V. CHACK, CHECK, *s.* and SCHAKER-STANE.

STANERAW, STEINRAW, *s.* Rock-liverwort, S.

The term *Steinraw* is appropriated S.B. and Orkn. to the Lichen Saxatilis, Linn.

"In some places it is covered with lichen saxatilis,—throughout the north of Scotland called *Steinraw*." Neill's Tour, p. 50.

"Lichen saxatilis. Grey blue pitted Lichen, Anglis. *Staneraw*, Scotis australibus." Lightfoot, p. 816.

From A.S. *stan*, or Isl. *stein*, stone, and *rawe* hair, q. the hair of stones; or Belg. *ruyg*, mossy.

STANERIE, *adj.* Gravelly. V. STANNERY.

To STANG, *v. a.* To sting, S.
As quha vnwar tred on ane rouch serpent,
Ligand in the bus, and for fere bakwart sprent,
Seand hir reddy to *stang*, and to infek.
Doug. Virgil, 51. 48.

Sw. *stuang-a*, to gore with horns, seems radically the same, as derived from *sting-a*, to prick. Isl. *stanga* is rendered not only, impeto, but, pungo, transpungo, G. Andr. p. 223.

To STANG, *v. n.* To thrill with acute pain, S. A. Bor. *My teeth's stangin*, my tooth is thrilling, a phrase used with respect to the tooth-ache.

STANG, *s.* 1. A sting, the act of stinging, S.

2. The sting of a bee, serpent, &c. the instrument of stinging, S.
First athir serpent lappit like ane ring,
And with thare cruell bit, and *stangis* fell,
Of tendir membris tuke mony sory morsell.
Doug. Virgil, 45. 52.

3. An acute pain; as, *a stang* of the toothache, *stound*, synon.

The lady was leech, and had skil,
And spared not, but laid him till,
Both for the *stang*, and for the stound,
And also for his bloody wound.
Sir Egeir, p. 26.

4. The beard of grain, S.B. synon. *Awn*, q. v.

To STANK, *v. n.* To ache smartly, to thrill, Fife; synon. *stound*.

This seems to be a frequentative from A.S. *stingan*, Su.G. *sting-a*, pungere; or more immediately from S. *stang*, to thrill with pain. In the same manner Su.G. *stick-a*, pungere, has been formed from *sting-a*, id.

STANG, *s.* "A long pole or piece of wood, like the staff of a carriage," Gl. Sibb. S. A.Bor. Isl. *staung*, Su.G. *staang*, Alem. Dan. *stang*, Belg. *stange*, A.S. *staeng*, *steng*, *styng*, Ital. *stanga*, C.B. *ystang*, id. These terms have been generally traced to Su.G. *sting-a*, MoesG. *sting-an*, pungere, ferire, as originally denoting a sharp-pointed pole, (contus). Hence the phrase,

TO RIDE THE STANG. The man who beats his wife, is sometimes set astride on a long pole, which is borne on the shoulders of others. In this manner he is carried about from place to place.

Grose mentions the same custom as remaining in Yorkshire; where the woman, who beats her husband, is also punished in the same way. Prov. Gl. in vo.

It is also mentioned by Brand.

"There is a vulgar custom in the North, called *riding the stang*, when one in derision is made to ride on a pole, for his neighbour's wife's fault. This word *Stang*, says Ray, is still used in some colleges in the University of Cambridge, to *stang* scholars in Christmass time, being to cause them to ride on a colt-staff, or pole, for missing of chapel." Popular Antiq. p. 409. 410.

This, as Callander observes, "they call *riding the stang*," and "is a mark of the highest infamy. —The person," he subjoins, "who has been thus treated, seldom recovers his honour in the opinion of his neighbours. When they cannot lay hold of the culprit himself, they put some young fellow on the *stang*, or pole, who proclaims that it is not on his own account that he is thus treated, but on that of another person whom he names." Anc. Scot. Poems, p. 154. 155.

I am informed that, in Lothian, and perhaps in other counties, the man who had debauched his neighbour's wife, was formerly forced to *ride the stang*.

But very frequently, another is substituted, who is said to *ride the stang on* such a person.

They frae a barn a kabar raught,
Ane mounted wi' a bang,
Betwixt twa's shoulders, and sat straught
Upon't, and *rade the stang*
On her that day.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

——*On* you I'll *ride the stang*.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 12.

Here we have evidently the remains of a very ancient custom. The Goths were wont to erect, what they called *Nidstaeng*, or the pole of infamy, with the most dire imprecations against the person who was thought to deserve this punishment; Isl. *nidstong*. He, who was subjected to this dishonour, was called *Niding*, to which the E. word *infamous* most nearly corresponds; for he could not make oath in any cause. The celebrated Islandic bard, Egill Skallagrim, having performed this tremendous ceremony at the expence of Eric Bloddox King of Norway, who, as he supposed, had highly injured him; Eric soon after became hated by all, and was obliged to fly from his dominions. V. Ol. Lex. Run. vo. *Nijd*. The form of imprecation is quoted by Callander, ut sup.

It may be added, that the custom of *riding the stang* seems also to have been known in Scandinavia. For Seren. gives *stang-hesten* as signifying, the rod, or roddle horse; vo. *Rod*.

STANG *of the trump*, a proverbial phrase, used to denote one who is preferred to others viewed collectively; as the best member of a family, the most judicious or agreeable person in a company, S.B. synon. *tongue of the trump*, S.

It is apparently borrowed from the small instrument called a *trump* or Jew's harp; of which the spring, that causes the sound, seems formerly to have been denominated the *stang*.

STANG, or STING, *s.* The Shorter Pipe fish, Syngnathus acus, Linn.

"Acus vulgaris Oppiani, the Horn-fish or Needle-fish;" Sibb. Fife, p. 127. "Our fishers call it the Stang or Sting;" Note, ibid.

In Sw. it has a similar designation; *Kantnaal*, the border pin or needle.

STANGRIL, *s.* An instrument for pushing in the straw in thatching, synon. *stobspade*, Ang. also *Sting*, q. v.

STANK, *s.* 1. A pool or pond, S.

Thay boundis, coistis, and the chief cieté,
Diuers spyes send furth to serche and se,
And fand ane *stank* that flowit from an well,
Quhilk Numicus was hait.——
Doug. Virgil, 210. 15.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *stagn-um*, L.B. *stangnum*. Su.G. *staang*, Arm. *stanc*, Gael. *stang*, Fr. *estang*, Ital. *stanga*. A.S. *stanc*, pluvicinatio, seems allied.

It is used to denote a fish-pond.

"All thay that brekis—*stankis*, and takis or steilis furth of the samin—pykis, fische—salbe callit and punist thairfoir, as for thift at particular diettis." Acts Ja. V. 1535. c. 13. Edit. 1566.

Stagne is synon. in O.E.

They gatte eche dáye, with nettes & other wile,
The fishe in *stagnes* and waters sufficiance.
Hardyng's Chron. Fol. 8, b.

2. The ditch of a fortified town.

Into this toune, the quhilk is callt Berwik,
Apon the se, it is na uther lyk,

For it is wallit weill about with stone,
And dowbil *stankis* cassin mony on!
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 65.

To STANK, *v. n.* To have long intervals in respiration, to gasp for breath, to be threatened with suffocation, S.B.

Isl. Su.G. *stank-a*, to pant for breath, to fetch the breath from the bottom of the breast, as persons in sickness use to do, Verel.; a frequentative from *staen-a, sten-a*, Germ. *sten-èn*, suspirare; to breathe, to sigh.

To STANK, *v. n.* To thrill with pain. V. under STANG, *s.* 2.

STANERS, STANNIRS, STANRYIS, *s. pl.* The small stones and gravel on the margin of a river or lake, or forming the sea-beach; applied also to those within the channel of a river, which are occasionally dry, S.B.

Even when the gravel is mingled with larger stones, the term is applied in common to both.

"I socht neir to the see syde. Than vndir ane hingand heuch, I herd mony hurlis of *stannirs* & stanis that tumlit doune vitht the land rusche, quhilk maid ane felloune sound, throcht virkyng of the suelland vallis of the brym seye." Compl. S. p. 61.

——The new cullour alichting all the landis,
Forgane the *stanryis* schene and beriall strandis.
Doug. Virgil, 460. 10.

"Dugar—hastily takes both the ferry-boats, and carries over his men to the *staners* whilk is in the midst of the water of Spey." Spalding's Troubles, i. 198.

"Interrogated, Whether, when they fish upon the south side of the Allochy Inch, they do not draw their nets in general upon the *stanners*, and not on the grass-grounds? depones, That at low water the net comes ashore on the *stanners*, and at high water on the grass." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 94.

"The whole of the poles are fixed on *stanners*, flooded over at the lowest tides." Ibid. p. 109.

Sibb., without the slightest reason, views *stannirs* and *stanryis* as essentially different, expl. the latter as probably signifying "small pools." The term is used not only S.B., but in E. Loth. Ayrs. and some other parts of the W. of S.

Rudd. views it as perhaps q. *standers*, i. e. standing or lying within the current, or from *stane*, stone, q. a collection of stones. But the term is purely Su.G. *Stenoer*, gravel; glarea, locus scrupulosus, Ihre; comp. of *sten*, a stone, and *oer*, gravel, literally, gravel-stones. Ihre remarks, that *oer* was anciently written *eir*, which forms the last syllable of our word; and *aur*, which also denotes stones thrown into the water for making a ford. Teut. *oever*, litus, ripa, seems to have a common origin. This nearly corresponds to Isl. *eyre*, as defined by G. Andr. p. 60. Ora campi vel ripae plana et sabulosa.

Basnage, in his History of the Jews, during the fourth century, says, that they were dismissed from the city of Constantinople, and that a place was given them "in the *Stenor*, that is, in the space that was left void betwixt the city and the sea." He adds, that here they remained in the year 1204, when the Crusaders went into the Holy Land; and quotes Harduin, as saying that they "lived in a place called *Stanor*;" B. vi. c. 14.

As it is evident that this is not a Gr. word, there seems to be little reason to doubt that it is Gothic. Not only is this the very term by which a Scandinavian, or any native of the N. of Scotland, would describe such a situation; but we learn from Ihre, that it is very ancient. We are not less certain, that the language of the Thracian Bosphorus, where this designation occurred, was Gothic; as that of Crim Tartary still is, according to Busbequius and other writers.

STANNER-BED, *s.* A bed of gravel, S.B.

STANNERY, STANERIE, *adj.* Gravelly, S.

The beriall stremis rinnand ouir *stanerie* greis,
Maid sober noyis.——
Palice of Honour, ii. 42. Edit. 1579.

"Depones, That at low water the said dike is dry: That it lies towards the river, and then turns up by the margin of it, and it lies upon a *stannery* and sandy bed." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 109.

"One meets with boggy, *stannery*, croft, and clay grounds, almost in every farm." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 316.

STANSSOUR, *s.* An iron bar for defending a window, S. *stenchin*; A. Bor. *stansion*.

Out off wyndowis *stanssouris* all thai drew,
Full gret irn wark in to the wattir threw.
Wallace, iv. 507. MS.

"They brake down beds, boards, cap ambries, glass windows, took out the iron *stenchens*," &c. Spalding's Troubles, i. 157.

Fr. *estançon*, a prop.

STANT, *s.* A task, a stint. V. STENT, *s.*

To STANT, *v. n.* To stand, to be situated.

The houssis of famell, or the nobyl stede
Of thy kynrent *stant* vnder mont Ida.
Doug. Virgil, 430. 13.

Now grave I *stant* in Naplis the cieté.
Ibid. 486. 9.

Sometimes it is used for *standeth*, as in Chaucer.

It *stant* not with the as thou wald, perchance.
King's Quair, V. 16.

STAP, STEPPE, *s.* A stave, S.

I'll tak a stap out of your coug; S. Prov.; I will put you on shorter allowance.

"That the *steppes* of the said firlot, be of the auld proportion, in thicknesse of baith the buirdes, ane inche & ane halfe." Acts Ja. VI. 1587. c. 114.

Su.G. *staef*, id.

To STAP, *v. a.* 1. To stop, to obstruct, S.

2. To cramm, to stuff, S.

Then I'll bang out my beggar dish,
And *stap* it fou o' meal.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 143.

——The meal kist was bienly *stappet*.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 10.

Su.G. *stopp-a*, obturare; metaph. farcire.

STAPALIS, *s. pl.* Fastenings:

Throw the stuf with the straik, *stapalis* and stanis,
—— He hewit attanis.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 26.

Teut. *stapel-en* stabilire; allied perhaps to A.S. *stapul*, stipes, a log set fast in the ground. Here it denotes the nails of the helmet. *Stapalis and stanis*, both the fastenings and the precious stones.

STAPPIL, *s.* The stopper of any thing; as, *the stappil of a mill*, the stopper of a horn for holding snuff, S.

Sw. *stopp*, id. Belg. *stopsel*, E. *stopple*.

STARE, *adj.* Stiff, rough.
Bot at the last out ouer the flude yit than
Sauflie sche brocht bayth prophetes and man,
And furth thame set amyde the foule glare,
Among the fauth rispis harsh and *stare*.
Doug. Virgil, 178. 17.

Rudd. inclines to trace it to the same origin with E. *stern*. Sibb. views it as probably for *sture*. But it is synon. with Su.G. Germ. *starr* rigidus, durus. The Carex in Su.G. is denominated *starr*, Isl. *staer*, quum herba sit perquam rigida; Ihre. *Starr korn*, barley, either, says Ihre, because it abounds with *awns*, or as distinguished from softer grain, and especially from oats.

STARF, *pret. v.* Died. V. STERUE.

STARGAND, *adj.* Perhaps err. for *sterand*, q. v.
Gawyn was gaily grathed in grene,——
On a *stargand* stede that strikes on stray.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 14.

To STARK, *v. a.* To strengthen.
And Jhon Wallang was than schyrreff off Fyff,
Till Wallace past, *starkyt* him in that stryff.
Wallace, xi. 892.-MS.

Sw. *staerk-a*, Teut. *starck-en*, to strengthen, to confirm, to fortify.

STARN, STERNE, *s.* 1. A star, S.B.
—— Fyr all cler
Sone throw the thak burd gan apper,
Fyrst as a *sterne*, syne as a mone,
And weill bradder thareftir sone.
Barbour, iv. 127. MS.
Lanterne, lade *sterne*, myrrour, and A *per se*.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 3. 11.
Stern, id. O.E. Minot, p. 10.
Sum lay stareand on the *sternes*.

MoesG. *stairno*, Isl. *stiorn-a*, Su.G. *stierna*, Precop. *stern*, Dan. *stierne*, id. The S. word has less affinity to the A.S., which is *steorra*. Rudd. thinks that all these may be deduced from Gr. ἀστηρ, id. Vossius views Pers. *ster*, id. as the root. But it seems highly probable, that, as in early ages, mariners had no other means of directing or *steering* their course, but by the *stars*, the very name given to these heavenly bodies might originate from this circumstance. A.S. *steorra*, stella, might thus be formed from *steor-an*, regere, gubernare. Isl. *stiorna*, equally denotes a star, and the rudder of a ship, whence E. *stern*; and both seem to be formed, as well as Su.G. *stierna*, a star, from *styr-a* gubernare, and MoesG. *stairno*, from *stiur-an*, regere.

2. A single grain, a particle.

No a starn meal, not a particle of meal, S. It is sometimes applied to liquids.

"Nocht twa mylis fra Edinburgh is ane fontane dedicat to Sanct Katrine, quhair *sternis* of oulie [oil] springis ithandlie with sic aboundance, that howbeit the samyn be gaderit away, it springis incontinent with gret aboundance." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 10.

This term is not now applied to liquids.

3. A small quantity of any thing, S.

A little starnie, a very small quantity, Gl. Shirr.

4. The outermost point of a needle, S.B.

It seems to be merely the term, denoting a star, used metaph., to signify any thing that is very small. *Sterne* is synon. A. Bor. "Have you a shilling in your pocket? Answ. *Sham a sterne*, i. e. not one." Lambe's Notes, Battle of Floddon, p. 70.

STARNY, STERNY, *adj.* Starry, S.

A starny nicht, a clear night, in which the stars are visible.

STARNOTING, *part. pr.* Sneezing.
—— Radoting, *starnoting*,
As wearie men will do.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 34.

Lat. *sternut-are*; whence Fr. *esternu-er*, id.

STASSEL, STATHEL, *s.* 1. The props or supporters used for stacks of grain, to keep them from touching the ground, that they may be out of the reach of vermin, are called *stassels* or *stathels*, S.B.

2. *The stathel of a stack*, the corn which lies undermost, and supports the rest, S.B.; *staddle*, A. Bor.

Stassal most nearly resembles Belg. *stutsel*, a support; *stathel*, A.S. *stathel*, *stathol*, a foundation; Isl. *studrell* basis, columna. V. STUT, *v.* and *s.*

STATERIT, Gawan and Gol. iii. 22.
The knight *staterit* with the straik, all stonayt in stound.

Leg. *stakerit*, as in Edit. 1508. V. STACKER.

To STAVE, *v. a.* To thrust, Dunbar.

To STAVER. V. STAIVE.

STAUMREL, *adj.* Half-witted.
Nae langer thrifty citizens, an' douce,
Meet owre a pint, or in the council-house;
But *staumrel*, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
The herryment and ruin of the country.
Burns, iii. 58.

In Gl. it is also expl., as a *s.*, "a blockhead;" according to Sibb., "one who is incapable of expressing his meaning," q. a *stammerer*. V. STUMMER.

To STAW, *v. a.* To surfeit, S.
Is there that o'er his French *ragout*,
Or *olio* that wad *staw* a sow,——
Looks down wi' sneering, scornfu' view,
On sic a dinner!
Burns, iii. 219.
Weel *staw'd* wi' them, he'll never spear
The price o' being fu'.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 52.

Probably from Belg. *staa-n*, Su.G. *staa*, to stand, metaph. used. We have an example of a similar use of the Belg. *v. Het tegen me staat*; I am disgusted

at it, I have an aversion at it. In like manner it is said, S. *My heart stands at it*, i. e. It is disgustful to my stomach.

STAW, *s.* "A surfeit, disrelish;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 129. S.

STAW, *pret. v.* Stole, S.

He *staw* fra thaim as priuale as he may.
Wallace, vi. 296. MS. Doug. id.

STAW, *s.* Stall in a stable, S.

Gryt court hors puts me fra the *staw*,
To fang the fog be firthe and fald.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 112.

STEAD, STEADING, STEDDYNG, *s.* 1. "*Stead*, Scot., is commonly taken for the foundation or ground on which a house or such like stands; or the tract or impression made in the earth, and appearing when they are taken away;" Rudd. V. STEDE.

2. A farm house and offices, S.

"The farms were small, and the miserable *steadings* (the old phrase for a farm-house and offices) denoted the poverty of the tenants." P. Alloa, Clackmann. Statist. Acc. viii. 603, N.

"I am exilit fra my takkis and fra my *steddyngis*." Compl. S. p. 191.

MoesG. *stads*, *staths*, A.S. *sted*, *stede*, locus, situs; *Folc-stede*, populi statio, habitatio. MoesG. *stads* also denotes a mansion; Su.G. *stad*, id. also *urbs*.

3. Improperly used for a farm itself.

I think na wyis man will deny
Bot it wer better veraly
Ane *steding* for to laubour weill,
And in dew sesoun it to teill,——
Than for to spill all ten atanis,
Quhilk he may not gyde by na meanis.
Diall. Clerk and Courteour, p. 22.

STEADABLE, *adj.* Of any avail, q. standing *in stead*.

——"Except they had been assured that he who rose was God, the Sonne of God,—the knowledge of his resurrection had not been *steadable* to salvation." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 490.

To STECH, STEGH, (gutt.) *v. a.* 1. To fill, to cram, S.; as, *to stegh the gutts*; A. Bor. *stie*, anc. *stigh*, id. Ray.

Frae morn to e'en it's nought but toiling,
At baking, roasting, frying, boiling;
An' tho' the gentry first are *stechin*,
Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their pechan
Wi' sauce, ragouts, and sicklike trashtrie.
Burns, iii. 4.

His father *steght* his fortune in his wame,
And left his heir nought but a gentle name.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 136.

It is sometimes used in a neut. sense, as signifying, to gormandize, to gorge.

Sibb. mentions Teut. *stouw-en*, *stau-en*, acervare, accumulare, to which it has considerable resemblance. But it is more immediately allied to *stick-en* farcire, saginare turundis; also, aggerare, cumulare; and to O.Teut. *staeck-en* stipare, to stuff, to cram, from *staeck* stipes.

2. To confine one with a great quantity of body-clothes; also, to confine one's self *in* a very warm room, S.B.

Germ. *stick-en*, suffocare, suffocari, seems allied.

3. *v. n. To stech in bed*, to indulge sloth in bed, to please one's self with the heat, so as to be unwilling to rise, S.B.

STECH, *s.* 1. A heap, or crowd; a term conveying the idea of many thronged in little room; as, *a stech of bairns*, a number of children crowded together, S.B.

2. A confused mass; as, *a stech of claise*, a great quantity of clothes, S.B.; *stechrie*, id.

3. It also frequently conveys the idea of heat, as naturally connected with that of a crowd, S.B.

To STED, *v. a.* 1. To place, to situate; part. pa. *stad*.

Succour Scotland and remede
That *stad* is in perplexytè.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 534.

2. To establish.

——— Thir brethir thre
Had *stedede* thame in thare cuntrè,
And in-tyl quiete and pes
Ilkane in his regnand wes.
Wyntown, iii. 3. 86.

Su.G. *stad-ga*, id. Lat. *stat-uere*.

STEDDYNG, *s.* A farm house and offices. V. STEAD.

STEDE, *s.* 1. Place, as E. *stead*.

2. *Fute stede*, a footstep.

The pray half etin behynd thame lat thay ly,
With *fute stedis* vile and laithlie to se.
Doug. Virgil, 75. 53.

i. e. the *place* where the *foot* has been set. V. STEAD.

To STEEK, *v. a.* To shut. V. STEIK.

STEELBOW GOODS, those goods on a farm, which may not be carried off by a removing tenant, as being the property of the landlord, S.

"Till towards the beginning of this century, landlords, the better to enable their tenants to cultivate and sow their farms, frequently delivered to them, at their entry, corns, straw, cattle, or instruments of tillage, which got the name of *steelbow goods*, under condition that the like, in quantity and quality, should be redelivered by the tenants, at the expiration of the lease." Erskine's Instit. B. ii. T. 6. s. 12.

"The stocking in Sanday, belonging to the proprietor, is called *steelbow*." P. Cross, Orkney, Statist. Acc. vii. 472.

This term, which appears to be very ancient, may be deduced from Teut. *stell-en*, Su.G. *staell-a*, to place, and Teut. *bouw*, a field, q. *goods placed* on a *farm*, or attached to it; or A.S. *stael*, Su.G. *staell*, locus, and *bo* supellex; q. the stocking of a place or farm. *Bo* is used in a very extensive sense, as denoting a farm; furniture of any kind; also, cattle; from *bo*, *bo-a*, to prepare, to provide. This word, as still used in Orkney, is most probably of Scandinavian origin. It may be merely an inversion of Sw. *bo-staelle*, a residence, domicilium.

STEEP-GRASS, *s.* Butterwort, S.

"*Pinguicula vulgaris.* Moan. Gaulis. *Steep-grass, Earning-grass.* Scotis austral. The Lowlanders believe that the leaves of this plant eaten by cows induce a ropiness in the milk. Probably there may be some foundation for this opinion, considering the known effects of this plant when put into warm milk." Lightfoot, p. 1131.

"The inhabitants of Lapland, and the North of Sweden, give to milk the consistence of cream, by pouring it, warm from the cow, upon the leaves of this plant, and then instantly straining it, and laying it aside for two or three days, till it acquires a degree of acidity. This milk they are extremely fond of." Ibid. p. 76. 77. V. SHEEP-BOT.

To STEER, STIR, *v. a.* 1. To touch, to meddle with, so as to injure; as, *I wirna steer you*, I will not meddle with, or injure you in any way, S.

2. To give ground a slight ploughing, S.

"The in-field land is generally all *stirred* after harvest, and the dunged third part is again ploughed in spring, and sown with bear about the beginning of May." P. Alford, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xv. 452.

3. To give ground a middle furrow; to plough it a second time, when it is to be ploughed thrice, S.

A.S. *styr-ian*, to stir, to move. V. STERE, *v.*

STEEVE, *adj.* 1. Firm; as, *a steeve bargain*, one that cannot be easily broken, S.

2. Firm, compacted; as applied to the frame of an animal, S.

Sax souple hempies, *stive* an' stark,
Frae ilk side forat stendit.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 15.

Thou ance was i' the foremost rank,
A filly buirdly, *steeve*, an' swank,
An' set weel down a shapely shank.——
Burns, iii. 141.

3. Trusty; as, *a steeve friend*, S.

4. Sometimes used for obstinate.

A steeve carle, an inflexible man, S.

Germ. *steif*, firm, stable; A.S. *stife*, stiff, inflexible.

STIEVELIE, *adv.* Firmly, S.

—— Till life's short blink be dune,
Still *stievelie* may ye fill your shoon.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 108.

STEY, *adj.* Steep. V. STAY.

STEIDDIS, *s. pl.* States, applied to those in the Netherlands.

Swadrik, Denmark, and Norraway,
Nor in the *Steiddis* I dar nocht ga.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 176.

Teut. *stad*, *stede*, urbs; hence *stad-houder*, *stede-houder*, prorex, legatus.

To STEIK, STEKE, *v. a.* 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument, to stab; E. *stick*.

The kingis men sa worthi war,
That with speris, that scharply schar,
Thai *stekyt* men, and stedis baith,
Till rede blude ran off woundis raith.
Barbour, viii. 321. MS.

MoesG. *stigg-an*, A.S. *stic-an*, *stic-ian*, Teut. *stick-en*, Germ. *stech-en*, Su.G. *stick-a*, pungere.

2. To stitch, to sew with a needle, S.

His riche arrey did ouer his schulderis byng,
Bet on ane purpour claith of Tyre glitteryng,
Fetusly *stekit* with pirnyt goldin thredis.
Doug. Virgil, 108. 51.

V. BEGAIRIES.

Su.G. *stick-a*, Germ. *stick-en*, acu pingere.

3. To fix, to fasten.

Forgane thaym eik at the entre in hy,
The goldin branche he *stekis* vp fare and wele.
Doug. Virgil, 187. 13.

Figere, Virg.

The proper signification undoubtedly is, to fix on, or by means of, a sharp instrument. Thus it occurs as a *v. n.*

—— Ful dolorously thay se
The twa hedis *stekand* on the speris.
Ibid. 293. 29.

Thus A.S. *stic-ian on*, signifies, inhaerere; Germ. *steck-en*, Teut. *stick-en* figere.

STEIK, STEEK, STYK, *s.* 1. A stitch, or the act of stitching with a needle, S.

Then up and gat her seven sisters,
And sewed to her a kell;
And every *steek* that they pat in,
Sew'd to a silver bell.
Gay Goss Hawk, Minstrelsy Border, ii. 12.

—— Still making tight, wi' tither *steek*,
The tither hole, the tither eik,
To bang the birr o' winter's anger,
And had the hurdies out o' langer.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 89.

"For want of a *steek* the shoe may be tint;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 26.

—— The best that sewes her any *styk*,
Takes bot four penys in a wik.
Ywaine, v. 3053. *Ritson's E. M. R.* i. 128.

2. The threads in sewed or netted work; improperly used.

He draws a bonie silken purse,
As lang's my tail, whare, thro' the *steeks*,
The yellow letter'd Geordie keeks.
Burns, iii. 4.

3. A small portion of work, S.

Sa did our Lord the reprobat ay mark,
As members of sedition and stryf,
That maisters of ane evil *steik* of wark
Sould ay detest the godlie upricht lyf.
N. Burne, Chron. S. P. iii. 452.

4. *To the steeks*, completely, entirely.

He brags he'll tak baith hill an' howe,
An' *to the steeks* us plunder.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 10.

To STEIK, *v. a.* 1. To shut, to close, S. A. Bor.

Ane hundreth entres had it large and wyde,
Ane hundreth durris thareon *stekit* cloce.
Doug. Virgil, 164. 4.

"Tavernes sould be *steiked* at nine houres, and na person suld be found therein." Skene's Acts Index, vo. *Tavernes*.

I have observed only one instance of this being used as a *v. n.*

"When ae door *steeks* anither opens;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 76.

"We say, Scot. *to steek the door; He steekcd his eyne; A steeked neive;*" Rudd.

2. To stop, to choke up; as referring to the course of a stream.

And Bannok burn, betuix the brays,
Off men, off horss, swa *stekyt* wais,
That, apon drownyt horss, and men,
Men mycht pass dry out our it then.
Barbour, xiii. 338. MS.

Rudd. refers to Teut. *stick-en*, figere. Sibb., more properly, mentions *stek-en* [*steck-en*] claudere ligneis clavis; Kilian. This is evidently from *steck*, synon. with *slotel*, a bolt; q. to shut by means of a wooden bar.

But as Teut. *steck* also signifies, stipes, which is undoubtedly the primary sense, synon. with Su.G. *sticka*, *stake*, E. *a stake*, it is evident that this *v.* acknowledges the preceding, in its primary sense, as the origin. For what is a *stake*, but a piece of wood *pointed?* For it seems admitted on all hands, that *stake* is from A.S. *stic-an*, Su.G. *stick-a*, &c. pungere. This analogy may be remarked in several other Northern verbs: Isl. *stiak-a*, to separate by a pole or stake, from *stiaka*, a stake; i. e. to *steek out*, or exclude one from a place, in consequence of its being fenced with stakes: Also *stik-a*, adactis et impactis palis flumina et freta navibus impervia reddere; Verel. i. e. to *steek* the channel of a river or frith. May not *steck-r*, a sheep-fold, be denominated from the idea of its being an inclosure? Perhaps the Germ. phrase, *ins gefaengnus stecken*, conjicere in carcerem, is allied. There can be no doubt as to Belg. *in een klooster ge-stoken*, shut up in a cloister.

Stocked is used by Chaucer for *confined*. This seems to correspond to Belg. *ge-stoken*. Gower uses *stoke*.

For if thou woldest take kepe,
And wysely couthest ward and kepe
Thyne eye and eare, as I haue spoke,
Than haddest thou the gates *stoke*
Fro such foly.——
Conf. Am. Fol. 10, b.

Stoken part. and *stak* pret. occur in Ywaine.

Als he was *stoken* in that stall,
He hard byhind him, in a wall,
A dor opend fair and wele.
And tharout come a damysel,
Efter hir the dor sho *stak*.
Ver. 695. 697. *Ritson's E. M. R.* i. 30.

Gower also uses *vnstoken* in the sense of *opened*. Speaking of the avaritious person, he says;

Thus whan he hath his cofer loken,
It shall not after ben *vnstoken*,
But whan hym lyst to haue a syght
Of golde, howe that it shyneth bright.
Conf. Am. Fol. 83, b.

STEIK, *s.* A piece of any thing, as of cloth.

"That in euerie burgh, thair be ane qualifeit man chosin, to seill all claith, and sall haue for his labouris of ilk *steik* seilling xii.*d.*" Acts Ja. V. 1540. c. 93. Ed. 1566.

This seems the origin of what is now called *stamping* cloth.

A.S. *sticce*, *stycce*, a part or piece. This might be traced to Su.G. *staeck-a* decurtare.

STEIL, *s.* "Handle. *Steils of a barrow*, or *plough*, the handles. Teut. *steel*, caudex, scapus;" Gl. Sibb.

STEILBONET, *s.* A kind of helmet.

"That all vthers our souerane lordis liegis, gentilmen vulandit and yemen, haue jakis of plate, halkrikis, splentis, sellade, or *steilbonet*, with pesane or gorget." Acts Ja. V. 1540. c. 57. Edit. 1566.

"This deponent abode half an hour or thereby, locked his allane, having his secret, plate-sleeves, sword, and whinger with him, and wanting his *steelbonnet*." Cromarty's Gowrie's Conspiracy, p. 49.

Isl. *stalhufa* has the same signification; from *stal*, steel, and *hufa*, hat. The ancient Goths and Swedes also called this piece of armour *iarnhatt*, i. e. an iron hat; in like manner, *katilhatt*, q. kettle-hat, when made of brass. Priscis Gothis et Suconibus Galea *Iarnhatt* vel *Katilhatt*, dicebatur, quod esset ea *ferro* aut *aere*, capiti tuendo aptata. Loccenij Antiq. SueoG. Lib. iii. c. 2. p. 119. Our term seems to be a translation of Fr. *chapelle de fer*, which, Father Daniel says, was "a light helmet, without visor or gorget, like those since called bacinets." Grose's Milit. Antiq. ii, 241. 242.

STEILD, *part. pa.* Set, Wallace, vii. 868. V. STELL.

STEIN, *s.* A stone, S.B. V. STANE.

STEIN-BITER, *s.* A fish, Orkney; perhaps the lump, Cyclopterus Lumpus, Linn.

"Two of the best kinds of fish we have are the tusk and the *stein-biter*; but these are seldom caught." P. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xiv. 314.

The Swedish name of the lump is *Stenbit*. It seems to be thus denominated, because it adheres very strongly to the rocks; q. *biting* the *stones*. The Wolf fish, Anarchicas Lupus, Linn. is called the *Steen-bider*, Pontoppidau's Norway.

STEING, *s.* A pole. V. STING.

STEINRAW, *s.* Rock Liverwort. V. STANERAW.

To STEIR, *v. a.* To govern; also, *v. n.* to stir. V. STERE.

STEIR, *adj.* Stout, strong.

And efter that, within a twentie yeir,
Ilis sone gat up ane stelwart man, and *steir*.
Priests of Peblis, S. P. Repr. iii. 10.

Su.G. *starr*, rigidus; Isl. *staer-a*, sese obfirmare.

STEIT, *pret. v.* Sir Tristrem, p. 172. V. STOIT.

STEKILL, *s.* 1. A latch for fastening a door.

Allace, quod scho, quhat sall I do?
And our doure hes na *stekill*.
Peblis to the Play, st. 22.

2. It seems the same word that is now vulgarly used for the trigger of a musket, S.

A.S. *sticcel*, Teut. *stekel*, Belg. *steekel*, aculeus, stimulus, from *stek-en*, Su.G. *stick-a*, pungere; also, figere.

To STELL, STEIL, STILE, *v. a.* 1. To place, to set.

Off hewyn temyr in haist he gert thaim tak
Syllys off ayk, and a stark barres mak,

At a foyr frount, fast in the forest syd,
A full gret strenth, quhar thai purpost to bid.
Stellyt thaim fast till treis that growand was.
Wallace, iii. 831. MS.

The Lord Cambel syne hynt it by the har,
Heich in Cragmor he maid it for to stand,
Steild on a stayne for honour off Irland.
Ibid. vii. 868. MS.

This, in editions, is changed to *still*.

To stile or *stell* cannons, to plant them.

"The earl Marischal at Stonehaven had *stiled* his cartows and ordnance just in their faces."—"They *stiled* cannons on ilk ane of their mounts for pursuit of the castell." Spalding's Troubles, i. 172. 215.

They *stell'd* their cannons on the height,
And show'r'd their shot down in the how.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 222.

2. To put; used in a forensic sense.

Stelling to the horne, putting to the horn, declaring one a rebel.

"The maist part of all billis, warrants, and chargis, hes ben deliverit and directit to officiaris of arms quha hes execut thame, quhilk hes not only bein very hurtfull and prejudicial to all his Majesty's leigis, in drawing in question diverse and sundrie of the chargis and executions maid be the said officiaris of arms, and by *stelling* of sundrie persouns to the horne maist privelie and wranguslie; bot also, and to our particular interest." Act Sederunt, 9th Nov. 1596.

Belg. *stell-en*, Su.G. *staell-a*, to place, to put. *Stelling*, in the act referred to, cannot surely mean *stealing*.

STELL-NET, STILL-NET, *s.* A net stretched out by stakes into, and sometimes quite across, the channel of a river, S. This net is much used in Solway Frith. The fishes are catched in it by the neck.

"A *still net* has been tried on the lake with some success, but not enough to defray the expence of attendance." P. Strachur, Argyles. Statist. Acc. iv. 557.

This is called *stell-fishing*.

"There is belonging to the public good of Dingwall, a *stell* salmon fishery on Conan, or a fishery on that part of the river into which the sea flows." P. Dingwall, Ross, Statist. Acc. iii. 4.

"Culloden has on his property what is called a *stell-fishing*." P. Petty, Invern. Ibid. p. 29.

It is also written *Stale-fishing*, q. v. From Teut. *stell-en*, Su.G. *staell-a*, to place, the nets being fixed by means of stakes. L.B. *estellus*, pali in fluvio fixi ad sustinendum rete eisdem annexum in piscium capturam.—*Estalaria*, id. Fr. *estellier* & *estalée*; Carpentier, Suppl. Du Cange.

This is also called a *Stent-net*, S.B. as being *extended* and fixed by stakes.

STELL, STILL, STOLL, *s.* 1. A covert, a shelter, S.A.

"The stock land has been much improved of late, by draining the wet and marshy grounds; by planting clumps of firs, for *stells* to shelter the flocks in storms; and by inclosing some part of the lands contiguous to the farm houses, for hay to the sheep in severe winters and springs." P. Oxnam, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc. xi. 326.

2. A small inclosure for sheep, S.A.

——Truth maun own that monie a tod,—
In fauld or *stell* nae lambie worried,
Then aff, leg-bail, directlie hurried.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 90.

Teut. *stelle*, locus tutus.

STELLIFYIT, *part. pa.* Converted into a star; Lat. *stella* and *fro*.

O Venus clere, of goddis *stellifyit*,
To quhom I yelde homage and sacrifice,
Fro this day forth your grace be magnifyit!
King's Quair, ii. 33.

STELLFITCH, STELLVITCH, *adj.* Dry, coarse; applied to flax or grain that grows very rank, Fife.

Teut. *stael*, *stele*, caulis, stipes herbae, whence the E. synon. *stalk*.

STEM, *s.* The utmost extent of any thing. One is said to be *at* one's *stem* in a journey, when it is not meant to go any farther, Loth.

A.S. *stemne*, the fixing of time and place, the announcing of any thing as to be done at a certain time; Su.G. *staemm-a*, *staemn-a*, to fix a day; *Staemma en til sig*, to charge one against a particular day. Hence *faestnadastaemma*, the day appointed for the celebration of nuptials.

It may, however, be derived from *staemm-a*, stagnare facio, cohibere.

To STEM, *v. a.* To stanch, used rather differently from the *v.* in E.; as, to *stem blude*, S. Su.G. *staemm-a bloden*, to stanch blood.

STENCHEN, *s.* An iron bar for a window. V. STANSSOUR.

To STEND, *v. n.* 1. To leap, to spring, to move with elastic force, S.

——Things have taken sic a turn
Will gar our vile oppressors *stend* like flaes,
And skulk in hidlings on the hether braes.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 88.

"*To stend*, in common use, signifies *to stride*," Gl. Compl. p. 374. But this does not accurately express the idea.

2. Metaph. to rise to elevation; applied to the mind.

Whase fancy can sae tow'ring *stend*,
Thy merits a' to trace?
Ramsay's Works, i. 119.

Fr. *estend-re*, Ital. *stend-ere*, to extend. Lat. *extend-ere*.

STEND, *s.* 1. A leap, a spring, S.

Bot fra the hors on fer did him espye
Sa grym of chere stalkand sa bustuously,
For fere they stert abak, and furth can swak:
The duke Nipheus wyde apoun his bak,
And brak away with the carte to the schore,
With *stendis* fell, and mony bray and snore.
Doug. Virgil, 338. 31.

2. Sometimes, a long step or stride, a leap on one foot, S. Rudd.

STENDLING, *s.* The act of leaping or springing with great force.

"It vas ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene, galmouding, *stendling* bakuart & forduart." Compl. S. p. 102.

To STENYE, *v. a.* To sting. "Conscience *stenyies* if he steil;" Gl. Sibb.

To STENT, *v. a.* 1. To stretch, to extend, S.

His ost all thar arestyt he,
And gert a tent sone *stentit* be;
And gert hyr gang in hastily.
Barbour, xvi. 282. MS.

——On athyr halff the watre of Wer
Gert *stent* thair pailyownys, als ner
As thar befor *stentyt* war thai.
Ibid. xix. 515. MS.

2. To straiten. A cord is said to be *stentit*, when straitened; *stent*, at full stretch, S.

3. To restrain, to confine, S.

——Never did he *stent*
Us in our thriving with a racket rent.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 90.

4. To erect; improperly, in allusion to the mode of erecting a tent.

—Than to his freynd the seruice funeral
With obsequies to do for corpis absent,
And in my memour vp ane tombe to *stent*.
Doug. Virgil, 282. 43.

It is certainly allied to Fr. *estend-re*, Ital. *stend-ere*, from Lat. *extend-ere*, as Rudd. observes. But it deserves to be remarked that Su.G. *stinn-a* is used in a similar sense; *stinna segel*, the sail when extended by the force of the wind; from *stinn* rigidus, robustus, Ihre. Hence,

STENT-NET, *s.* A net stretched out and fished by means of stakes or otherwise, S.B.

—"That he had no instructions whatever to mark any thing upon the plan that did not appear evident on the ground, except as to the place where a *stent-net* was said to have been fixed, a cruive-dike once placed, and such other things as are engrossed in the letter produced." State, Leslie of Powis, v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 39.

"No nets can be counted *stent-nets*, unless they cross the water." Ibid. p. 78.

To STENT, *v. n.* To stop, to cease, S. the same with the E. *v. a. stint*.

I the require suffir me to assay
With my retinew and thir handis tway
The first daugere in batal, or I *stent*.
Doug. Virgil, 381. 38.

I wan the vogue, I Rhaesus fell'd
An' his knabbs in his tent;
Syne took his coach, an' milk-white staigs,
Ere ever I wad *stent*.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 25.

Not, as Rudd. conjectures, from A.S. *stinc-an* hebetare, &c. but from O.Sw. *stynt-a*, Isl. *stunt-a*, abbreviare; West-Goth. *stynta up*, religare.

To STENT, *v. a.* To assess, to tax at a certain rate, S.

—"And then, be the gude discretions of the saidis Provests, &c. to taxe and *stent* the haille inhabitantes within the Parochin—to sik ouklie charge and contribution, as sall be thocht expedient and sufficient to susteine the saidis pure *pēopill*." Acts Ja. VI. Parl. 6. c. 74. Murray.

From L.B. *extend-ere*, aestimare, appretiare; a term common in the E. law. Fr. *estend-re*, id. Par mesmes les Jurours soient les terres *estendues* à la very valuë. Du Cange, vo. *Extendere*. V. the *s.*

STENT, STANT, *s.* 1. A valuation of property, in order to taxation.

"Becaus his rentis and treasour wes nocht sufficient to sustene the samyn (as he vsit) he desyrit ane general *stent* to be tane throw the realme of ilk person efter his faculte." Bellend. Cron. *B.* v. c. 6. Petiit *censum* agi, Boeth.

L.B. *extent-a*, aestimatio. O.E. and S. *extent*. V. Cowel. Hence the juridical phrase, *Lands of old extent*.

"The rentall & valour of lands hes bin taxed and liquidat to ane certaine sum of silver, conforme to the profites and dewties, quhilk the lands paid at that time [about the yeare 1280], quhilk is called the *auld* & first *extent*.—Ane vther taxation and *extent* was maid in the time of peace, as the former *extent*, conforme to the profites augmented;—quhilk therefore is called the *new* or second *extent*." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Extent*. V. also Erskine's Instit. B. ii. T. 5. s. 31.

Thus *stent* is merely the corr. of *extent*.

2. A taxation, S.

"The nobill Galdus (that recoverit his realme) desyrit neuir *stent* of thaym for na maner of chargis that he sustenit aganis his ennymes: knawyng weil how odius it was to the pepyl to seik ony new *exactionis* on thaym." Bellend. ubi sup.

"*Stent*, the tax, or proportion of it, payable by a Burgh or Incorporation," S. Rudd. It is also used to denote the proportion paid by individuals.

"When necessary, they voluntarily assess themselves in such sums as the support of the poor requires, thereby wisely preventing a general *stent*." P. Irvine, Ayrs. Statist. Acc. vii. 179.

3. A task, S. *stint*, E.

"Scot. *stent*, i. e. a piece of work to be performed in a determined time," Rudd.

The fassioun how this *stant* to do maist habill
Herk at schort wordis, that point I sall you say.
Doug. Virgil, 103. 43.

Their *stent* was mair than they cou'd well make out.
And whan they fail'd, their backs they soundly rout.
Ross's Helenore, p. 49.

It seems questionable, whether the word in this sense, is not rather allied to Su.G. *stynt-a*. V. STENT, *v. n.*

STENT, *s.*

A loklate bar was drawyn ourthourth the dur,
Bot thai mycht nocht it brek out of the waw.
Wallace was grewyt quhen he sic tary saw.
Sumpart amowet, wraithly till it he went,
Be forss off handis he raist out of the *stent*;
Thre yerde off breide alss off the wall puld out.
Wallace, iv. 238. MS.

This perhaps signifies the aperture in the wall, which received or *confined* the bar. But Editions read,

By force of hand it raised out of the *sprent*.

V. SPRENT.

STENTMASTERS, *s. pl.* Those appointed to fix the quota of any kind of duty payable by the inhabitants of a town or parish, S.

"To the end these impositions, warranted by public authority, may be equally laid on, the Lords declare, that they will from time to time nominat one advocat, and one wryter to the signet, for each quarter of the town, to meet with the *Stentmasters*, who shall be appointed by the Magistrates." Act Sederunt, 23 Feb. 1687.

This term is analogous to L.B. *Extensor*, aestimator publicus, cujus munus est res haereditarias inter comparticipes aestimare et partiri; Du Cange.

STENT-ROLL, *s.* The cess-roll, S.

"At the end of the yeir, that the taxation and *stent-roll* may be alwayes maid of new." Acts Ja. VI. 1579. c. 74. Murray.

STEP IN AGE, advanced in years.

This ald hasard caryis ouer fludis hote
Spretis and figuris in his ieue hewit bote,
All thocht he eildit was, or *step in age*,
Als fery and als swipper as ane page.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 53.

This phrase may be analogous to what we now use, *past his grand climacteric*. For as the E. word originally refers to the ascent of a ladder, from Gr. κλιμακτης, scalae gradus, secondarily, annus transilis; Teut. *stap* is rendered climacter, scalae, (Kilian), as synon. with *sporte*, *leder-sporte*. Hence Germ. *stapf-en*, *stapp-en*, scandere, ascendere.

STEPPE, *s.* A stave. V. STAP.

STER, the termination of various names of trades, as *Baxster*, *Webster*, &c. V. BROUSTARE.

This termination in Germ. also forms one *s.* from another; as *schuster* a shoemaker, from *schu* a shoe, *hamster* a field-mouse, from *hamm* ager. V. Wachter, Prol. Sect. 6. In like manner, our term *bangster* is formed from *bang*, *maltster* from *malt*, &c.

Somner derives this termination from A.S. *steoran*, regere, gubernare; as denoting power, or the authority of a master over others. V. Lex. Sax. vo. *Steoran*.

STER, a termination of many names of places in Caithness.

"The names of places here seem to be either Danish, Icelandic, or Norwegian. Many of them end in *ster*, a contraction of *stader*, (that is to say, a stead of houses, a station or habitation.) Thus *Ulbster*, properly *Wolfster*, either from its being of old a *place* infested with *wolves*, or from a person called Wolf—having possessed it." P. Wick, Statist. Acc. x. 39.

Another sense is given, which seems preferable.

"*Ster*, which signifies an estate, is the terminating syllable of an immense number of the names of places in Caithness and elsewhere.—*Brabster* is the *estate* or possession of *Brab*." P. Canisbay, Ibid. viii. 162. 163. N.

Isl. *staer*, Su.G. *starr*, denote long grass; Isl. *stord*, Sw. *star*, gramen, locus gramine consitus, Verel. q. a fit place for residence.

STER, STERE, *s.* The helm. V. STERE, *v.* 1.

STERDE, STERDY, *adj.* Strong, Stout, E. *sturdy*.

The tuelf makis ane end of all the were but dout,
Throw the slauchter of Turnus *sterde* and stout.
Doug. Virgil, 12. 52.

Skinner derives the E. word from Fr. *estourde*, which has no affinity; Casaubon, from Gr. στερεος validus; Jun. refers to Sclav. *twrdy* durus. But the most probable origin is Isl. *styrd* rigidus.

To STERE, STEER, *v. a.* To govern, to rule.

——This mychty gay Lyoun,
May signify a prince or emperour—
Quhilk suld be walkryfe, gyd, and govirnour
Of his peple, and takis na lawbour
To rewll, nor *steir* the land, nor justice keip.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 129.

A.S. *steor-an*, Teut. *stier-en*, Su.G. *styr-a*, id. *Hafwa styrelsen of et land*, to govern the state. Hence *ofstyrig*, who cannot be managed. MoesG. *Libands ustiuriba*, vivens lascive, Luk. 15. 13.

STER, STERE, STEIR, STERING, *s.* 1. Government, management.

Sturtin study has the *stere* dystroyand our sport.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 21.
Thir twa the land had in *stering*.
Barbour, ix. 510. MS.

2. The helm.

Thar takyll, ayris, and thar *ster*,
Thai hude all on the samyn maner.
Barbour, iv. 374. MS.
Himself as skippare hynt the *stere* on hand.
Doug. Virgil, 133. 23.

A.S. *steor*, Su.G. *styre*, Alem. *stiur-a*, Isl. *stiorn*, id. gubernaculum navis; hence E. *stern*, the back-part of the ship where the helm is fixed.

STERAND, *part. pr.* Active, lively, mettlesome, from *stere v.* to *stir*.

Apoun ane *sterand* stede of Trace he sat.
Doug. Virgil, 275. 27.

To STERE, STEIR, *v. n.* To stir, S. *steer*.

Quha standis welle, he suld nocht *stere*.
Wyntown, viii. 40. 24.
Steir nocht, bruder, bot hald us still,
Till we haif hard quhat be his will.
Lyndsay, *S.P.R.* ii. 113.
Bat fat did Ajax a' this time?
E'en lie like idle tike;
He *steert* na' sin Sigeia's hill,
Bat slipt ahint the dike.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 22.

A.S. *styr-ian*, id.

STERE, STEIR, *s.* Stir, commotion, S. Hence, *On stere*, in a state of commotion, astir, S. *asteer*.

Bot principally the fey vnsilly Dido—
Micht not refrane, nor satisfy hir consate,
Bot ardentlie behaldis al *on stere*.
Doug. Virgil, 35. 53.

STERAGE, *s.* 1. Stir, motion.

Ilk sowch of wynd, and euery whisper now,
And alkin *sterage* affrayit, and causit grow.
Doug. Virgil, 63. 7.

2. Commotion caused by a throng.

Awounderit of this *sterage*, and the preis,
Say me, virgine, sayd Enee, or thou ceis,
Quhat menis sic confluence on this wattir syde?
Doug. Virgil, 174. 24.

STERK, *adj.* Strong, hardy, E. and S. *stark.*

Schyr Eduuard callyt off Carnauerane,
—Wes the *sterkast* man off aue,
That men mycht [se] in ony cuntré.
Barbour, iv. 72. MS.

Isl. *sterk-ur*, Franc. *starc*, Germ. *stark*, validus, robustus.

I take notice of the word, merely to observe that this does not seem the primary meaning. The only sense of A.S. *stearc*, *sterc*, is rigid, hard, severe. Wachter gives this as also the primary sense of the Germ. word; which, after Stiler, he with the highest probability deduces from *starr-en* rigere, indurare, q. *starrig*. It may be added that MoesG. *staurknith*, arescit, drieth up, Mark ix. 18. seems to have the same origin. V. STARE above. It retains this sense in R. Glouc. Chron. p. 393. When it is said that Robert Courthose had to pledge Normandy to his brother William Rufus, for the loan of an hundred thousand marks; the author speaks of the terms as hard.

And borwede of hym thervppe an hondred thousand marc,
To wende wyth to the holy lond, & that was somdel *starc*.

"Hard, severe," Gl.

STERK, *s.* A bullock. V. STIRK.

STERLING, STRIUELING, *adj.* A term used to denote English money.

I mention this word, merely to remark the general idea of our ancestors, that it had a Scottish origin. Osbret, a Saxon prince, in company with Ella, having overrun the Southern part of Scotland, in the ninth century, is said to have taken possession of the Castle of Stirling, and established a mint during his residence there.

"This Osbret had his cunyeouris within this castel (be quhom the *Striueling* money tuk begynnyng). Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 14. Libris, solidis, denariisque *Sterlingis*; Boeth.

Bellenden evidently adopts this as the origin of the term. For he gives it according to the old orthography of the name of the town.

"King Edward sal pay ane. M. pundis *striueling* to the Danis." Ibid. B. xi. c. 11.

This derivation is, however, quite improbable. The term seems far rather deducible from *esterling*, a name given to those Germans that inhabited the confines of Denmark, who are said to have been the first that brought the art of refining silver into England. V. Du Cange, vo. *Esterlingus*.

STERLING, *s.* The name of a river-fish, Aberd. V. DOWBRECK.

STERN, *s.* A star; also, a grain. V. STARN.

STERNYT, *part. adj.* Starred, starry.

—The swyft God of slepe gan slyde
Furth of the *sternyt* heuyn by nychtis tyde.
Doug. Virgil, 156. 30.

To STERUE, STERF, *v. n.* To die; pret. *starf*

Mor sall I desyr hyr frendschip to reserue,
Fra this day furth than euir befor did I,
In fer off wer, quhethir I leiff or *sterue*.
Wallace, vi. 40. MS.

—Amydwart the mellé
Reddy to *sterf* his hors furth steris he.
Doug. Virgil, 391. 36.

I lufe that flour abufe all other thing,
And wold bene he, that to hir worschipping
Mycht ought availe, be him that *starf* on rude,
And nowthir spare for trauaile, lyf, nor gude.
King's Quair, iv. 16.

Chaucer, id. Belg. *sterv-en*, Germ. *sterf-en*, id.

To STERUEN, *v. a.* To kill.

Forgiue all this, and schapith remedye,
To sauen me of your benigne grace,
Or do me *steruen* furthwith in this place.
King's Quair, iii. 29.

A.S. *steorf-an*, Germ. *sterb-en*, occidere, interficere, facere ut moriatur; A.S. *steorfa*, caedes.

STEUG, STEWG, *s.* 1. A thorn, a prickle, or any thing sharp-pointed, S.B. synon. *stob.*

This seems the primary sense; in which it is allied to Germ. *stich* punctum, ictus; *stech-en*, A.S. *stic-an*, pungere, cuspide fodere, confodere; as Wachter observes of the *v.*; Incipit a puncto, et desinit in vulnere. He views MoesG. *stik* punctum, (*in stika melis*, in puncto temporis) as allied; also *stikl* calix, properly a horn, with which the animal strikes, and transferred to a cup, because the ancients drunk out of horns. Isl. *stikil* still denotes the sharp part of a horn; resembling A.S. *sticcel* stimulus, aculeus.

2. A rusty dart, Aberd.

This doughty lad he was resolv'd
Wi' me his fate to try,
Wi' poison'd *stewgs* o' Hercules;
Bat 'las! his bleed wis fey.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

3. Obliquely, a hasty stitch with a needle, a slight and coarse sewing, S.B.

The idea evidently suggested is, that this sense has originated from the use of a coarse instrument in place of a needle; as small pins of wood were formerly used, instead of buttons, for fastening an under-waist-coat. Hence,

To STEUG, *v. a.* To stitch, to sew slightly and coarsely, S.B.

STEUEN, *s.* Expl. "hour, or time."

No say nought what thou ses,
Bot hold astow art hende,
And hele;
Lay it al under hende,
To *steuen* gif thai it stele.
Sir Tristrem, p. 170.

The term seems properly to signify judgment, judicial trial, as synon. with *Stewyn*. Thus the meaning of the phrase is, "If they *place* it in judgment," i. e. if they make any judicial or strict inquiry. In like manner, the phrase used both by S. and E. writers, *unset stevin*, denotes a time not fixed, in allusion to the determination of a *day of law*, or of trial.

Quhen cup is full, then hold it evin;
For man may meit at *unset stevin*,
Thocht mountanis never meits.
Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S.P. iii. 504.

We may chance to meete with Robin Hood,
Here at some *unsett steven*.
Percy's Reliques, i. 70. V. STEWYN.

STEUIN, STEVEN, *s.* 1. The voice.

—Streckand vp my handis towart heuin,
My orison I made with deuote *steuin*.
Doug. Virgil, 73. 26.

——Oft by Sibyllis sawis he tonys his *steuin*.
Ibid. Prol. 159. 29.

The word is still used in this sense, S.B.

Quo' Jean, My *steven*, Sir, is blunted sair,
And singing frae me frighted aff with care.
Ross's Helenore, p. 117.

2. Sound, a note.

The clamour of the men and trumpis *steuin*
Gan springing vp on hicht vnto the heuin.
Doug. Virgil, 367. 41.

The stirling changes diuers *steuynnys* nyse.
Ibid. 403. 23.

Stevvon, a loud noise, A. Bor. Grose.

MoesG. *stibna*, A.S. *stefne*, *stefen*, vox.

STEUIN, *s.* The stem or prow of a ship.

——The Troianis frakkis ouer the flude,—
Thare *steuynnys* stowrand fast throw the salt fame.
Doug. Virgil, 14. 14.

Rudd. mentions S. *steven* as synon. with Belg. *steuen* rostrum navis, *steve* prora. Without sufficient reason he views this and the preceding *s.* as originally the same. Isl. *stofn* signifies caudex, stipes, stirps; and *stafn*, prora; which Seren. deduces from *stofna* inchoari. A.S. *stefn* also signifies prora. Ihre views Isl. *staf* tabula, asser, as the origin; vo. *Stamm*.

To STEUIN, *v. a.* To direct the course of a ship towards a certain point, by turning the prow towards it; proras seu rostrum obvertere, Rudd.

To turne thare course he gan his feris command,
And *steuin* thare schippis to the samin land.
Doug. Virgil, 205. 37.

Isl. *stefn-a*, proram aliquo dirigere; Ihre, vo. *Staemma*, p. 757.

STEW, STEWE, *s.* 1. Vapour, S.

On athir half thai war sa stad,
For the rycht gret heyt that thai had,
For fechtyn, and for sonnys het,
That all thair flesche of swate wes wate.
And sic a *stew* raiss out off thaim then,
Off aneding bath of horss and men,
And off powdyr; that sic myrknes
In till the ayr abowyne thaim wes,
That it wes wondre for to se.
Barbour, xi. 614. MS.

2. Smoke, S.

All Secill trymblys quaking with ane rerd,
And ouglie *stew* ouerquhelmys heuin and erd.
Doug. Virgil, 88. 4.

——The heuynnis hie did waxin dirk,
Inuoluit with the reky *stewis* mirk.
Ibid. 367. 32.

"They tuke the aulde man Walter Mill, and cruellie brint him: althocht fra that fyre rais sic ane *stewe*, quhilk did straik such sturt to thair stomakis, that they rewit it euer efter." H. Charteris' Pref. Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. A. 4. a.

3. Dust.

Bot thys Eneas, full bald vnder scheild,
With all his oist driuis throw the plane feild;
And with him swyftly bryngis ouer the bent
Ane rout cole blak of the *stew* quhare he went.
Doug. Virgil, 426. 6.

Stew is thus expl. by Grose, "when the air is full of dust, smoke or steam," A. Bor.

Rudd. derives the word immediately from Belg. *stof* pulvis, pulvisculus. It seems more nearly allied to Isl. *styfa*, vapor in vaporariis non defumatis; G. Andr. Rudd. properly mentions E. *stew*, Fr. *estuve*, Ital. *stufa*, hypocaustum, as cognates; also Hisp. *tufo*, vapor calidus et densus qualis e balneis halat. This is merely a corr. of the Isl. term. MoesG. *stub*, Franc. *stuppe*, Alem. *stouf*, Su.G. *stoef*, Germ. *staub*, all signify dust. Hence,

MILL-STEW, *s.* The dust which flies about a miln, S. Germ. *muhlstaub*.

STEWATT, *s.* "A person in a state of violent perspiration, from *Stew*, vapour," Gl. Sibb. V. STUVAT.

STEWYN, *s.* Judgment, doom.

Vengeance off this throuch out that kynrik yeid,
Grantyt wes fra God in the gret hewyn,
Sa ordand he that law suld be thair *stewyn*.
To falss Saxonis, for thair fell jugement,
Thar wykkydnes our all the land is went.
Wallace, vii. 232. MS.

The Minstrel here relates the story concerning the hanging of the Scottish Barons at Ayr. The sense is; "It was the will of God, that they should be judged according to their own law, or their mode of dispensing law to others." The signification of *stewyn* is determined by the expression in the following line, "thair fell jugement."

Isl. *stefna* denotes a fixed time, statutum tempus, Ihre. This is the precise sense of E. *steven*, as given by Lye; Add. Jun. Etym. vo. *Stevin*, vox. The Isl. term also signifies a meeting, convention; G. Andr. At times it denotes, in a general sense, a meeting for whatever purpose. *Aki bauth oc Eyrike Kongi til veizlo, oc lagthi honom hinn sama stefnodag;* Acó alsó invited king Eric. to a feast, and appointed the same day of meeting. Heims Kr. Tom. i. 88. ap. Ihre, vo. *Staemma*.

Sometimes it signifies a more solemn meeting, that which in Lat. is denominated *comitia*. *Ener heidnu menn höfdo tha* stefna *fiölmenna, oc toko that rad at bloto tweim monnom or hweriom fiordungi;* In the mean time the heathen, having held a full meeting, took counsel that they would sacrifice two men for every province. Kristnis. p. 92.

It also denotes an action at law, dica, G. Andr. *Af thwi fell stefnan;* Lis sopita est, Kristnis. p. 96. *Eg stefne*, dicam indico, dicam scribo, accerso. *Tha er Olafr Kongr spurdi uspektr thaer er Thangbrandr gordi,* stefndi *hann hanom til sin, oc bar*

saker a hann; King Olave, having heard of the disturbances which Thangbrand excited, summoned him to appear before him, and objected to him the crimes he had committed. Kristnis. p. 40. 42.

MoesG. *stau-an*, *stoi-an*, signify to judge; *Raihtaba stauides*, Thou hast judged right, Luke vii. 34. Hence *staua* a judge, *stauastol* a judgment-seat, and *andastaua* an adversary, one who appears against another in judgment.

Ihre seems inclined to derive the MoesG. word from *staf* a rod; because judges anciently carried rods or staves, as badges of authority; adding, that the military *staff* is the judicial power in a regiment. Some have conjectured, with considerable probability, that Isl. *stefna*, as denoting a fixed time, an action at law, or judgment, may be traced to A.S. *stefn*, vox; because it is by the *voice* of authority that a day is fixed, or judgment pronounced. We may add, that a day fixed for judgment was generally made known by public *proclamation*.

The A.S. word, denoting a fixed time, is *stemne*, to which Su.G. *staemma* corresponds; diem definire, in jus vocare. Ihre views this word as analogous to Isl. *stefna*. These three Isl. phrases, *stefna hanum thing*, *lagga lagstefnu*, and *dag gifwa*, (i. e. to give, or fix a day), are used as synon.; and convey the same idea with our old phrase, to appoint a *law-day*, or *day of law*. V. Steuen.

STY, *s.* Expl. place.

Tristrem on a day,
Tok Hodain wel erly;
A best he tok to pray,
Bi a dern *sty*. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 151.

Su.G. *sto* locus. The term may, however, signify a path, a strait ascent; Su.G. Isl. *stig*, A.S. *stiga*, MoesG. *staiga*, Germ. *steg*, semita.

STIBBLE, *s.* Stubble, S.

"Shod i' the craddle, and barefoot on the *stibble*;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 28. "spoken of those who are tenderly used in their infancy, and after meet with harsher treatment." Kelly, p. 289.

Stibble-rig, *s.* The reaper in harvest who takes the lead, S.; *harvest-lord*, E.

But *Stibble-rig* gat time to rue
That he sae laid about it;
'Tween punch an' ream a tulyie grew,
An' fiercelie was disputit.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 155.

Stibbler, *s.* A ludicrous designation frequently given to one who is otherwise called a Probationer, as having no settled charge, S.

Not the long 'tending *stibler*, at his call,
Not husbandman in drought when rain descends;—
E'er knew such pleasure as this joyful swain.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 212.

A custom formerly prevailed in S., and has not entirely gone into desuetude in some places, of turning out horses loose, to feed among the *stubble*, after harvest. These horses are denominated *stibblers*. In former times it was reckoned allowable for a person to take one of them, and ride him for a few miles, without asking the leave of the owner, or paying any hire. Hence, it is said, a Preacher received this designation, as he might be employed by any minister who needed his assistance; and, little to the credit of these times, the slightest consideration for his services was rarely accounted necessary.

To STICHLE, (gutt.) *v. n.* To rustle, to cause a rustling sound, S. *Fissle*, synon.

Hence *stichling*, the act of rustling. Pinkerton improperly renders it *chirping*, Gl. S. P. R.

The *stichling* of a mouse out of presence
Had bene to me mair ugsome than the hell.
Palice of Honour, i. 20.

To STICK, *v. a.* To bungle, to botch. *A stickit coat*, a coat so made as not to fit the wearer, S.

The term is applied to composition, S.

Thy verses nice as ever nicket,
Made me as canty as a cricket;
I ergh to reply, lest I *stick it*.
Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 334.

"*To stick any thing;* to spoil any thing in the execution." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 25.

Apparently allied to Germ. *steck-en* impedire, impedimentum objicere.

STICK, *s.* A temporary obstacle, or impediment.

"This mistrust will be a grief and a *stick*, but hardly a total and final stop." Baillie's Lett. ii. 190.

Q. something that causes to stop. V. Steik, *v.* 2.

STICK and STOWE, an adverbial phrase equivalent to, completely, altogether, S.

But new-light herds gat sic a cowe,
Folk thought them ruin'd *stick-an-stowe*.
Burns, iii. 225.

Mair sports than these there were a few,
Which, gin I ga'e you *stick an' stow*,
Wad tak o'er meikle time e'enow.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 214. V. Stab and Stow.

STICKLE, *s.* The trigger of a gun or pistol, S. V. Stekill.

To STYE, *v. a.* To climb.

From thence, with curious mind my standerds *styes*
The hill, where sume is seen to set and ryes.
Hudson's Judith, p. 74.

MoesG. *steig-an*, A.S. Alem. *stig-an*, Su.G. *stig-a*, Germ. *steig-en*, id. adscendere.

STIFFENIN, *s.* The name by which starch is vulgarly denominated, because linens, &c. are *stiffened* by it, S. The E. name has a similar origin.

STYK, *s.* A stitch. V. Steik, *s.*

STILE, Style, *s.* A sparred gate, S. an oblique use of the E. word.

It seems to signify a gate, in the following passage.

Bat wae to that unlucky night!
I'm like to brake my heart!
That night Achilles kept the *style*,
An' died by Paris' dart.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 28.

STYLIT, *part. pa.* Honoured.

Howbeid that I lang tyme hes bene exylit,
I trest in God my name sowld yit be *stylit*.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 49.

From *style*, a title or appellation, a term frequently used in S. for a title of honour, as that belonging to a nobleman.

To STILL, *v. n.* To cease, to be at rest, S.

They've gotten a geet that *stills* no night nor day.

Ross's Helenore, p. 19.

Teut. Germ. *stillen*, sistere.

To STILP, *v. n.* 1. To stalk, to take long steps, S.B.

"I did na care to *stilp* upo' my queets, far fear o' the briganers." Journal from London, p. 6.

Perhaps from Isl. *staul-a*, to walk step for step after one. G. Andr., defining *stelpa*, novitia puella, says, a *staule*, quasi *staulpa*, quae scilicet nondum didicit moderare gressus.

2. To go on crutches, S.B.

STILPER, *s.* 1. A stalker; or one who has long legs, S.B.

2. *Stilpers*, *pl.* crutches, S.B.

3. Two long poles, with notches for supporting the feet, by means of which one crosses a river dry-shod, S.B.

As used in the two last senses, it might be deduced from Su.G. *stolpe*, a prop, a support, a pillar.

To STILT, *v. n.* 1. To go on crutches, S.

2. To halt, to cripple, S.

It is sometimes used metaph. in this sense.

My spaviet Pegasus will limp,
Till ance he's fairly het;
And then he'll hilch, and *stilt*, and jimp,
And rin an unco fit.

Burns, iii. 160.

Su.G. *stylt-a*, grallis incedere. To this the following verbs are evidently allied; Isl. *staul-a*, Su.G. *stylt-a*, pedetentim incedere. Ihre inclines to derive this from *stol* fulcrum, that upon which any thing rests.

STILT *of a plough*, *s.* The plough-tail, or handle of a plough, S.

"Their ploughs are little and light, having only one *stilt*." Brand's Orkney, p. 155.

STILTS, *s. pl.* Poles used for crossing a river.

"It is unequally divided by the river [Don], which the people commonly pass upon *stilts;* which are poles or stakes about 6 feet in length, with a step on one side, on which the passenger, raised about 2 feet from the ground, resting them against his sides and armpits, and moving them forward by each hand, totters through." P. Kildrummy, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xviii. 411.

"This they call *stilting*." P. Dollar, Clackm. Ibid. xv. 157. N.

To STYME, *v. n.* 1. To open the eyes partially, to look as one does whose vision is indistinct, S.B. *to blink*, synon.

2. It also denotes the awkward motions of one who does not see well. Hence a person of this description is vulgarly called *a blind stymie*, S.B.

It seems doubtful, if it have any affinity to Isl. *stym-a* luctari. A. Bor. *stimey*, dim-sighted, Grose.

STYME, *s.* One is said not *to see a styme*, when one is not able to distinguish any thing; whether this be occasioned by darkness, by indistinctness of vision, or by inattention, S.

"*I don't see a stime of it*, i. e. a glimpse of it;" A. Bor. Grose.

Styme seems properly to signify a particle, a whit.

——For dust that day
Mycht na man se ane *styme*
To red thame.

Peblis to the Play, st. 15.

The Fr. phrase, *Je n'y vois goutte*, I see it not a whit, is somewhat analogous; literally, a drop.

——In underneath the flowr,
The lurking serpent lyes;
Suppose thou seis her not a *styme*,
Till that scho stings thy fute.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 40.

Thou lichtlies all trew properties
Of Luve express;
And marks quheu neir a *styme* thou seis,
And hits begess.

Scott, Evergreen, i. 113. st. 4.

Su.G. *stomm* denotes the elementary principle of any thing; elementum alicujus rei, et prima adumbratio. *Stymelse*, species unde quid concludere queamus, aut subodorare; Ihre. C.B. *ystum* form, figure, species.

STIMIKET, *pret. v.* Belched.

How masterlyk about yeid he!
He *stimiket* lyk a tyk, sum saed.
A mirrear dance micht na man see.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 96.

q. *stomached*, from *stomach*.

To STIMMER, *v. n.* To go about in a confused manner, S.B. perhaps the same with *Stammer*, or a deriv. from *Styme*, *v.* q. v.

STIMPART, *s.* "The eight part of a Winchester bushel," Gl. Burns.

A heapit *stimpart*, I'll reserve ane
Laid by for you.

Burns, iii. 144.

Fr. *huitieme part?* Gl. Sibb. *Septieme*, the seventh, would have more resemblance, did the measure correspond.

STING, STEING, *s.* 1. A pole, S.

Wallas that *steing* tuk wp in till his hand.

Wallace, ii. 41. MS.

In ver. 33. *fasteing* occurs, Perth Ed. In MS. it is *sasteing*. But the term is still unintelligible.

And als be wss a sport he tuk in hand:
He bar a *sasteing* in a boustous poille;
On his braid bak of ony wald he thoille,
Bot for a grot, als fast as he mycht draw.

It is evident that the *sasteing* denotes the same instrument afterwards simply called a *steing*.

Sum straik with *stings;* sum gadderit stanis,
Sum fled and weil escheuit.

Chr. Kirk, st. 15. *Chron. S. P.* ii. 363.

Then forth came Duncan on the morrow,
As he had been to ride on *sorrow*,
With a long *sting*, which he did borrow,
To chase the meir away.

Watson's Coll. i. 43. L. *on forrow*.

A.S. *styng*, *steng*, sudes, vectis, clava; probably from *sting-an* pungere, because commonly sharp-pointed, and as Rudd. observes, "frequently made use of for goads and water-poles." Isl. *stanga*, Su.G. *staeng*, fustis, pertica.

2. Used to denote a pike or spear.

Mezentius the grym, apoun ane spere,
Or heich *sting* or stoure of the fir tre,
The blak fyre blesis of reik inswakkis he.
Doug. Virgil, 295. 43.

And dang thame doun with pikkis and poyntit *stingis*.
Ibid. l. 20.

——Thair was na sic bataill:
Bot thair wes daylie skirmishing,
Quhair men of armis brak monie *sting*.
Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, 1594, A. iiii. b.

He stall away thair *stings* baith clair.——
Quhair is my *speir*, says Sym the knicht.
Evergreen, ii. 177.

Isl. *stang*, *steing*, hasta.

3. An instrument for thatching, S.

Hence, or from *stang*, is formed *Stangril*, id. q. v.

STING *and* LING. 1. *To carry sting and ling*, to carry with a long pole, resting on the shoulders of two persons; as dray-men carry a barrel of beer, S.

2. *To carry off sting and ling*, to do so entirely, wholly, S. Gl. Sibb.

As *sting* denotes a pole, *ling* has been supposed to signify quick motion; or as expressing the relative situation of the bearer, as they move in a *line*, the one following the other. V. LING.

3. The use both of a pole and of a rope, especially in the management of horses and cattle.

Then did she halt lang in despair,
Withdraw her to a place, even where
She thought there should be least repair,
And that nane should come near her.
—By *sting and ling* they did up-bang her,
And bare her down between them
To *Duncan's* burn, and there, but dread,
They left her, and came hame good speed.
Mare of Collingtoun, *Watson's Coll.* i. 48.

i. e. They forced her to rise by using both a pole and a rope. This is perhaps the original sense.

STINGER, *s.* A mender of thatched roofs; so called, because he uses a *sting* or short pointed stick in doing his work, S.

STINGISDYNT, *s.* "Ane *dint* or straike with ane *sting* or batton; in Latine, Fustigatio;" Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

"Within bourgh, bloudwit, *stingisdynt*, marchett, herreyeld, nor other like things—sould not be heard." Burrow Lawes, c. 19.

STINKING-WEED, *s.* Common Ragwort.

"Senecio Jacobaea, *Bualan* Gaulis. The *stinking weed*, Scot. aust." Lightfoot, p. 1132.

To STYNT, *v. n.* To stop.

He saw *per* ordoure al the sege of Troy.—
He *styntis*, and wepand sayd Achates tyll, &c.
Doug. Virgil, 27. 20.

Stynt, pret. stopped.

Right styth stuffit in stell that stude na stynt.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 2.

O.E. id. Thus it is used, Hocclave, p. 41.

He *styntith* never, till his pays be bare.

To STIR, *v. a.* To plough slightly. V. STEER.

STIRK, STEIRK, *s.* 1. A bullock or heifer between one and two years old, S. A stot is a bullock about three years old; the name being generally changed from *stirk* to *stot*, about the time of its being fit to be yoked in the plough.

It occurs in the S. Prov. "There was ay some water where the *stirk* drowned;" i. e. "there was certainly some occasion for so much talk, rumour, and suspicion." Kelly, p. 309.

——Ye haif our oxin reft and slane,
Bryttnyt our *sterkis*, and young heirs eueryane.
Doug. Virgil, 75. 5.

The *stirkis* for the sacrifyce per case
War newly brytnit. *Ibid.* 188. 38.

Jok that wes wont to keip the *stirkis*,
Can now draw him an cleik of kirkis.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 68.

Stirk is the mod. pron.

"Commonly Scot. Bor. they distinguish between *stirk* and *steer*, the first being younger, and either male or female, the other some older, and only male;" Rudd.

2. Metaph. a stupid ignorant fellow, S.

For me I took them a' for *stirks*—
That loo'd na money.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 307.

A.S. *styre*, *styric*, juvencus, juvenca. Hence E. *sturk*, a young ox or heifer; *styrke*, Lancash. Somn. *styric*, *styre*, is undoubtedly a diminutive from A.S. *styre*, *steor*, Moes.G. *stiur*, Alem. *stior*, a *steer*. The more ancient form of the latter is supposed to be Su.G. *tiur*, Isl. *tyr*, C.B. *tar-ao*, (Lat. *taur-us*), from *tar-o*, *tar-u*, ferire, percutere. V. Seren. vo. *Steer*. V. also the letter K. Hence,

To STIRK, *v. n.* To be with calf, S.B.

STIRKIN, *part. pa.* Wounded, stricken.

Quer all the cietè enraged scho here and thare
Wandris, as ane *stirkin* hynd, quham the stalkar,
Or scho persaif, from fer beis with his flane.
Doug. Virgil, 101. 8.

STIRLIN, *s.* The denomination of a silver coin, apparently ascribed to David I. of Scotland.

"The *stirlin* in the time of the said King David, did wey threttie twa graines of gude and round quheat: Bot now it is otherwaies, be reason of the minoration of the money." Stat. Rob. III. c. 18. s. 6. Lat. copy, *Sterlingus*.

This is expl. by Du Cange,—pro moneta quadam *denarium Sterlingum* vocabant. He quotes Matt. Paris, An. 1247, as using the term in a similar sense. Praecepit Dominus Rex—ut quicumque deinde *Esterlingus* in regno suo pondere suo legali inveniretur, statim suspenderetur; vo. *Esterlingus*.

The term *starlings*, as used by Chaucer, is explained "pence of sterling money;" Tyrwhitt.

The name has evidently originated from the term *sterling* or *stirlin*, as denoting the quality of the money. Thus it is also used as an adj.

" It is enacted, that the kings money, that is *stir.* its money, sall not be exiled forth of the realme." Stat. Robt. II. c. 17. V. Sterling.

STERLING, *s.* The state or starling, a bird, S. *Sturnus vulgaris*, Linn.

——I think me gois desolate,
To heir Nereus, and Sirenis, nycht and day,
Singand and sayand psalmis and orisons;
Nocht vnderstanding quhat they sing or say,
Bot lyk ane stirling, and ane papingay,
Quhilk lernis as to speik be lang vsage.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 16.

Teut. *sterlinck* starven, from *sterve*, id.

STIRRAH, *s.* 1. " A stout boy, S.

An honest wicht was Ralph was his name,—
A lusty *stirrah* had two years out-gane.
Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

2. A young fellow.

If any smirk *stirrah* gaun
For favour frae a lady's een,
He mauna rare for brass nor stone
Before he sheath
His body in a scabbard clean
Of gude braid claith.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 22.

STITH, Stythe, *adj.* 1. Firm, steady, S.

——Ah that kael
A kael that can never wax, and debonayr,—
And in battell as *styth* to stand,—
That thai kael gert euer blyth to be.
Barbour, viii. 241. MS.

And quhen gus enbrace ythir *stith* stand,
With fingrys fast fykand thare wapyn in hand.
Doug. Virgil, 141. 51.

2. Strong; applied to inanimate objects.

——He made
A *styth* vardall, and thare he hade
Gilt and nobyl his dwellyng.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 8. Also *Ibid.* x. 108.
Barbour, iv. 101.

A.S. *stith, styth, darus, rigidus, severus. Stithe*, however, signifies, stubble, firmus.

3. Dead; properly, having the stiffness of death.

Shoot styth, shot dead, Aberd.

" For, thinks I, an' the hawes tak a brattle awe, they may come to lay up my mittens, an' ding me yeel as *styth* as gin I had been elf-shot." *Journal from London*, p. 4.

Up by the lambie's lying yonder *styth*;
But nakens, that it's no yoursel I'm blyth.
Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

STITHELL.

Many sege saw the sey to the clift sworht,
Seikyngis saw the stremis thai *stithill* fall straught,
With sikis wappyng I wys that wes for were
wrought.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 12.

Mr. Pinkerton views this as a v., rendering it, impetuously, *shoot*. But it seems rather an *adj.* or *adv.*, from A.S. *stithlic durus, or stithlice severè*, *strenuè*. This *stroucht* must be the s. " Marion stretched full firmly," or perhaps, " sternly, over the sea."

STIVAGE, *adj.* " Stout, fit for work;" Gl. Shirr. V. Staffage.

STIVE, *adj.* Firm. V. Steive.

STOB, *s.* 1. A prickle, or a very small splinter of wood, fixed in any part of the body, S.

In this sense it is also used metaph., as denoting something that mars piece of mind.

" Ye had no need to be bare-footed among the thorns of this apostate generation, lest a *stob* stick up in your foot, and cause you to halt all your days." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 70.

2. The puncture made by means of a prickle, S.

Germ. *stupf*, *stipp*, punctum, *stupf-en*, *stipp-en*, pungere.

To Stob, *v. a.* 1. To pierce with a pointed instrument, S.; synon. *job*.

2. To point with iron.

Thay maid them burdowns nocht to bow,
Twa bewis of the birk;
Weil *stobbit* with steil, I trow,
To stik into the mirk.
Symmye and his Brudder, *Chron. S. P.* i. 360.

STOB, *s.* 1. The stump of a tree.

—— Sum wer fletand on the land:
Quhailis and monstouris of the seis,
Stickit on *stobbis* amang the treis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 43.

2. A palisade, a stake driven into the ground, for forming a fence, S.; more commonly, *stab*.

Sum of Eneas feris besely
Flatis to plet thaym preissis by and by,
And of smal wikkeris for to beild vp ane bere,
Of sowpill wandis, and of brounys sere,
Bound with the syouns, or the twistis sle
Of smal rammel, and *stobbis* of akin tre.
Doug. Virgil, 362. 9.

Vimen, however, is the only term used by Virg.

" The different articles made from these woods are sold at the following prices on the spot: *Stobs*, at 4*s.* the hundred, four feet long." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 321.

3. A pole, a stake.

" He was taken and headed, and his right hand set upon a *stob* in the same place where he was slain." Spalding's Troubles, i. 53.

A.S. *steb*, *stubb*, Belg. *stobbe*, Su.G. Mod. Sax. *stubbe*, stipes, truncus. Dan. *stub*, " a stump, a stock, a stem or stalk;" Wolff. Kilian mentions Teut. *stipp-en* as signifying intersepire, to fence about; whether from the *s.*, or *vice versa*, seems doubtful. Ihre derives Su.G. *stubbe* from *stufw-a* amputare. S. *Stow*, q. v., is used in a cognate sense.

Stob, *s.* The stump of a rainbow, or that part which seems to rest on the horizon, when no more of it is seen, S.

This, by seamen, is viewed as a prognostic of an approaching storm. If I mistake not, they also call it a *dogg*.

This seems allied to the preceding term, and to Su.G. *stubb*, which denotes a part of any thing broken off from the rest: Notat rem quamvis minorem a suo continuo abruptam; *stubbig* mutilus, bre-

vis, Ihre; (E. *stubbed*). Dan. *stuv*, a remnant, an end.

STOB-FEATHERS, *s. pl.* The short unfledged feathers which remain on a fowl after it has been plucked; applied also to those which appear first on a young bird, S.

Hence, a bird is said to be *stobbed*, or *stob-feather'd*. The latter term is also used metaph. Of a young couple, who have little provision or furniture, it is said; *They're nae stob-feather'd yet*, S.B.

The origin is *stob*, a stump, from the shortness of the feathers.

STOB-THACKER, *s.* One who forms or mends thatched roofs, by driving in the straw with a *stob*, *sting*, or stake, S.B.

The work thus performed is called *stob-thacking* or *-thatching*.

"*Stob-thatching* is now become pretty general, and, when well executed, makes a warm and durable roof." P. New Deer, Aberd. Statist. Acc. ix. 187, 188.

STOB-THACKIT, STOB-THATCHED, *adj.* Thatched in the manner described above, S.

"Farm-houses and cottages.—Within these five years, a very few of them have been *stob-thatched*, or covered with a deep coat of straw,—and snecked or harled with lime." P. Keith-Hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc. ii. 534.

To STOCK, *v. n.* To become stiff, to be benumbed, S.

Germ. *stock-en*, to be stopped or obstructed; Su.G. *stock-a*, to harden, to condense. *Blodet stockar sig*, the blood congeals. In the same manner we say that one *stocks*, or that the limbs *stock*, from cold or want of exercise, S. Hence,

STOCK, *s.* One whose joints are stiffened by age or disease; *an auld stock*, id. S.

Belg. *stok-oud*, very ancient, decrepid.

STOCK, *s.* The hardened stalk or stem of a plant.

A kail-stock, the stem of colewort, S.

——— Thro' the kail,
Their *stocks* maun a' be sought ance.
Burns, iii. 126.

Su.G. *kaalstock*, id. from *kaal* brassica, and *stock* caulis.

STOCK. BED-STOCK, *s.* The fore-part of a bed.

——— "Hezekiah turned his backe to the *stocke*, and his face to the wall, that he might conferre with his God." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 71. *Bed-stocke*, ibid. p. 65.

——— I winna lie in your bed,
Either at *stock* or wa'.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 159.

Weel brook ye o' your brown brown bride,
Between you and the *stock*.
Ibid. i. 31.

Su.G. *stock*, id. sponda, vel pars lecti anterior.

STOCK-DUCK, *s.* The Mallard, a bird, Orkney.

"The Mallard, (*anas boschas*, Lin. Syst.), our *stock-duck*, is a pretty numerous species, which builds in marshes, meadows, and holms, through all the Islands." Barry's Orkney, p. 301.

Germ. *stock ent*, Kramer, p. 341. Norv. *stok-and*, Penn. Zool. p. 591. Dan. id. The name is the same, *and* or *ent* signifying *duck*. The meaning of *stock*, as thus applied, I do not know. As it denotes a stick, also, the trunk of a tree, can this signify the *tree-duck?* it being "known sometimes to lay the eggs in a high tree, in a deserted magpie's or crow's nest;" Encycl. Britann. vo. *Anas*, N°. 32.

STOCK AND HORN, a musical instrument anciently used in S.

When I begin to tune my *stock and horn*,
With a' her face she shaws a caulrife scorn.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 68.

Ritson describes it as "a reed or whistle, with a horn fixed to it by the smaller end." V. CORNE PIPE.

But it is more particularly described by Burns.

"It is composed of three parts; the *stock*, which is the hinder thigh-bone of a sheep, such as you see in a mutton-ham; the *horn*, which is a common Highland cow's horn, cut off at the smaller end, until the aperture be large enough to admit the stock to be pushed up through the horn, until it be held by the thicker end of the thigh-bone: and lastly, an *oaten reed*, exactly cut and notched like that which you see every shepherd boy has, when the corn stems are green and full-grown. The reed is not made fast in the bone, but is held by the lips, and plays loose in the smaller end of the stock; while the stock, with the horn hanging on its larger end, is held by the hands in playing. The stock has six or seven ventiges on the upper side, and one back-ventige, like the common flute. This of mine was made by a man from the braes of Athole, and is exactly what the shepherds wont to use in that country." Burns's Works, iv. 209. N°. 64.

This is also written *Stock-in-horn*, though, I apprehend, improperly; and derived from Gael. *stoc*, a pipe. V. Statist. Acc. xv. 8, N.

STOCK-HORNE, *s.* A horn anciently used by foresters in S.

"Ane *stock-horne*—commonly is maid of timmer and wood, or tree, with circles and girds of the same, quhilk is yet vsed in the Hie-landes and Iles of this realme: quhairof I haue seene the like in the cuntrie of Helvetia, in the yeir of God 1568, amangst the Zuitzers." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Menetum*.

Ane *stocke horne*, ex Lib. Sconensi, species et forma cornu lignei quod si inflatur magnum et raucum edit sonum. Leg. Forest. c. 2. N.

STOCK-OWL, *s.* The Eagle Owl, Orkn. V. KATOGLE.

STOCK-STORM, *s.* Snow continuing to lie on the ground, Aberd.

I know not, whether we ought to view, as allied to this, the Su.G. phrase, *en stickande storm*, saeva tempestas, and Isl. *stakastormur*, id.

STOCKERIT, *pret.* Staggered. V. STACKER.

STOCKIE, *s.* A piece of cheese, or a bit of fish, between two pieces of bread, Fife.

STOER-MACKREL, *s.* The tunny fish, S.; Scomber Thunnus, Linn.

"Thunnus, nostratibus, the *Stoer-Mackrel.*" Sibb. Scot. P. iii. p. 23.

Perhaps from Sw. *stor*, great, large, and *makrill*, mackerell.

STOG SWORD. V. STOK.

STOIP, *s.* A measure of liquids. V. STOUP.

To STOIT, STOT, STOITER, *v. n.* 1. To walk in a staggering way, to totter, S.

—— What comes?—an auld, beld carle,——
Just *stoitin* to the ither warl
As fast's he can.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 61.

2. To stumble on any object, S.

Sho *stottis* at strais, syn stumbillis not at stanis.
Montgomerie MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 499.

Steit has anciently been used in the same sense.

As Ganhardin *steit* oway,
His heued he brac tho,
As he fleighe:
Sir Tristrem, p. 172. st. 62.

Wi' writing I'm sae bleirt and doited,
That when I raise, in troth I *stoited.*
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

3. Used metaph., as denoting the staggering state of public affairs.

—— He can lend the *stoitering* state a lift,
Wi' gowd in gowpins as a grassum gift.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 86.

On *steit*, Gl. Tristr., misprinted *stut*, my friend Mr. Scott seems justly to remark, that this is the origin of *stutter*, though now limited to the voice. They may at least be viewed as radically the same. In like manner, *stammer*, which in E. signifies to *stutter*, as applied to speech, in S. denotes staggering.

Su.G. *stoet-a* allidere, offendere. *Stoeta sin fot emot stenen*, to strike one's foot against a stone. Isl. *staut-a*, *steyt-a*, Teut. *stuyt-en*, impingere; Dan. *stoed* offendiculum; Teut. *stoot-steen*, lapis offensionis. Wachter derives Germ. *stotter-n*, balbutire, from *stot-en* impingere.

STOITER, *s.* The act of staggering, S.

To STOK, *v. a.* To thrust.

For so Eneas *stokkis* his stiff brand
Throw out the youngkere hard vp tyl his hand.
Doug. Virgil, 349. 14.

The sword wichtly *stokkit* or than was glade
Throw out his coist.——
Ibid. 291. 52.

This *v.* seems formed from the part. pa. of *stik*; *stokyn*, pierced, stabbed.

Grekis inspreut, the formest haue thay *stokyn*,
And slane with swerdes.——
Ibid. 55. 29.

E. *stock*, which is nearly allied, denotes a thrust, a stoccado. V. the *s.* and STUG.

STOK, STOK SWERD, STOG SWORD, *s.* "A stiff or strong sword," Rudd.; but, as Sibb. observes, rather "a long small sword."

This Auentinus followis in thir weris,
Bure in thare handis lance, staiffis and burrel speris;—
With round *stok swerdis* faucht they in mellé;
With poyntalis or with *stokkis* Sabellyne.
Doug. Virgil, 231. 51. 52.

The term properly denotes a sword formed rather for thrusting than for striking down.

"Thay had *stok swerdis* quhom na armour may resist." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 16. Hostem *punctim* magis quam *caesim* petere assueti essent, commoda brevitate mucronibus munimentum omne rupturis: Boeth.

This is also written *stoge*, *stog*.

"And so he straik him twyss or thryss throw with a *stog sword.*" Knox's Hist. p. 65. *A stog sweard*, MS. i.

"He strikes him twice or thrice throw with a *stog sword.*" Watson's Histor. Collect. p. 69.

Rudd. refers to Fr. *estoc*, Ital. *stocco*, ensis longior, verutum; which he derives from O.Belg. *stokkade*, pugio, sica. But Kilian mentions Teut. *stocke*, sica, ensis. The origin seems Su.G. *stick-a* pungere; although perhaps through the channel of the preceding *v.*

STOKEN, *part. pa.* Shut up, inclosed. V. STEIK, *v.*

To STOLL, *v. a.* To place in safety, or in ambush.

Bot quha sa list towart that stede to draw,
It is ane *stolling* place, and sobir herbry,
Quhare oft in stail or enbuschment may ly,
Quhidder men list the bargane to abyde,
Owthir on the richt hand or on the left side.
Doug. Virgil, 382. 36.

Rudd. derives the term from Fr. *estal*, locus ubi quidpiam reponitur. Teut. *stolle* denotes a mine, q. a secret place under ground; from *stoll-en* fulcire. Perhaps *stell-en*, ponere, is the radical word.

Stolling, *stollin*, is used for the stowing of a cargo on shipboard.

"That na merchandis gudis be reuin nor spilt with vnressonabill *stollin*, as with spakis." Acts Ja. III. 1466. c. 17. Edit. 1566.

This, however, may be rather from O.Teut. *stouwen*, acervare, accumulare, cogere.

STOLL, *s.* A place of safety; Gl. Sibb. V. the *v.* and STELL, *s.*

STOLUM, *s.* As much ink as a pen takes up, S. Teut. *stolle* frustum?

STOMOK, *s.* A shred, a piece of cloth, a fragment.

Frae claith weil can thou cleik a clout,
Of *stomoks* stown, baith red and blew,
A bag fou aues thou bore about.
Stewart, *Evergreen*, i. 120.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. Germ. *stump*, a segment, a fragment; *stumpig*, mutilated; from *stufw-a* amputare.

To STONAY, STUNAY, *v. a.* To astonish.

—— For to *stonay* the chasseris,
That Alysander to erth he bar.
Barbour, iii. 82. MS.

Thair wes nane auentur that mocht
Stunay hys hart, na ger him let
To do the thing that he wes on set.
Ibid. i. 299. MS.

STONE-CHECKER, *s.* A bird. V. STANE-CHAKER.

STONE-FISH, *s.* The spotted Blenny, S.; Blennius Gunnellus, Linn.

"Gunnellus Cornubiensium, the Butter-fish of the English; our fishers call it the *Stone-fish*." Sibb. Fife, p. 121.

Probably denominated from its being found lying under stones. V. Penn. Zool. p. 171.

STONE-RAW, *s.* Rock Liverwort.

"Like the *feld elfen* of the Saxons, the usual dress of the fairies is green; though, on the moors, they have been sometimes observed in heath-brown, or in weeds dyed with the *stone-raw*, or lichen." Minstrelsy Border, ii. 226.

Here the term has an E. orthography. V. STANE-RAW.

STONKERD, *adj.* Silent, and at the same time sullen; obstinate; S. *stunkart*.

—— And ken them well whase fair behaviour
Deserve reward and royal favour,
As like you do, these *stonkerd* fellows,
Wha merit naithing but the gallows.
Ramsay's Works, Life, xlii.

Isl. *stygg-r* conveys nearly the same idea; indomitus, insolens, non mansuetus, G. Andr.; Su.G. *stygg*, odiosus, invisus; Belg. *stug*, surly.

To STOO, *v. a.* To crop. V. STOW.

STOOK STOUK, *s.* A rick or shock of corn, consisting of twelve sheaves, S. A. Bor.

"As a proof of the productive crop we have had this harvest, 17 *stooks* of wheat, in a farm at Woodhall, have produced 11½ bolls excellent grain." Edin. Even. Courant, Oct. 13. 1803.

Sibb. doubtfully refers to Sw. *skock*, a cluster. But it more resembles Germ. *stock* tectum, from *steck-en*, tegere, q. a quantity of sheaves *covered*, for resisting rain; or Teut. *stock* meta, a heap, *hoy-stock* meta foeni, Kilian; q. a *stook* of hay.

To STOOK, *v. a.* To put corn into shocks, S.

When corn is ripe, and fit for the shearing,
The joys of the harvest we jointly shall see;—
And when 'tis a' cut, I'll *stook* it with pleasure,
And fit it for mill, or fit it for measure.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 199.

STOOL-BENT, *s.* Moss-rush, S.

"Juncus squarrosus. *Stool-Bent*. Scot. aust." Lightfoot, p. 1131.

To STOOM, *v. n.* To frown, generally connected with gloom; as, *to gloom and stoom*, S.B.

Su.G. *stumm*, Belg. *stum*, Germ. *stom*, dumb; q. to look sour and with sullen taciturnity.

STOOP, STOUPE, *s.* 1. A post fastened in the earth, as that on race ground, S. A. Bor.

Whan mark'd the ground, whan plac'd the *stoop*,
They made a proclamation,
That sic as for the prize had hope,
Soud tak the middle station.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 15.

2. A prop, a support, S.; pron. *stoop*.

3. Metaph., a supporter, one who stands by, or maintains another, S.

"Lethingtoun and the Maister of Maxwell wer that nicht the two *stoupes* of hir chair." Knox's Hist. p. 343.

"Since he heard of Ratcliff prisoned, and Wentford's death, his two *stoops*, his heart is a little fallen." Baillie's Lett. i. 226.

Dalhousie, of an auld descent,
My chief, my *stoup*, and ornament.——
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 367.

Su.G. *stolpe* columna, fulcrum.

STOR, *adj.* Rough, severe. V. STURE.

STORE, *s.* Applied to sheep or cattle; hence, *a store farm*, a farm principally consisting of a walk for sheep, S.

STORARE, STOROUR, *s.* An overseer, one who has the charge of flocks.

Welcum, *storare* of al kynd bestiall.
Doug. Virgil, 103. 48.

Tyrrheus thare fader was hie maister and gyd
Of steddis, flokkis, bowis, and hirdis wyde,
As *storour* to the kinge, did kepe and yym.
Ibid. 224. 27.

*STORY, *s.* A softer term for a falsehood, a lie; as, *You tell a story*, S. evidently borrowed from the fabulous character of most of those narrations commonly called *stories* or *story-books*.

*STORM, *s.* Snow, Aberd.

This use of the term is pretty general in S.

"Great frosts and snows in this oat seed-time, no ploughs going, and little seed sowing, so vehement was the *storm*." Spalding's Troubles, i. 216.

When snow continues on the ground, it is called *a lying storm*; also, a *Stock-storm*, q. v.

STORM-STEAD, STORM-STAID, *adj.* Stopped in a journey, by reason of a storm, and under a necessity of keeping a place of shelter, till it be over, S.

This might seem q. *storm-bestead*. But Spalding's orthography directs to the *v. stay; stayed*, i. e. stopped.

"Saturday he came to Fettercairn,—where he was *storm-staid*.—He is *storm-staid* while the tenth of February." Troubles in S. i. 41.

STOT, *s.* 1. A young bull or ox; properly, one that is three years old, S.

Mare nedeful now it war, but langare tary,
Seuin young *stottis*, that yoik bare neuir nane,
Brocht from the bowe, in offerand brittin ilkane.
Doug. Virgil, 163. 47.

"The general run of *stots* and queys, reared here, from three to four years old, seldom fetch above 30*s.* or 40*s.*, according to their size and shape." P. Wattin, Caithn. Statist. Acc. xi. 270.

2. The term is often used for a bull of any age, S.B.

The term is used O.E.

And Grace gaue Pierce of his goodnes four *stottes*,
All that hys oxen eried, they to harrowe it after;
One hyght Austen, and Ambrose an other,
Gregory the greate clarke, and Jerome the good.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 108, a.

Skinner expl. *stot*, "a young hors." This is most probably the sense in Chaucer, from A.S. *stad*,

a stallion. Germ. *stutte* is rendered a filly-fole, Arnold's Dict. Tyrwhitt justly observes, that "the passage which Du Cange, in vo. *Stottus*, has quoted from Maddox, Form. Angl. p. 427. to shew that *stottus* signifies Equus admissarius, proves rather that it signifies a *bullock*. John de Nevill leaves to his eldest son several specific legacies, et etiam cc. vaccas pro stauro, cc *stottos* et *stirkes*, MM bidentes, &c. *Stirke* is the Saxon name for a heifer, so that there can be little doubt that *cc stottos et stirkes* should be rendered *cc bullocks and heifers*." Note, ver. 617. A. Bor. *stot*, a young bullock or steer.

Su.G. *stut* juvencus; Dan. *stud*, a bull, an ox, *ung stud*, a bullock. Ihre deduces the term from *stoet-a* ferire, q. one that strikes with the horn. Germ. *stossig thier*, bos cornupeta. V. NOLT.

To STOT, *v. n.* To take the bull, S.B.

To STOT, *v. n.* 1. To rebound from the ground; used with respect to any elastic body, as a hand-ball, S.

2. To bounce in walking, to raise the body at every step, S.

Belg. *stuyt-en*, to bounce, *wecrstuyt-en*, to rebound; Sw. *stuts-a*, *stutt-a*, *v. n.* to rebound, *stoet-a tilbaka*, *v. a.* id. *Stoeter af steene;* si subsiliat a lapide; Ihre, vo. *Stuts*, i. e. *gif it stots aff a stane*, S. The primary sense of *stoet-a* is, tundere, percutere; MoesG. *staut-an*, Isl. *steyt-a*, Alem. *stozz-en*, Germ. *stoss-en*, id. Isl. *staut-a* impingere. Su.G. *stoet* ictus, pulsus; *stuts*, repercussio.

To STOT, *v. a.* To strike any elastic body on the ground, to cause it to rebound; as, *to stot a ball*, S.

STOT, *s.* 1. The act of rebounding, S.

2. A bounce or spring, in walking, S.

3. It seems to signify quick or sudden motion.

"I find it difficult to keep all *stots* with Christ." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 71.

To STOT, *v. n.* To stumble. V. STOIT.

To STOT, *v. a.* To stop.

Quhen that the Lord of Lorne saw
His men stand off him ane sik aw,
That thai durst nocht folow the chase,
Rycht angry in his hart he was;
And for wondyr that he suld swa
Stot thaim, him ane but ma,
He said, "Me think, Marthokys son,
"Rycht as Golmakmorn was wone,
"To haiff fra hym all his mengne:
"Rycht swa all his fra ws has he."
Barbour, iii. 66. MS.

It may be allied to Belg. *stuyt-en* vertere, avertere, impedire; Kilian.

To STOT, *v. n.* To stop, to cease.

Thair lufly lances thai loissit, and lichtit on the land.
Right styth stuffit in steill thai *stotit* na stynt;
Bot buskit to battaile, with birny and brand.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 3.

Mr. Pinkerton expl. it *staggered*. V. STOIT. But that this cannot be the sense, is evident from the use of the same term afterwards.

Schir Oviles, Schir Iwell, in handis war hynt,
And to the lufly castell war led in ane lyng.
Thairwith the stalwartis in stour can *stotin and stynt:*
And baith Schir Agalus and Schir Hew was led to the Kyng. *Ibid.* st. 10.

It is here corrected from Edit. 1508. Mr. Pinkerton reads *stolin*. *Stot* is thus synon. with *stynt;* and the phrase redundant, which is very common with our old writers. It is merely the preceding *v.* used in a neut. sense.

STOTIT, Gawan and Gol. iii. 3. V. preceding *v.*

To STOVE, *v. a.* To stew, S.

——— Ye may well ken, goodman,
Your feast comes frae the pottage-pan;
The *stov'd* or roasted we afford
Are aft great strangers on our board.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 525.

Germ. *stov-en*, Su.G. *stufw-a*, id.

STOVE, STOUE, *s.* A vapour, an exhalation.

Mysty vapoure vpspringand swete as sence,
In smoky soppis of donk dewis wak,
With hailsum *stouis* ouerheildand the slak.
Doug. Virgil, 399. 51.

This is evidently the same with *Stew*, q. v.

STOUND, *s.* A small portion of time, a moment. A. Bor. id.

Anchises son tho stentis ane litill *stound*,
And bayth hys futesteppis fixit on the ground.
Doug. Virgil, 174. 54.
The self *stound* amyd the preis *fute* hote
Lucagus enteris into his chariote. *Ibid.* 338. 32.

A.S. Su.G. Isl. Teut. *stund*, tempus, hora, spatium, momentum; Su.G. *skam stund*, a short time; Belg. *terstond*, immediately. As *stund* denotes a short time, Ihre deduces it from *stufw-a* amputare. In Gl. Gunnlaug. it is derived from *ek stend*, consisto.

To STOUND, *v. n.* To ache, to have the sensation of acute pain, S.

—— Tharewyth all the hirnys of his goist
He rypit wyth the swerd amyd his coist,
So tyl hys hart *stoundis* the pryk of deith:
He weltis ouer, and yaldis vp the breith.
Doug. Virgil, 339. 39.

A. Bor. *It stounds*, dolet; Isl. *styn*, doleo, *stunde* dolui.

STOUND, *s.* 1. An acute pain, affecting one at intervals; as, *a stound of the onbeast*, or toothache, S.B.

2. Transferred to the mind, denoting any thing that causes a smarting pain; as, *a stound of luve*, S. i. e. of love.

The fader of goddis and men———
Inducis and commouis to the mellé
Tarchon of Tuskanis principal lord and syre,
In braithful *stoundis* rasit brym as fyre.
Doug. Virgil, 390. 55.

Stounds, sorrows, damps, Skinner. Chaucer uses *stound ill* in the same sense.

—— Shé ne maie staunche my *stound* ill.
Rom. Rose, ver. 4472. Urry.

STOUP, STOIP, *s.* 1. A deep and narrow vessel for holding liquids, a flagon, S. *stoop*, E.

After their yokin, I wat weel
They'll *stoo* the kebbuck to the heel.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 46.

Quhae—maid you a gentillman wuld not *stow* your luggis? *Lyndsay*, *S. P. R.* ii. 61.

This is purely Su.G., *stufw-a*, *styfw-a*, signifying, amputare. *Warder styft af hanni naeser eller oerum*; Si nares aut etiam aures illi amputentur. Leg. Suderm. ap. Ihre. *Styfwa oeronen paa en haest;* aures equo decurtare; *to stoo a horse's lugs*, S. Mod. Sax. *stuv-en*, *afstuv-en*, id. This is the origin of Su.G. *stubb*, E. *stub*, "a thick short stock left when the rest is cut off." V. STOB. Hence also E. *stubble*; and,

STOWINS, *s. pl.* The tender blades or sprouts nipt from a plant of colewort or any other vegetable, S.

STOWLINS, *adv.* Clandestinely, q. by theft, from *stouth*, stealth, S. *Stowenlins*, S.A.

——A' his aim at putting, jump, or play,
Is frae the rest to bear the gree away;
And *stowlins* teetin' wi' a wishfu' ee,
Gin she he loves his manly feats does see.
Morison's Poems, p. 164. 185.

——*Stowenlins*, whan thou was na thinkin,
I'd been wi' bounie lasses jinkin.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 53.

STOWN, STOWIN, *part. pa.* *Stolen*, from which word it is softened.

"Oft tymes geir tynt or *stowin*, is gettin agane be coungerars." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 16. b. V. STOMOK.

STRA, STRAY, *s.* 1. A straw, S. *strae*.

——With hir cours na rede nor tendir *stray*
Was harmyt oucht, nor hurt by any way.
Doug. Virgil, 237. b. 26.

2. Metaph., a thing of no value.

Stra for thys ignorant blabering imperfite.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 3. 36.

A.S. *stre*, Su.G. *straa*, A. Bor. *streca*, id.

3. *To draw a strae before ane*, to attempt to deceive one, S.

I'm our auld a cat to draw a strae before, Prov. S.; or as given by Ferguson, p. 21. "It is ill to draw a *strae* before an auld cat." Signifying that one has too much experience to be easily deceived.

"Morton was too old a cat, to *draw* such *a straw before* him, or to propound any thing tending that way; wherefore their best was to make him away, that so the plot might goe on." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 347.

The phraseology is also inverted.

"The Earle of Angus, though he were no very old cat,—yet was he too warie and circumspect to be *drawne by a straw*." Ibid. p. 228.

This Proverb is undoubtedly very ancient, and must have been transmitted from our Gothic ancestors. The very same occurs in Su.G. *Thet aer swaart, at draga straa for gamla kattor*, i. e. It is difficult to deceive an old cat. *Draga straa foer en*, to deceive; Ihre.

It may be supposed, that this very ancient phrase merely alludes to the childish custom of making a kitten follow a *straw*, or any thing of the same kind. But as it is vulgarly believed, that those who have the power of that species of fascination called *casting glaumer*, often employ a *straw*, making it appear as large as a pole; it is not improbable, that the phrase might originally have some such allusion.

There seems to be a vestige of the magical use of *straws* in incantation in Semple's Legend. V. STREASE.

Principal Baillie has a phrase, now obsolete, which most probably contains a similar allusion.

"It seems Digby and Langdale intended to have kept Montrose's parliament at Glasgow, but—God *laid a straw in their way*. In their route, Digby's coach was taken, and sundry of his writs."—Letters, ii. 166.

4. *To bind with a strae.* When one is so overcome with laughter, as to have no power over himself, it is commonly said, *I'e might hae bund him wi' a strae*, S.

The phrase perhaps merely alludes to the custom of twisting ropes of straw for binding sheaves; as signifying that one is in such a debilitated state, as the effect of violent laughter; that, instead of a rope, a single *straw* would be sufficient to bind him.

STRAE-DEATH, *s.* *A fair strae-death*, a natural death on one's bed, as opposed to a violent or accidental one, S.

For a' the claith that we ha'e worn,
Frae her and hers sae often shorn,
The loss of her we cou'd ha'e born,
Had fair *strae-death* tane her awa',
Ewie wi' the Crooked Horn.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 289.

This term alludes to the simple manners of our forefathers, who slept on *straw*. Hence the phraseology retained, S.B.

Sick, sick she grows, as ever *lay on strae*,
And near gae up the ghost 'tweesh that and wae.
Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

It is entirely a Goth. idiom. Su.G. *straadoe*, id: morte sicca obire diem suum, Ihre;—from *straa*, straw, and *doe* to die. *Han straadoe i Wizingzo*, He died a natural death, in insula Wisingiana; Catal. Reg. ap. Ihre.

The warlike Goths reckoned this kind of death disgraceful. They therefore denominated it *Kerlinga daude*, i. e. the death of old women, S. *carlins' dede;* Keysler. Antiq. Septent. p. 145. V. GER.

STRAEIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to straw, S. *A straein raip*, a rope made of straw; A.S. *strawene*, id.

STRABBLE, *s.* Any thing hanging loose and aukwardly, or trailed on the ground; a shred, a tatter, S.B.

Germ. *straublein*, Belg. *struyf*, a fritter.

STRABUSH, *s.* Tumult, uproar, S. allied perhaps to Su.G. *rabbus*, tumultus, qualis esse solet hostium diripientium.

STRACK, *adj.* Strict, S.B. A.S. *strae*, upright, strict, severe. V. STRAK.

STRACUMMAGE, *s.* The same with *strabush*, Fife.

STRAE, *s.* Straw. V. STRA.

STRAE-DEATH, V. under STRA.

STRAY. *On stray, adv.*

The stedis stakerit in the stour, for streking *on stray.*

Gawan and Gol. iii. 21.

Perhaps this is equivalent to *astray*, like *on brede*, &c. q. "staggered aside in consequence of the violence of the strokes."

STRAICT, STRAYTE, *s.* A narrow pass.

And at Roslyne at the last,
Thare in the *Straictis*, thai tuk down,
And stentyt tent and pawillown.

Wyntown, viii. 16. 89.

STRAIGHT, *s.* A straight line, S.

"That the distance from opposite the angle of the ford dyke to the Coffin-stone on the Seaton side, taking the *straight*, and leaving the small angles and turns of the banks unnoticed, is about 2060 feet." State, Frazer of Fraserfield, 1805. p. 186. V. STRAUCHT.

To STRAIK, STRAYK, *v. a.* 1. To stroke, to rub gently with the hand, S.

With Venus hen wyffis, quhat wyse may I flyte?
That *straykis* thir wenschis hedes thame to pleis.

Doug. *Virgil*, Prol. 96. 54.

A.S. *strac-an*, Germ. *streich-en*, Su.G. *stryk-a* molliter fricare.

2. To anoint with any unctuous substance, S.

Su.G. *stryk-a up haret med pomada*, to rub up the hair with pomatum, S. *To straik bread*, to put butter on it; *stryka smoer paa broed*, id. Wideg. Sw. *stryka ut et plaaster*, to spread a plaister.

3. Applied to the mode of measuring corn, &c. S. V. the *s.*

STRAIK, *s.* 1. The act of stroking, S. Germ. *streech*, id.

"And for eschewing of fraud, hes thoucht expedient, that all victual salbe measured be *straik*." Acts James VI. 1587, c. 114. Skene. This is called *straiked measure*, as opposed to *heaped.*

Su.G. *stryk-a* has the same application, to smooth a measure of corn by the stritchel. Hence *struket maal*, i. e. *straiked* measure, is opposed to *rogalt maal*, mensurae cumulatae; Ihre, vo. *Stryka.*

2. The act of anointing, S.

STRAIK, STRAKE, *s.* 1. A stroke, a blow, S.

Bot wyth his diuinacion nor augury
The *straik* of deith ne couth he not put by.

Doug. Virgil, 287. 28.

"I sall visit and punis thair wyckednes with a wand, and thair synnis with *straikis*." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552. Fol. 28. a.

2. Metaph. used as signifying remorse.

"Therefore knawledge must go before the *straik* of the conscience. Thy hart can neuer feele that to be euill, quhilk thy mynde knawis not to be euill." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. N. 8. a.

Germ. *streich*, Sw. *streek*, ictus.

3. An engagement in the field of battle.

At the first *straik* with thaim he had nocht beyne;
With him he led a thousand weill beseyne.

Wallace, vi. 684. MS.

From the idea of *striking a battle.*

4. Coinage, the act of striking money.

"As anentis the money, it is referrit to the actis maid of befoir be the xxiiii persounis chosin thairto, baith for the hame bringing of the bulycon be the merchandis, and of the new *straik* to be maid." Acts James II. 1449. c. 30. Edit. 1566.

STRAIK, *s.* 1. *Upo' straik*, in motion, in a state of activity, S.B.

2. A tract, an extent of country, S.B.

3. Ground travelled over. *A lang straik*, a long excursion on foot, S.B.

Belg. *streek*, Germ. *strecke*, a tract or extent of way or land; *Eene gute strecke*, a great way; Su.G. *stryk-a*, ire, vagari; *strok*, via trita.

STRAIK, *pret. v.* Struck.

Thus wourthit Schir Gawyne wraith and wepand,
And *straik* to that stern knight, but ony stynt.

Gawan and Gol. iii. 26.

STRAIKEN, *adj.* Linen cloth made of coarse flax, and worn for shirts by working people; generally pron. *streekin*, S.O.

At that time men cou'd gang to market,
Wi' plaiding hose, and *straiken* sarket.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 111. V. GASH, *adj.*

STRAITIS, *s. pl.* "A kind of coarse woollen cloth, or kersey;" Gl. Sibb.

Thair gluves wer of the raffel richt,
Thair schone wer of the *straitis.*

Chr. Kirk, st. 2.

Sibb. seems justly to reject the common idea that this means Morocco leather, or that which was brought "from the *Straits* of Gibraltar." For this woollen stuff is mentioned in several O.E. Acts of Parl. as An. 18. Hen. 6., 4. Edw. 4. c. 1. and 1 Rich. 3. c. 8.

STRAK, *adv.* Straight, in a straight line.

And quhen [that] Jhon off Lorn saw
The hund eftre him draw,
And folow *strak* eftre thai twa,
He knew the King wes ane off tha.

Barbour, vi. 587. MS.

A.S. *strac*, right, direct; Alem. *strack*, id. Su.G. *stracks*, a straight road; Isl. *Gangu strak til Jerusalem*, They go straight to Jerusalem.

STRAMASH, *s.* Disturbance, disorder, broil, Loth. synon. *strabush*, S.

Fr. *estramaçon* a blow, a cuff. Hence, perhaps our term, a little varied, may have been used to denote a broil in which persons come to *blows.* A. Bor. *to stramash*, to crack or break irreparably, A. Bor.

To STRAMP, *v. a.* To tread, to trample, S.

Sa Christ is signifyit the stane,
Quhais monarchie sall neuer be gane:
For vnder his dominioun,
All princis salbe *strampit* doun.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 108.

"Thou art over peart, Lown, to *stramp* on my foot; were thou out of the King's presence, I should take thee on the mouth." Pitscottie, p. 98.

Our trechour Peirs thair tyrrans treit,
Quha jyb them, and thair substance eit,
And on thair honour *stramp.*

Vision, st. 8. *Evergreen*, i. 216.

Germ. *strampf-en*, id. used by Luther, in his version, Job xxxix. 24. It is amusing to observe,

that Ihre, in his Su.G. Glossary says concerning this pronunciation, vo. *Trampa;* "Germ. praeposita *s, strampfen;*" and Wachter returns the compliment to the Swedes; "Suevi sibilo praefixo dicunt *strampfen;*" vo. *Trampen.* MoesG. *anatrimp-an. Managai anatramp ina;* Luke v. 1. Many pressed upon him.

STRAMP, *s.* The act of trampling, S.

STRAMULLION, *s.* A term used to denote a strong masculine woman, Fife.

STRAND, *s.* 1. A small brook, a rivulet.

On salt stremes wolk Dorida and Thetis
By rynnand *strandis*, Nymphes and Naiades.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 402. 28.

2. A gutter, a passage for water, S.

Wallace and his thai wyst off no rameid
Bot cauld wattir that ran throu owt a *strand;*
In that lugeyng nane othir fud thai fand.
Wallace, xi. 443. MS.

This sense, in which the term is still commonly used, as well as the former, is a deviation from that of all the other Northern dialects; in which it signifies, as in E., the shore, the margin of the sea, or any water.

STRANG, *adj.* 1. Strong, powerful.

Away, away, thou traitor *strang!*
Out o' my sight soon may'st thou be!
I grantit nevir a traitor's life,
And now I'll not begin with thee.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 64.

Strange, id. is used by Blind Harry.

Schir Amar Wallange, a falss traytour *strange*,
In Bothwell duelt, and thar was thaim amange.
Wallace, iii. 261. MS.

A.S. *strang*, Alem. *streng*, robustus.

2. Harsh to the taste, bitter, S.B.

Germ. *streng*, id. Isl. *straung* asper, durus, rigidus. Su.G. *magstark* is used in the same sense. De cibo dicitur qui cito nauseam movet, tanquam fortiorem diceres, quam ut a ventriculo digeri possit; q. too *strong* for the stomach or *maw.*

To STRANGE, *v. n.* To wonder, S.

I *strange* to hear you speak in sic a stile.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 164.

STRAPPING, STRAPPAN, *part. adj.* Tall; generally including the idea of handsomeness, S.

—"Randolph, the English minister, proposed to hire a band of *strapping* Elliots, to find Home business at home, in looking after his corn and cattle." Keith ap. Minstrelsy Border, i. xxxv.

Wi' kindly welcome Jenny brings him ben,
A *strappan* youth; he takes the mother's eye;
Blythe Jenny sees the visit's no ill ta'en;
The father cracks of horses, pleughs, and kye.
Burns, iii. 176.

STRATH, *s.* A valley of considerable size, through which a river runs, S. It forms the initial syllable of a great many names of districts in S.

"In this district there is a considerable *strath*, i. e. valley, or level land between hills." P. Kiltearn, Ross. Statist. Acc. i. 260.

Gael. *srath*, a country confined by hills on two sides of a river.

To STRAVAIG, *v. n.* To stroll, to wander; to go about idly, S.

—Pith, that helps them to *stravaig*
Owr ilka cleugh an' ilka craig.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 106.

"*To vaig*, is in common use, as well as *stravaig.*" Gl. Compl. vo. *Vagit*, p. 379.

Ital. *stravag-are*, from Lat. *extravag-are*, to wander abroad; whence also Fr. *extravaguer*, id.

STRAUCHT, *pret.* Stretched.

Baith hys handis joyfuly furth *straucht* he than.
Doug. Virgil, 189. 17.

It is also used for the *part. pa.*, from *strik;* as *raucht*, from *reik.*

STRAUCHT, *adj.* Straight, direct. *The straucht road*, the direct way, S.

A.S. *straecc*, Germ. *streck*, rectus.

This, I imagine, ought to be viewed as originally the part. pa. of A.S. *strèc-an* and other Goth verbs, signifying to stretch. For a *straight* line gives us the idea of that which is *stretched* out between two points.

STRAUCHT, *s.* 1. A straight line, S.B.

2. A district, S.B. *Straik*, synon. q. v.

STRAUCHT, STRAWCHT, *adv.* 1. Straight, in a straight line, S.

This Malcolme enteryd in Scotland,
And past oure Forth, doun *strawcht* to Tay.
Wyntown, vi. 18. 357. MS.

2. Directly, immediately.

And *straught* vnto the presence sodeynly
Off dame Minerue, the pacient goddesse,
Gude Hope my gyde led me redily.
King's Quair, iv. 3.

Germ. Belg. *strack*, cito; Dan. *strax*, id.

STREAMERS, *s. pl.* The Aurora Borealis, or Northern lights, S.

The eiry bloodhound howled by night,
The *streamers* flaunted red.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 391.

Perhaps thus denominated from their resemblance of *streamers* or flags unfurled in the atmosphere.

This term seems not to have been properly adopted as E. It is mentioned, as used in the north; Baddam's Mem. Royal Soc. viii. 215. They are also called *Merry Dancers* and *Pretty Dancers.*

STREAPE, *s.* A small rill. V. STRIPE.

STREASE, *s. pl.* Given in Gl. as not understood, is evidently for *straws.*

—Raising the devill with invocationes,
With herbis, stanis, buikis, and bellis,—
Palme croces, and knottis of *strease.*
Legend Bp. St. Androis, *Poems 16th Cent.* p. 318.

To STREEL, *v. n.* To urinate forcibly, Fife; synon. *Strule*, q. v.

STREICH, *adj.* Stiff and affected in speaking.

And be I ornate in my speiche,
Than Towsy sayis, I am sa *streich*,
I speik not lyk thair hous menyie.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 63.

Perhaps from A.S. *straec* strict; or rather Fr. *estreci*, straitened, contracted, made short. The phrase indeed seems to signify, that he used the

English pronunciation, as contrasted with the Scottish.

To STREIK, Streek, *v. a.* 1. To stretch, S.

2. To lay out a dead body, S. A. Bor.

The waxen lights were burning bright,
And fair Annie *streekit* there.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 32.

"I find in Durant a pretty exact account of some of the ceremonies used at present in what we call *laying out* or *streeking* in the North.—A *streeking-board* is that on which they stretch out and compose the limbs of the dead body." Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 23.

3. To engage in any work, the noun added determining the nature of the work, S.B.

Ae day last week, I mind it weel,
She happ'd by chance to *streek the wheel.*
Morison's Poems, p. 109.

i. e. to spin.

When cogs are skim'd, an' *cirn streekit*,
The yellow drops fast in are steekit.
Ibid. p. 111.

Gae *streek the rake*, or to the house and spin;
Who eats a breakfast, should a breakfast win.
Ibid. p. 131.

A.S. *strecc-an*, expandere, Germ. *streck-en.*

To Streik, *v. n.* To extend.

Fra thine *strekis* the way profound anone
Depe vnto hellis flude of Acherone.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 35.

To STREIK, Streek, *v. n.* To go quickly, S.B.

O'er hill and dale with fury she did dreel;
A' roads to her were good and bad alike,
Nane o't she wyl'd, but forward on did *streek.*
Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

A.S. *stric-an* to go, to proceed; Isl. *striuk-a*, Su.G. *stryk-a*, currere, vagari. Isl. *striuka a brautt*, aufugere, q. to *striek* abroad. Su.G. *stryka omkring i landet*, to ramble about the country, Wideg. Germ. *streich-en*, Teut. *stryck-en*, tendere, proficisci. From Isl. *striuk-a* is formed *strok-a* cursitare: a boy, who has recently acquired the power of running, is called *strak-r*, G. Andr. Perhaps *streik*, to extend, is the radical term; because in running the limbs are thrown forward, q. at full *stretch.*

Streik, *s.* 1. Speed, expedition. *To mak little streik*, to make small progress, S.B.

2. Exertion in whatever way, S.B.

Contrive na we, your shaklebanes
Will mak but little *streik.*
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 35.

3. Bustle, tumultuous noise, disturbance. It is said, that there is *a michty streik in the house*, when people are buzzing up and down in a confused way. *To raise a streik*, to make much ado, to make great noise or disturbance, S.B. V. the preceding *v.*

From Isl. *striuk-a* is formed *hafzstroka*, procella maris, q. a *streik* in the sea.

STREIN, Streen, *s.* *The strein*, yesternight, S.

The streen to chamber I him led;
This night Gray Steel hath made his bed.
Sir Egeir, p. 53. V. Mirligoes.

Corr., as would seem, from *Vistrene*, q. v.

STREK, *adj.* Tight, strait. E. *strict* is used in this sense.

For gif ye hauld your sale ouir *strek*,
Thair may cum bubbis yé not suspek.
Schaw, Maitland Poems, p. 133.

Germ. *strack* tensus, intensus; from *streck-en* tendere, intendere. Belg. *strikk-en* to tie, *strikk*, a knot; Su.G. *strek*, a rope, funis.

STREMOURIS, *s. pl.*

The twynkling *stremouris* of the orient
Sched purpour spraygis with gold and asure ment,
Persand the sable barmkin nocturnall,
Bet doun the skyes cloudy mantil wall.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 399. 26.

"The reader may judge for himself whether the poet means the *Northern lights*, or merely the streams of light which precede the rising of the sun;" Gl. Sibb.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the latter is meant. The description quoted does not apply to the *Aurora Borealis;* and the poet has previously said;

Nyctimene affrayit of the *licht*,
Went vnder couert, for *gone was the nycht.*

V. Streamers.

STRENEWITE, *s.* Fortitude, stoutness.

B in thi name betaknis batalrus;—
W valycantnes; S for *strenewité.*
Ballad, S.P.R. iii. 140.

From Lat. *strenuit-as.*

To STRENYIE, *v. a.* 1. To strain, to sprain.

——Baith hir tendir handes
War *strenyeit* sairly boundin hard with bandes.
Doug. Virgil, 52. 36.

2. To constrain.

——We for our lyvis,
And for our childre, and for our wywis,
And for our fredome, and for our land,
As *strenyeit* in to bataill for to stand.
Barbour, xii. 248. MS.

Fr. *estraind-re*, Lat. *string-ere.*

Strenyeabill, *adj.* Used to denote one who is possessed of so much property, that he can relieve his bail by being distrained.

"Ilk frie man may be borgh for himselfe in court, or outwith court, for his awin vnlaw, or other small things; swa he be responsall and *strenyeabill* to the judge." Quon. Attach. c. 37.

Contr. from *distrenyie*, Lat. *distring-o.*

To STRENKEL. V. Strinkil.

To STRENTH, *v. a.* To strengthen.

"Forthir to *strenth* his manheid with more crafty slycht, he maid deip fowseis in the place quhare the battall wes set, and dang in staikis with scharp pointis rysing vp, couerit with scherrettis." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 10.

Strenthly, *adv.* By force, by main strength.

The tothyr that makys ws eggyng,
Is that thai our possessioune
Haldis *strenthly*, agayne resoun.
Barbour, iv. 541. MS.

STRESS, *s.* 1. An ancient mode of taking up indictments for the Circuit courts.

"This method of taking up of dittay or indictments is substituted—in place of the old one by the *stress (traistis)* and porteous rolls mentioned in 1487. c. 99." Erskine's Instit. B. iv. T. 4. s. 86. Acts Ja. II. c. 86. Ed. 1566.

This learned writer seems to view *stress* as a corr. of *Traistis*, q. v.

2. Distress, the act of distraining.

"Of the taking of *stressis* be the Constabill." Acts Ja. II. 1457. c. 86. Tit. Edit. 1566. This in the act itself is called *distressis*.

STRESTELY, *adv.*

Thar duelt a Wallas welcummyt him full weill,
Thocht Inglissmen thar of had litill feille.
Bathe meite and drynk at his will he had thar.
In Laglyne wode, quhen that he maid repayr,
This Gentill man was full oft his resett;
With stuff of houshald *strestely* he thaim bett.
Wallace, ii. 18. MS.

In Gl. Perth Edit. this is expl. *fully*. But it rather signifies, *with difficulty*, because of the danger of discovery by the English; from Fr. *estrecé*, *estroisse*, pinched, straitened. He did it, as we would say, S. *with a stress*.

To STRY, *v. a.* "To strive, to oppose," Pink.

May no man *stry* him with strength, while his whele stondes.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 21.

Perhaps for *try*, the alliteration being preserved; or *stroy*, destroy.

STRIAK, *s.* Sound. *Striak of the swesch*, sound of the trumpet. V. STREIK, *s.* and SWESCH.

To STRICK *lint*, to tie up flax in small handfuls, in preparing it for being milled, S.B.

Either from Teut. *streck-en* tendere, q. to stretch it; or from the Sw. phrase *straak-a lin*, to ripple flax, changed in its sense.

STRICK, *s.* A handful of flax knit at the end, in order to its being milled, S.B. *Strike*, Chauc. id.

Bot smoth it heng, as doth a *strike* of flax.
Prol. Cant. Tales, ver. 678.

STRICT, *adj.* Rapid. *The stream's very strict*, S., it runs rapidly.

"That the said dike is for the benefit of the Ford-shot, and without it the Ford-shot would be good for little, as it stems and calms the water where the shot is felled, while otherwise it would be a *strict* current." State, Leslie of Powis, v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 60.

It also occurs in a metaph. sense.

"Furnish him with strength, whereby he may row against the *strictest* streams of all temptations, till hee arriue into the hauen of the heauens, the sole and safe harberie of saluation." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1075.

Sw. *stracke*, *streke*, the main current of a river, midstream; Wideg.

To STRIDDLE, *v. n.* To straddle, S.

From E. *stride*, or Dan. *strett-a*, pedibus divaricare.

STRIDELEGS, *adv.* Astride, astraddle. *To ride stridelegs*, to ride astride as a man does on horseback; as opposed to *riding sidelegs*, which denotes the female mode, S.

—*Stride-legs*, on a bougar-stake,
Sat Cupid, wild an' clever.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 148.

STRIDELINGIS, *adv.* Astride.

Auld Willie Dillie, wer he on lyue,
My life ful weill he culd discryue;
How as ane chapman beiris his pack,
I bure thy Grace vpon my back,
And sum times *strydlingis* on my nek,
Dansand with mony bend and bek.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 262.

V. LINGIS, *term.*

To STRYK *a battle* or *field*, to fight.

——That Jhon gat Edwarde,
That come in-til Scotland syne,
And *strak* the battaile of Duplyne.
Wyntown, viii. 6. 273

"We find in our Erische Cronickells, that Colus King of Norroway commandit his nobils to take his bodey and burey it in Colm-kill, if it chancit him to die in the iles; but he was so discomfitit, that ther remained not so maney of his armey as wald burey him ther; therfor he was eirded in Kyle, after he *stroke ane field* against the Scotts, and was vanquisht be tham." Monroe's Descr. W. Iles, p. 20.

This corresponds to Su.G. *slag*, as primarily signifying a stroke, in a secondary sense a battle.

STRYND, STREIND, *s.* 1. Kindred, race, offspring.

It suffycyt well than, Man-kynd,
Anys suld cum of Adamys *strynd*.
Wyntown, v. 12. 1299.

Here was the noble kyn and anciant *strynd*,
The maist douchty lynnage sprang be kynd
Fra king Teucer——
Doug. Virgil, 187. 39.

Chauc. *strene*, E. *strain*, id. A.S. *strynd* stirps, genus, from *streon-an*, *strin-an*, gignere.

2. A particular cast, disposition, or quality of any person, who in this respect is said to resemble another. It is generally used as to those related by blood, S.

"Scot. the word *strynd* or *strain* is metaph. used for the resemblance of the features of the body. As we say, *He has a strynd* or *strain* of his grandfather, i. e. resembles him;" Rudd.

It is also said, *He takes a streind of* such an one.

STRYND, *s.* Expl. stream, rivulet, spring of water.

Apollo chargit vs to speide bedene
To Tyber flowand in the se Tyrrhene,
And to the funtane and the *stryndis* clere
Of Numicus the hallowit fresche riuere.
Doug. Virgil, 214. 1.

Vada sacra Numici, Virg.

It properly denotes the shallow places nigh the source of a river, which may be easily waded. This is probably the same with E. *strand*. Rudd. views it as the primary sense of *strynd*, signifying kindred. It may be a secondary one; but cannot well be the primary, because all the cognate terms in A.S. respect generation.

To STRING, *v. a.* To hang by the neck, S.

Tho' by the neck she should be *strung*,
She'll no desert.
Burns, iii. 25

I need scarcely say, that it is from the use of a *string* or halter.

To STRING, *v. n.* To be hanged, S. also used in cant E.

—"My accusations—are so well founded, that was there, (as we say in Scotland) a right sitting Sheriff, I would not doubt to see some Gentlemen *string*." Carnwath's Mem. Pref. ix.

STRINGIE, (*g* soft), *adj.* Stiff, affected, Loth. corr. perhaps from E. *stingy*.

To STRINKIL, STRENKEL, *v. a.* 1. To sprinkle, S.

—And with thare bludis schede, as was the gise,
The funeral flamb *strinkill* in sacrifyce.
Doug. Virgil, 362. 53.

2. To scatter, to strew, S.

Stones of sral they *strenkel*, and strewe.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 20.

Sibb. views this as a variation of *sprinkle*. Perhaps it may rather be traced to Su.G. *stryk-a*, colore obducere, with the insertion of *n*; as other terms, used to signify *sprinkling*, imply the idea of variegation; or to Teut. *strekel-en*, leviter tangere. V. SPRAYNG.

STRIP, STRYPE, STREAPE, *s.* A small rill, S.

"In this ile of Mula is ane cleir fontane two mylis fra the see. Fra this fontane discendis ane litil burne, or *strip* rynnand ful of rounis to the seis. Thir rounis ar round & quhit schynand like perle full of thik humour: and within two houris eftir that thay come to see thay grow in gret cocles." Bellend. Desc. Alb. c. 13.

"Out of this well runs ther ane little *strype* downwith to the sea." Monroe's Iles, p. 31.

"This brooke Cedron—was a little *streape* that ran when it was raine, but in time of drought it was drie." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 3.

A *strype* is distinguished from a *burn*. "When the fish ascend forth of the said Loch, to the waters, burnes and *strypes* that fall in the same to spawn therein, there is great slauchter and destruction of them committed by the country people about." Acts Charles I. 1633. c. 29.

The gradation seems to be; *watter* a river, *burn* a brook, *burnie* a small brook, *stripe* a rill of the smallest kind, synon. *sike*.

Shall we consider this as a secondary use of *stripe*, used by Chaucer to signify race, kindred, from Lat. *stirps*; as *strynd*, a stream, has been viewed, in relation to *strynd* race? Or is it merely E. *strip*, used in a peculiar sense; as denoting a very *narrow* gully or passage for water?

To STROY, *v. a.* To destroy.

Mekyl of France oure-rad he than,
Ande gret skaith did in all the land,
Nakyn thing of froyt sparand,
Abbays, and many solempne place,
That *stroyit*, but recoverance, wace.
Wyntown, viii. 45. 26.

It was used also in E.

Lincolne & Lyndeseie thei *strcied* & wasted.
R. Brunne, p. 42.

Ital. *strugg-ere*, id. corr. from Lat. *destru-ere*.

STROKOUR, *s.* A flatterer.

Stuffets, *strokours*, and stafische strummels,
Vyld haschbalds, haggarbalds, and hummels.
Dunb. Compl. Maitland Poems, p. 109.

Isl. *striuk-a*, to stroke, metaph. to flatter. V. Wachter, vo. *Streichen*, mulcere. In like manner Fr. *flat-er*, whence E. *flatter*, also signifies to stroke gently.

To STROMMEL, *v. n.* "To stumble," Gl. Sibb. V. STRUMMAL.

STRONACHIE, *s.* A stickleback, or banstickle, S. Gasterosteus spinachia, Linn. V. HECKLEBACK.

To STRONE, STROAN, *v. n.* "To spout forth as a water pipe," Gl. Sibb.; also, to urine, synon. *strule*.

Nae tawted tyke, tho' e'er sae duddie,
But he wad stan't, as glad to see him,
And *stroan't* on stane, an' hillocks wi' him.
Burns, iii. 2.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *stroom-en*, fluere. But it has more resemblance to Isl. *streing-r* cataracta, fluvii fluxus fortior, G. Andr.; or to *stroningum* sparsim, Verel.

STRONTLY, *adv.* Strictly. Laws are said to be *strontly led*, i. e. rigidly observed on *domysday*.

I pray to Jesu Chryst verrey
For us his blud that bled,
To be our help on domysday,
Quhair lawis ar *strontly* led.
Bludy Serk, *S.P.R.* iii. 194.

This may be a derivative from *streng* strictus, rigidus; or perhaps rather abbrev. and corr. from Fr. *estreinct*, *estreint*, id. V. STRUNTY.

STROP, STROAP, *s.* Treacle, Ang.

Belg. *stroop*, id.

STROUL, *s.* Any stringy substance found among sorbile food; as, *a lang stroul amang the parritch*, Fife.

Stroil, "a denomination for the long roots of weeds and grass in grounds not properly cultivated," Exm. Grose. Isl. *strial* raritas, *strial-ast* rarus ferri. Dan. *straal*, radius rarus. Gael. *straoil-am*, to draw after.

STROUNGE, STROONGE, *adj.* 1. Harsh, "especially to the taste, as a sloe," Gl. Sibb. S.

2. Surly, morose, S.

Isl. *striug-r* denotes a sort of sorbile food, that is unpleasant to the taste; also, asper. *Gefa striug frá ser*; Aspera verba evomere, gravibus convitiis uti; Gl. Landnamab. O.Fr. *truang-er* is synon. with *gourmand-er*; Male habere, indignum in modum excipere; Dict. Trev.

STROUP, STROOP, *s.* The spout of a pump, tea-kettle, tea-pot, &c. S.

Su.G. *strupe*, Isl. *strup*, guttur; q. the throat of a kettle, &c.

STROW, (pron. *stroo*), *s.* 1. A fit of ill humour, a tiff, Ang.

2. A quarrel, a state of variance, a scramble, S.

Strow has formerly been used as an adj. "Daft folk's no wise *strow*," S. Prov. i. e. not hard to be dealt with; "spoken when people advise what is not prudent, or promise what is not reasonable;" Kelly, p. 89.

Sibb. derives this from Teut. *stoor-en* turbare. But there is no affinity. The origin undoubtedly is Su.G. *strug* simultas.

Thaa drog hwar wid annan strugh
Med krankom wilja och ondom hug.
Chron. Rhythm. p. 26. ap. Ihre.

"Then they cherished *contentions* among them, with wounded hearts and hostility of mind."

Ok worom ther saate med kelom hug,
Ok drog ingen sidan wid annan strug.
Ibid. p. 117.

"There they were *saucht*," or "reconciled with sincere mind; and neither cherished secret *ill will* against another." In some parts of Sweden, Ihre informs us, they still use *stru* to denote hatred or envy.

STROWBILL, *adj.* Troublesome; or perhaps horrid.

The red colour, quha graithly wnderstud,
Betaknes all to gret battaill and blud;
The greyn, curage, that thou art now amang,
In *strowbill* wer thou sall conteyne full lang.
Wallace, vii. 138. MS.

It may be either corr. from *trouble*, or allied to Flandr. *struvel-en* horrere; Germ. *straub*, *strobelhar*, horricomis, having the hair standing on end.

STROWD, *s.* A senseless silly song, S.B.

Isl. *strad*, *stred-a*, futuere obscaenum.

To STRUILE, *v. n.* 1. To urine, S.

2. It occasionally signifies, in a general sense, to pour water from one vessel to another, to emit any liquid in a stream, S. *streel*, Fife.

Mod. Sax. Fris. Sicamb. *struyl-en*, *strull-en*, *streyl-en*, reddere urinam, mejere; Sw. *stril-a*, to stream out, to gush out; Wideg.

STRUM, *s.* A pettish humour, S.B. synon. *strow*, *stront*, *strunt*.

Su.G. *strug*, *stru*, is probably the radical term. V. STROW.

STRUM, *adj.* Pettish, sullen, S.B.

Perhaps it merits observation that Isl. *stremb-en* signifies, dry, astringent, difficult; spissus, stypticus, difficilis; G. Andr.

STRUMMAL, STRUMMIL, *adj.* Stumbling.

He stockerit lyke ane *strummal* aver.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 94.

My *strummil* stirk yit new to spane.
Clerk, *Evergreen*, ii. 21. st. 8.

Sibb., vo. *Strommel*, properly refers to Teut. *striemel-en*, vacillare, cespitare, nutare gressu. *Strompel-en* is used in the same sense; Isl. *stumr-a*, id. *A stumral horse*, is a phrase still used S. to denote one that is habituated to stumbling; and may either be traced per metath. to *Strummal*, or deduced from *Stammer*, q. v.

STRUMMEL, STRUMBELL, *s.* A person so feeble that he cannot walk without stumbling.

Stuffets, strokours, and stafische *strummels*.
Dunb. Compt. Maitland Poems, p. 109.

i. e. old men, who are under the necessity of leaning on a *staff*, for supporting them in walking. *Strumbell*, ibid. p. 111. V. FORYEING.

To STRUNT, *v. n.* 1. To walk sturdily, S.

I canna say but ye *strunt* rarely,
Owre gauze and lace.
Burns, iii. 228.

2. To walk with state, to strut, S.

The wooer *strunted* up the house;
And vow! but he was wond'rous crouse.
Burns, iii. 18.

STRUNT, *s.* "Spirituous liquor of any kind," Gl. Burns, S.O.

Syne, wi' a social glass o' *strunt*,
They parted aff careerin'
Fu' blythe that night.
Burns, iii. 1[illegible]

Fr. *estreintif*; q. astringent? or allied to the preceding *v.* q. elevating?

STRUNT, *s.* A pet, a sullen fit. "To tak the *strunt*, to be petted or out of humour," Gl. Rams.

Wow, man, that's unco sad!—Is that ye'r jo
Has ta'en the *strunt*?———
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 4.

Sibb. offers various conjectures as to the origin; but they are all unnatural. It may be radically the same with its synon. *Strum*, q. v.; or the adj. from which *Strontly* is formed.

To STRUNT, *v. n.* *To tak the strunt*, to become pettish, S.

STRUNTAIN, *s.* A sort of woollen network.

"Before this period, the only manufacture was what is called Stow *struntain*, made of the coarsest wool, and wrought by the women on a loom like a bed-heck." P. Stow, M. Loth. Statist. Acc. vii. 138.

Sw. *strunt*, trash, any thing worthless, refuse, Wideg. This corresponds to the quality of the wool.

STRUNTY, *adj.* Short, contracted; as, *a strunty gown*, Ang.

Fr. *estreint*, straitned, pinched, shrunk up.

STRUTE, STROOT, *adj.* 1. "Stuffed full," Gl. Rams. S.

2. Drunken, S.

When lying bed-fast sick and sair,
To parish priest he promis'd fair,
He ne'er wad drink fou ony mair:
But, hale and tight,
He prov'd the auld man to a hair,
Strute ilka night.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 237.

3. Metaph. vain-glorious.

E. *strut*, O.E. *strout*, to swell, to protuberate; prae superbia cristas erigere, &c. Jun. Etym. Germ. *strotz-en* turgere. The term primarily respects what is turgid in a literal sense.

STUDY, STUTHY, STYDDY, *s.* An anvil, a smith's forge; *stiddie*, S. *studdie*, S.B.

The huge coue, and all the mont wythin,
For straik of *studyis*, gan resound and din.
Doug. Virgil, 258. 21.

Fiue of the gretest and maist cheif cieteis,
Thare wappinnis to renew in all degreis,
Set vp forgeis and stele *styddyis* syne.
Ibid. 230. 16.

Rudd. derives the S. word, as Johns. does E. *stithy*, from A.S. *stith* strong. But Sibb. justly mentions Isl. *stedia* incus. He indeed also refers to the A.S. adj. *Stedia*, however, is derived from Su.G. *sted-ia*, to prop, to make firm, as denoting any thing on which another solidly rests. V. Gl. Kristnisag.

Styth is used by Chaucer in the same sense with E. *stithy*.

——The smith
That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his *styth*.
Knightes T. ver. 2028.

To STUFF, *v. a.* 1. To supply, to furnish, to provide.

Quhill I had ony thing to spend,
And *stuffit* weill with warldis wrak,
Amang my freinds I wes weill kend.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 184.

i. e. "amply supplied with the trash of this world."

Fr. *estoff-er*, *etoff-er*, id. from Teut. Germ. *stoff*, apparatus, Wachter. Teut. *stoffe*, materies.

2. To supply with men; referring to warfare.

Hay, hay, go to, than cry thay with ane schout,
And with ane huge brute Troianis at schort
Thare wallis *stuffit*, and closit euery port.
Doug. Virgil, 275. 4.

It is also applied to the field of battle.

—Vmbro eik, the stalwart chiftane rude,—
The bargane *stuffis*, relevand in agane.
Ibid. 337. 18.

Hence, as Rudd. observes, the phrase so common in Wallace, *to stuff the chass*, to *furnish* men necessary for giving *chace* to a flying enemy.

The Sotheron fled, and left thaim in that place.
Horss thai ran to *stuff the chass* gud spede.
Wallace, v. 935. MS.

Fr. Bien garnir et *estoffer* les villes de frontiere. Teut. *stoffer-en*, munire.

STUFF, *s.* 1. "Corn or pulse of any kind," S. Gl. Burns. q. provision for sustenance.

The simmer had been cauld an' wat,
An' *stuff* was unco green.
Burns, iii. 132.

2. This term is used in a singular mode of expression. It is said of one, who will not yield in reasoning, or in fighting, "He is *good stuff*, or, *a piece of good stuff*," S.

This is undoubtedly a Fr. idiom. Chevaliers de *bonne estoffe*, Knights well armed, and *well managing their arms*; Cotgr.

3. The men placed in a garrison for its defence.

The wardane than fra Perth is gane,
To Stryvelyne wyth of his ost ilkane,
That castelle till assege stowtly,
That than Schyre Thomas of Rukby
Held wyth othyr worthy men,
That of the *stuff* war wyth hym then.
Wyntown, viii. 37. 138.

4. A relief, or reserve in the field of battle.

The hardy Bruce ane ost abandownyt,
xx thowsand he rewlyt be force and wit.
Wpon the Scottis his men for to reskew,
Serwyt thai war with gud speris enew:
And Byschop Beik a *stuff* till him to be.
Wallace, x. 321. MS.

STUFF, *s.* Dust, Ang.

Teut. *stuyve*, *stof*, pulvis.

STUFFET, *s.*

Stuffets, strokours, and stafische strummels.
Dunb. Compl. Maitland Poems, p. 94.

Mak your abbottis of richt religious men,
Quhilk to the pepill Christis law can ken:
Bot not to rebaldis new cum from the roist,
Nor of ane *stuffet* stollin out of ane stabil,
The quhilk into the scule maid neuer na coist.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 286.

It seems to signify a lackey, a foot-boy; corr. from Fr. *estaffier*, id. or *estafete*, Ital. *staffetta*, a courier.

To STUG, *v. a.* To stab, to prick with a sword.

"They *stugged* all the beds with their swords, and threatned to rost the children in the fire, and forced one of them to run from the house with nothing on him but his shirt, about half a mile in [a] dark night." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 173. V. STOK, *v.*

STUGGY, *adj.* Stubble is said to be *stuggy*, when it is of unequal length, in consequence of carelessness in cutting down the corn.

Germ. *stucke*, pars a toto separata; or Su.G. *stygg* teter, deformis.

STULT, *adj.* Having the appearance of intrepidity, or perhaps of haughtiness.

Wallace and his than till aray he yeid,
With x thousand off douchty men in deid.
Quha couth behald thair awfull lordly wult,
So weill beseyn, so forthwart, stern and *stult*,
Sa gud chyftanys, as with sa few thar beyn,
Witheut a King, was neuir in Scotland seyn.
Wallace, x. 78. MS.

This may indeed be merely *metri causa* for *stout*, which is the reading of Edit. 1648. It must be observed, however, that Su.G. *stolt*, Isl. *stollt-ur*, have the sense of magnificus, fastuosus; Teut. *stolte*, superbus. This has a strict analogy with the phrase, *awfull lordly wult*. The Su.G. word also signifies what is excellent in its kind. *Ett stolt hus*, magnificent buildings; *en stolt haest*, a generous steed. *Swa war hon stoltz ok hofwelik;* Adeo erat splendida et decens; Chron. Rhythm. p. 63. ap. Ihre. He views E. *stout* as from the same stock.

STUMFISH, *adj.* Strong, coarse, rank; applied to grain when growing, Tweedd.

Germ. *staemmig* robustus, a term derived, according to Wachter, from *stamm* stirps, as expressing the quality of the trunk of a tree: *stumpf* blunt, as denoting a trunk wanting the top or point.

To STUMMER, *v. η.* To stumble.

Thair stedis stakkerit in the stour, and stude *stummerand*. *Gawan and Gol.* ii. 25.

He slaid and *stummerit* on the sliddry ground,
And fell at erd grufelingis amid the fen.
Doug. Virgil, 138. 41.

Isl. *stumr-a*, cespitare.

To STUMP, *v. n.* 1. To go on one leg; to halt, S.

Teut. *stompe*, mutilatum membrum. Hence *stomp-en* hebetare.

2. To walk about stoutly; at times implying the idea of heaviness, clumsiness, or stiffness in motion, S.

An' *stumpan* on his ploughman shanks,
He in the parlour hammer'd.
Burns, i. 139.

STUMPIE, *adj.* Mutilated; used also as a *s.* for any thing of this description, as a limb which has undergone amputation, S.

Su.G. *stumpig*, curtus, mutilatus; Ihre, vo. *Stufwa*.

To STUNAY, *v. a.* To confound. V. STONAY.

To STUNGLE, *v. a.* Slightly to sprain any joint or limb. *I've stungled my kute*, I have sprained my ancle, S.B.

Perhaps a dimin. from E. *stun*, or Fr. *estonn-er*.

STUNKARD, *adj.* Sullen. V. STONKERD.

Germ. *stenker* litigator. Wachter derives this from Dan. *sting-en*, to strike with the horn; *stanger*, an animal that strikes in this manner.

STUPE, *s.* A foolish person, S.B.

Teut. *stuype* deliquium, defectio animi.

STURDY, *s.* A vertigo, a disease to which black cattle when young, as well as sheep are subject. A bag of water gathers in the front between the horns, which, producing giddiness, makes them run round about, S.

"The principal diseases in sheep are—5th, the *sturdy*, or water in the head. The scull grows soft above where the water is lodged; and they are sometimes cured by a trepan performed by a herd's knife." P. Linton, Tweedd. Statist. Acc. i. 138.

"The *Sturdy*—When the forehead feels soft, a knife is inserted: both skin and bone are raised up, and the breath of the animal is stopped, till a small globule of fluid matter issues at the orifice." Prize Essays Highl. Soc. S. ii. 208.

The immediate origin is most probably O.Fr. *estourdi* dizzy-headed; *estourd-er* to make giddy, or dizzie in the head, Cotgr. This, however, may be radically allied to Belg. *stoor-en* to trouble, to disturb, or Su.G. *stort-a*, to fall or rush headlong.

STURE, STUR, STOOR, *adj.* 1. Strong, hardy, robust, S.

He wes a stout carle and a *sture;*
And off him selff dour, and hardy.
Barbour, x. 158. MS.

O der Wallace, wmquhill was stark and *stur*,
Thow most o neide in presoune till endur.
Wallace, ii. 206. MS.

The tothir of limmis bygger & corps mare *sture* is. *Doug. Virgil*, 142. 11.

——In his hand the self tyme had he
Ane hustuous spere percais baith stiff and *sture*.
Ibid. 383. 39.

2. Rough in manner, austere, S.

He lighted at lord Durie's door,
And there he knocked, most manfullie;
And up and spake lord Duric, sae *stoor*,
"What tidings, thou stalward groom, to me?"
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 115.

3. Rough, hoarse. *A sture voce*, a harsh voice, Gl. Shirr. S.

Rudd. conjecturally refers to Lat. *auster-us*. Although in sense 2. it may be allied to Teut. *stuer* torvus, trux, austerus; I apprehend that it primarily denotes strength or hardiness; A.S. Su.G. *stor*, anc. *stur*, ingens, magnus, Isl. *stor*, *stoer*. Lapp. *stuorra*, id. Isl. *styrdr*, rigidus, asper, is also, like the S. term, used to denote a harsh voice. Germ. *storr* asper, rigidus.

Stor, *store*, is used in a sense nearly akin, Ywaine and Gawin.

The king and his men ilkane
Wend tharwith to have bene slane;
So blew it *stor* with slete and rayn.
E. M. Rom. i. 55.

Ritson renders it "loud, blustering;" rather, severe; keen, rough. For it is elsewhere said;

The *store* windes blew ful *lowd*,
So kene come never are of clowd.
Ibid. p. 16.

STURNE, *s.* Trouble, vexation, disquietude.

This word occurs in one of the rubrics in Barbour's Bruce, Edit. 1620, p. 201, although not in MS.

How Sir Edward withoutten *sturne*,
Vndertook the battell of Bannockburn.

It is doubtful, whether this should be traced to Belg. *stoor-en* to move, to trouble, whence *stoorenis* disturbance; or to *stirn*, *stern*, Su.G. *stierne*, the forehead, used metaph. as denoting that displeasure often manifested by the contraction of the eyebrows. Ihre thinks that *stern*, torvus, acknowledges this as its origin.

To STURT, *v. a.* To vex, to trouble, S.

Insaciat of haitrent I rest in pece,
That was sa bald afore, and neuer wald ceis,
Quhen thay ware chasit of thare natyfe land,
To *sturt* them on the strome fra hand to hand.
Doug. Virgil, 216. 28.

But human bodies are sic fools,
For a' their colleges and schools,
That when nae real ills perplex them,
They mak enow themsels to vex them;
An' ay the less they hae to *sturt* them,
In like proportion less will hurt them.
Burns, iii. 9. 10.

Su.G. *stoert-a* praecipitem agere, deturbare; *stoerta en i olycka*, aliquem in infortunium praecipitem dare. This Ihre properly derives from the obsolete *v. stoer-a*, synon. with A.S. *styr-ian* movere; Germ. *sturz-en* praecipitare, deturbare. For to *stunt* is, greatly to *stir* one.

STURT, *s.* 1. Trouble, disturbance, vexation, S.B.

Dolorus my lyfe I led in *eturt* and pane,
Heuely wittand my innocent frende thus slane.
Doug. Virgil, 41. 36.

Suffer me swelt, and end this cruell lyfe,
Quhil doutsum is yet all syc *sturt* and striffe.
Ibid. 263. 40.

2. Wrath, indignation, heat of temper, S.B.

Ane bent ane bow, sic *sturt* couth steir him,
Grit skayth war to haif skard him.
Chr. Kirk, st. 8.

"A pund of patience is worth a stane of *sturt*;" S. Prov.

"*Sturt* pays no debt;" S. Prov.; "spoken with resentment, to them who storm when we crave of them their just debts." Kelly, p. 292.

Dan. *stird*, *styrt*, strife, is probably allied.

To STURT, *v. n.* To startle, to be afraid, S.

He marches thro' amang the stalks,
Tho' he was something *sturtin*;
The graip he for a harrow taks,
An' haurls at his curpin.
Burns, iii. 133.

STURTSUMNES, *s.* Crossness of temper, Maitland Poems.

To STUT, *v. a.* To prop, to support, with stakes or pillars, S.; *steet*, Aberd.

"In the north of Scotland, *to steet* still signifies to prop, and *a steet*, a prop." Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 227, N.

Isl. *styd-ia*, *stod-a*, Germ. *stuss-en*, id. *Stuttit*, S. supported; Isl. *stodad-r*, id.

STUT, *s.* A prop, a support, S.; *stud*, E. a post, a stake.

Belg. *stut*, A.S. *studu*, *stuthe*, Isl. *stud*, Su.G. *stod*, fulcrum.

STUTHERIE, *s.* A confused mass, S.B. V. STOUTHRIE, *s.* 2.

STUVAT, STEWAT, *s.* "A person in a state of violent perspiration;" Gl. Sibb.

Howbeid I se thy skap skyre skoird,
Thou art ane *stuvat* I stand foird.
2d. Serj. Put in your leggis into the stocks,
For ye had never ane meiter hois.
Thir *stewats* stink as thay war broks.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 221.

O.Fr. *estuv-er*, "to stue, soake, bathe; *s'estuv-er*, to sweat in a hothouse;" Cotgr. *estuviste*, baigneur. Ital. *stufat-o* stewed.

SUAWE, SWAY, *conj. adv.* So.

For the suetand *suawe* suartly hem suelles.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 7.

Bot he moucht nocht anmonyss *sway*,
That ony for him wald torne agane.
Barbour, viii. 348. MS. V. SA.

SUBCHETT, SUBDITT, *s.* One who is subject to another.

Defy the warld, feynyeit and fals,
With gall in hart, and hunyt hals.
Quha maist it servis sall sonast repent:
Of quhais *subchetts* sour is the sals.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 122.

"It was also ane odious thyng to ane kyng to fecht aganis his *subdittis*." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 19, a.

The former is immediately allied to Fr. *soubject*, O.E. *subgette*, Gower, Lat. *subject-us*: the latter to *subdit-us*. By writers of the dark ages, *subditi* is often used as equivalent to *vasalli*. V. Du Cange.

SUBERBYLLIS, *s. pl.* Suburbs.

"Abone mony othir his vailyeant dedis, he brint the *suberbyllis* of Carlele, hauand bot two seruandis in his cumpany." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 5. Lat. *suburbani*.

SUBMISSE, *adj.* Submissive; O.Fr. *soubmis*.

"He—gives him his bond of service, (or manreid), and that in ample forme, and *submisse* terms." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 214.

SUCCUR, SUCCURE, SUCCRE, *s.* Sugar, S. *sucker*.

"At that tyme straynge cuntreis var nocht socht to get spicis, cirbis, drogis, gummis, & *succur* for to mak exquisit electuars to prouoke the pepil til ane disordinat appetit." Compl. S. p. 227.

Scropys, sewane, *succure*, and synamone.
Doug. Virgil, 401. 40.

"Poyson, confected with *sucre*, is moste piercing and deadlie." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 958.

Burns writes *sucker*, iii. 14.

Fr. *sucre*, Dan. *sucker*, Teut. *zucker*.

To SUCCRE, *v. a.* To sweeten with sugar, S.

"All fleshlie pleasures are both vaine and vile.—Beware of such *succred* poyson." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 950. V. SUKERT.

SUCKEN *of a mill*, *s.* 1. The jurisdiction attached to a mill; or that extent of ground, the tenants of which are bound to bring their grain thither, S.

"The astricted lands are called the *thirl*, or the *sucken*; and the persons subjected to the astriction get the name of *suckeners*. Hence the duties payable by those who come voluntarily to the mill, are called *outsucken*, or *out-town multures*; and those that are due by tenants within the *sucken*, *in-town* or *insucken multures*." Erskine's Instit. B. ii. T. 9. s. 20.

2. Vulgarly used to denote the dues paid at a mill, S.; *shucken*, Moray.

Her daddie, a cannie auld carl,
Had *shucken* and mouter a fouth.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 294.

A.S. *socne* privilegium, immunitas; *soc* jurisdictio, Somner. Su.G. *sokn*, id. exactio, jurisdictio; *ofsokn*, nimia exactio; Isl. *yfirsokn*, jus summum; Ihre. The origin is *soek-a*, quaerere, to seek; in an oblique sense, exigere, to exact.

SUCKENER, *s.* One who is bound to grind his grain at a certain mill, S.

SUCKIES, *s. pl.* The flowers of clover, S.

The flocks an' herds are spreadin' seen,
The fragrant *suckies* nippin'.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 21.

V. SOUKS.

SUCKUDRY, SUKUDRY, SUCQUEDRY, *s.* Presumption.

And quhen he hard Schyr Philip say
That Scottis men had set a day
To fecht; and that sic space he had
To purway him; he wes rycht glaid.
And said, it wes gret *sukudry*
That set thaim apon sic foly.
Barbour, xi. 11. MS.

And for sic *sucquedry* vndertakin now,
His awne mischeif, wele wourthy till allow,
He fundin has.——
Doug. Virgil, 467. 47.

Gower expl. it, in one of his Lat. rubrics, by *presumpcio*.

Hic loquitur de tercia specie superbie, que *presumpcio* dicitur.

Surquedrye is thylke vice
Of pryde, which the third office
Hath in his court, and will not knowe
The trowth, till it onerthrowe
Upon his fortune and his grace.
Conf. Am. Fol. 18, a.

From obsol. Fr. *surcuidre*, from *sur* super, and *cuid-er* agitare, imaginari, Rudd. *Surcuydée*, vain, Romm. de la Rose.

SUDDAINTY, *s.* 1. Suddenness, S.

"This is a wonderful change in sik a *suddainty*." Bruce's Eleven Serm. D. 2. b.

2. Accidental homicide is called "slauchter of *suddantie*," as opposed to what is "of forethoucht felonie."

"Greit slauchter—hes bene rycht commoun amangis the Kingis liegis now of late, baith of forthocht fellony and of *suddantie*." Acts Ja. III. 1469. c. 43. Edit. 1566. c. 35. Skene.

To SUDDILL, SUDDLE, *v. a.* To sully, to defile, S.

—— In the dusty pouder here and thare
Suddill and fule his crispe and yallow hare.
Doug. Virgil, 410. 1.

Sibb. refers to Fr. *souill-er*. But this is the origin of E. *soil*, S. *sule*, also used here. *Suddill* is more directly allied to Teut. *sodel-en*, Germ. *sudel-n*, id. inquinare, polluere. Wachter views this as formed from *sul-en*, id. *d* being inserted. MoesG. *saul-jan*, A.S. *syl-ian*, Franc. *sal-on*.

SUDEREYS, *s. pl.* A name given to some of the Hebudae.

"The title of these prelates, during the conjunction of *Man* and *Sodor*, had been universally mistaken, till the explications of that most ingenious writer, Dr. Macpherson: it was always supposed to have been derived from *Sodor*, an imaginary town either in *Man* or in *Iona*: whose derivation was taken from the Greek *Soter*, or Saviour. During the time that the Norwegians were in possession of the isles, they divided them into two parts: the *northern*, which comprehended all that lay to the *North* of the point of *Ardnamurchan*, and were called the *Nordereys*, from *Norder*, North, and *ey*, an island. And the *Sudereys* took in those that lay to the *South* of that promontory." Pennant's Voyage Hebr. p. 294.

The propriety of this etymon appears beyond a doubt from the following passage.

Logmadr het son Gudraudur Sudreyia *konongs; Logmadr var settr til landvarnar i Nordrey-om.* "The son of Gudraud, king of the *Sudereys*, was called *Logmadr*, [or *Lagman*, q. *Law-man*]. He was set over the *Nordereys*, that he might protect the lands." Snorr. Sturlas. ap. Johns. Antiq. Celt. Scand. p. 233.

SUELLIEG, *s.* Expl. "heat, a burning fever." "Lev. xxvi. Moyses sais, be the spreit of Gode, gyf ye obeye nocht my command, I sal visee you vitht dreddour, vitht fyir, ande vitht *suellieg*." Compl. S. p. 37.

Derived from A.S. *swael-an*, to kindle, burn; Gl. Compl.

SUERD, SWERD, *s.* A sword.

Wapynnys he bur, outhir gud *suerd* or knyff,
For he with thaim hapnyt richt offt in stryff.
Wallace, i. 193. MS.

—— Battellis, armouris, *swerdis*, speris and scheildis,
I sal do saw and strow ouer al the feildis.
Doug. Virgil, 227. 9.

Suerd, id. R. Glouc.

Su.G. Belg. *swaerd*, Isl. Dan. *swerd*, Alem. *suuert*, A.S. *sweord*, *swurd*, id.

SUET, SWETE, *s.* Life.

Sum held on loft; sum tynt the *suet*.
A lang quhill thus fechtand thai war.
Barbour, xiii. 32. MS.

Snet, Pink. Edit.

It is na wondre thoucht I gret;
I se fele her lossyt the *suet*,
The flour of all North Irland.
Ibid. xvi. 232. MS.

—— The valyeand Hectour loist the *swete*
On Achilles spere.——
Doug. Virgil, 16. 13.

Both Junius and Rudd. view this as an *adj.*, signifying *sweet*, and think that the term *life* must be supplied. Sibb. has justly rendered *swete* life; referring to A.S. *swat* sanguis.

This is a Goth. idiom. We learn from Ihre, that Su.G. *swett* properly denotes humour, moisture, but that the term has been restricted by use to two principal humours of the body. It not only signifies *sweat*, but also *blood*. The latter sense, he says, anciently prevailed throughout the North. In this sense it is still used in Upland; as is *sueit* in Iceland.

* To SUFFER, *v. n.* To delay.

It is said of Wallace, after he received an invitation, while in France, to return to his country, and take the crown;

The wryt he gat, bot yeit *suffer* he wald,
For gret falsheid that part hym dyd off ald.
Mekill dolour it did him in his mynd,
Off thar mysfayr, for trew he was and kynd.
He thocht to tak amendis off that wrang;
He *ansuerd nocht*, bot in his wer furth rang.
Wallace, x. 1057. MS.

A Fr. idiom; *Se souffr-ir de*, to forbear the doing of. The *v. Thole* is used in a similar sense, q. v.

SUFFER, *adj.* Patient in bearing injurious treatment.

Syne he gart louss him off thai bandis new,
And said, he was baith *suffer*, wyss and trew.
Wallace, vi. 481. MS.

It is changed to *sober*, Edit. 1648.

SUFFISANCE, *s.* Sufficiency; Fr.

—— Quhat have I gilt to faille
My fredome in this warld, and my plesance,
Sen every wight has thereof *suffisance*?
King's Quair, ii. 7.

SUFRON, *s.* Sufferance, forbearance.

Thy cud, thy claithis, thy coist, cumis nocht of thé,
Bot of the frutt of the erd, and God's *sufron*.
Houlate, iii. 27.

From Fr. *soufr-ir*, to suffer, to forbear.

To SUGG, *v. n.* To move heavily, as a corpulent person does; to move somewhat in a rocking manner, S.

Su.G. *swig-a* loco cedere; hence *swigt-a* vacillare. Isl. *sweig-ia* inclinare.

SUGGIE, *s.* 1. A young sow, S.B.

2. A person who is fat, S.B.

A.S. *suga*, Su.G. *sugga*, denote a sow, but one that has had pigs.

SUGH, *s.* A rustling or whistling sound. V. SOUGH, *s.*

To SUIT, *v. a.* Properly, to sue for; a juridical term; used also, as signifying, to persist in soliciting.

"Hast thou this strength giuen thee to perseuere in *suiting* any thing? thou may be assured he hareth." Bruce's Eleven Serm. V. 7, a. V. SOYT.

SUITH, *adj.* Credible, honest, worthy of belief.

For I haif aft hard *suith* men say,—
That Fortune helps the hardy ay.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 27.

A.S. *soth*, true; Chaucer, id. *sothe*, R. Glouc. V. SOITH.

SUKERT, *adj.* Sweet, sugared; used metaph. for fondled, caressed.

Birdis—ilk yeir, with new joy, joyis ane maik;—
And lattis thair *sukert* feyris ilie quhair thai pleis.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 47. V. SUCCUR.

SUKUDRY, *s.* Presumption. V. SUCKUDRY.

To SULE, *v. a.* To soil, to sully. V. SUDDILL.

SULE, *s.* A ring with a *swivel*, S.B.

Seren. derives the E. word from Isl. *sweif* volva, instrumentum quo aliquid circumrotatur; *sweifl-a* volutare. Su.G. *soelia*, however, denotes a ring into which a thong is put, Isl. *sylgia*, which, because of its rotundity, G. Andr. derives from *sole*, the sun; others from Fenn. *sul-ien*, to close.

SULE, *s.*

I sall degrad thé gracless of thy greis,
Scald thee for skorn, and scor thee af thy *sule*.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 68. st. 19.

This, I apprehend, should be *scule*, as in Edit. 1508.

Scaile the for scorne, and schere the af thy *scule*. q. delete thy name from the list of thy *school*. This corresponds with the preceding idea, of stripping him of his literary *degrees*.

SULFITCH, *adj.* Suffocating, applied to smell, Ang.; corr., perhaps, from *sulphurous*.

SULYE, SOILYIE, *s.* Soil, ground, country; Lat. *sol-um*.

The *sulye* spred hir brade bosum on brede.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 400. 24.
Suleye, Ibid. 369. 51.

"Gif any beast, horse, oxe, or kow, or other cattell be founden within the lordship, and the *soilyie* of any man," &c. Baron Courts, c. 65. s. 1.

SULYEART, *adj.* Clear, bright, glittering.

And lusty Flora did hir blomes sprede
Under the fete of Phebus *sulyeart* stede.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 400. 14.

Ir. *soilier* splendens, rutilus; *soilierachd* splendor, fulgor.

SUM, a termination of adjectives, frequently occurring in S.

Dr. Johnson has given so loose a definition of E. *some*, that no just idea can be formed from it, either as to its meaning or its origin. "A termination," he says, "of many adjectives which denote quality or property of any thing; as, *gamesome*."

Sum is used by us in three different senses.

1. It denotes conjunction; as, *threesum*, three together.

"It is nocht possibil to gar *thresum* keip consel, and speciale in causis of trason." Compl. S. p. 205.

Thresum occurs in the same sense in *The Bruce*.

—— Jamys of Dowglas, at the last,
Fand a litill sonkyn bate,
And to the land it drew fut hate.
Bot it sa litill wes, that it
Mycht our the wattir bot *thresum* flyt.
Barbour, iii. 420. MS.

He also uses *twasum* and *fyvesum* in a similar signification.

—— That wes in an ewill plass,
That sa strayt and sa narow was,
That *twasum* samyn mycht nocht rid
In sum place off the hillis sid.
Barbour, x. 19. MS.

Samyn here is redundant; the idea being conveyed by the termination of the preceding word.

Dr. Leyden, in his Gl., refers to Su.G. *samja* and *sama* (Leg. *saem-ia*, *saem-a*) consentire. "Hence," he adds, "the termination *sam* expresses *union* or *agreement*; as *hedersam*, consistent with honesty; *warsam*, consistent with prudence; *fraendsaemia*, jus consanguinitatis, *magsaemia*, jus affinitatis." It may be further observed, that Su.G. *sam*, whence Ihre deduces *saem-ia*, *saem-a*, signifies, plurium unitas; and that *sam* occurs in some A.S. compound terms, as equivalent to Lat. *con*, as *sam-hiwan* conjuges, *sam-maele* concordes, *sam-wyrcan* co-operari, &c.

Twasum is used Caithn. for two acting together. Thus, a sick person is said to be *lifted by twasum*. *Threesum*, generally through S., denotes the union of three, in a particular kind of dance, called *a threesum reel*.

2. It signifies similitude, S.

This is the proper idea, when it seems to be used, in a general way, as denoting quality. It is commonly affixed to a *s.*, and forms an *adj.*, expressing a property analogous to the idea conveyed by the *s.*; as, *lufsum*, amiable, *hairtsum*, cheerful, *winsum*, id. jucundus, gaudio similis.

Su.G. *sam*, mentioned above, also bears this sense. Ihre renders *fridsam*, pacifico similis. *Som* is used in the same way. Thus also, according to

Wachter, *sam* occurs in Germ. *tugendsam* virtuosus, virtuti similis; *heilsam* salutaris, saluti similis; healthy, bearing the likeness, or exhibiting the appearance, of health. I need scarcely observe, that this is the obvious sense of S. *halesum*. A.S. *sum*, in this connexion, seems frequently synon. with Su.G. and Germ. *sam*. Thus *sibsum* pacificus may literally signify, paci similis. Lye, vo. *Sum*, expl. *winsum*, jucundus aliquantum. But as *wyn* signifies gaudium, perhaps it is rather, gaudio similis, exhibiting the appearance of joy.

Wachter has observed that *lich* is synon. with the term. *sam;* giving as an example *friedsam* and *friedlich*, which are promiscuously used, in the sense of *pacific;* Proleg. sect. 6. in vo. This is confirmed by our use of *hairtsum* and *hairtlie*, as conveying the very same idea.

3. In some degree, S.

Both Ihre and Wachter view A.S. *sum* as perfectly synon. with Su.G. and Germ. *sam*. Now, Lye observes that the term. *sum*, in certain A.S. words, has its origin from the pronoun *sum*, aliquid, aliquantum. There are indeed various words, both in A.S. and S., in which it seems most naturally to bear this signification; as A.S. *lang-sum*, diuturnus aliquantum, long in some degree, S. id.; *fowsum*, applied to things that are more *full*, than what is necessary; as to a piece of dress that has rather a clumsy appearance, from its being made too large.

SUM, *adj.* Some; used distributively, denoting first the one, then the other.

"Betwix Clid and Lennox lyis the baronie of Renfrew, in the quhilk ar twa lochis, namyt Quhynsouth and Leboth, *sum.* xx. and *sum.* xii. mylis of lenth." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 7. *Unus* and *alter* are the correspondent terms used by Boece.

This is an A.S. idiom. *Sum waes bescoren preoste, sum waes laewede; Hic* erat attonsus clericus, *ille* erat laicus; Bede ap. Lye. MoesG. *sums* and *suma* also signify *unus, a, um.* V. Hickes Gramm. A.S. and MoesG. p. 36.

SUMDELL, SUMDELE, *adv.* 1. Somewhat, in some degree.

And he, that hard sa suddanly
Sic noyis, *sumdele* affrayit was.
Barbour, vi. 221. MS.

2. Used as respecting quantity or number.

Bot thai the chansell sturdely
Held, and thaim defendyt wele,
Till off thair men war slayne *sumdell.*
Barbour, v. 358. MS.

It occurs in sense 1. O.E.

Corineus was tho *somdel* wroth, ys axe on hey he drow. *R. Glouc.* p. 17.

But she was *sumdele* deaf, and that was skaith.
Chaucer, Prol. W. Bathes T.

A.S. *sum daele*, aliqua parte, partim.

SUMER, *s.* A sumpter-horse; Barbour, xix. 746. Leg. *summer*, as in MS.

And nocht for thi all that thai wer
Come weill out our it, hale and fer;
And tynt bot litill off thair ger,
Bot gif it war our *summer*,
That in the moss was left liand.

O.Flandr. Fr. *sommier*, id.

SUMMER-BLINK, *s.* A transient gleam of sunshine, S.; used also metaph.

"Yet I am in this hot *summer-blink* with the tear in my eye." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 86. V. BLENK.

SUMMER-COUTS, SIMMER-COUTS, *s. pl.* The name given to the exhalations seen to ascend from the ground in a warm day, S.B.

And she is like to sconfice wi' the heat:
The *summer-couts* were trembling here and there.
Ross's Helenore, p. 27.

——— Het, het was the day,
The *simmer-couts* were dancing brae frae brae.
Ibid. p. 87.

Perhaps q. *summer-colts*, in allusion to the undulating motion of these vapours, which may have been thought to resemble the frisking of young horses. These are called *king's weather*, Loth. In the South of S. it is pron. *king's wethers;* and it has been supposed to refer to the gay and unsteady motion of *wedders*, analogous to the other designation of *couts*. It may deserve to be mentioned, that an Isl. term very nearly resembling this, *kyngevedr*, has a sense almost directly contrary, denoting a storm; tempestas saeva; Sw. synon. *stark storm;* Verel. Ind.

SUMMER-SOB, *s.* A summer-storm, Ang.

——— Yon *summer-sob* is out;
This night bodes well, spy, 'oman, round about,
The morn will better prove.———
Ross's Helenore, p. 75.

Perhaps in allusion to the *sobbing* of a child in bad humour, who is soon pacified; or allied to Teut. *soeff-en*, flare.

SUMMER-TREE, *s.* Apparently, a may-pole. V. SKAFRIE.

SUMMYN, *adj.* Some.

All and summyn, all and every one.

Or list apprufe thay pepill all and *summyn*
To giddir myddill, or joue in lyig or band.
Doug. Virgil, 103. 35.

A.S. *sumne* signifies, aliquot. It is properly the accus. of *sum* aliquis. *Sumon* is also used as the ablat. pl.

SUMP, *s.* The pit of a mine.

"A shaft, or *sump*, as the miners term it, was made, to the depth of several fathoms, immediately below the bottom of the waste, from whence the rich mass of ore, above-mentioned, had been taken, and a drift carried on, in the direction of the silver vein, upon that level." P. Alva, Stirl. Statist. Acc. xviii. 142.

SUMPH, *s.* A blockhead, a soft blunt fellow, S.

"Better thole a grumph than a *sumph.*" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 20.

The finish'd mind, in all its movements bright,
Surveys the self-made *sumph* in proper light,
Allows for native weakness, but disdains
Him who the character with labour gains.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 347.

Callander derives this from Su.G. *stamm*, balbutiens, *stuttering;* MS. Notes on Ihre, *(in vo).*

Perhaps it is rather allied to Germ. *sumpf*, Teut. *sompe*, a marsh; or Su.G. *swamp*, a spunge, also,

a mushroom, q. fungosus homo; as, *a fozy chield*, S.B. Ihre, vo. *Swamp*, refers to Gr. σομφος, spungy. Teut. *sompe* is sceptrum morionis. It may be observed, however, that if we suppose *m* to have been inserted, the word would be literally analogous to Teut. *suff-en* delirare, desipere, hallucinari; *suf*, delirus. Thus there would be no occasion for having recourse to a figurative origin.

To SUMPH, *v. n.* To dote, to be in a state of stupor.

I will affirm they're skant of wit,
Who in a supream court like that,
Will *sumph* and vote they wot not what.
Cleland's Poems, p. 113.

SUMPHISH, *adj.* Stupid, blockish, S.

The *sumphish* mob, of penetration shawl,
May gape and ferly at your cunning saul,
And make ye fancy that there is desert
In thus employing a' your sneaking art.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 349.

SUMPHION, *s.* "A musical instrument; same perhaps with O.Engl. *symphonie*, which seems to have been a kind of tabour or drum;" Gl. Sibb.

SUNDAY'S CLAISE, dress for going to church in, S. corresponding to Su.G. *kyrkioklaedhe*, i. e. *kirk-claise*.

Here country John in bannet blue,
An' eke his *Sunday's claes* on.—
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 26.

SUN-FISH, *s.* The basking shark, S. Squalus maximus, Linn. V. SAIL-FISH.

To SUNYE, *v. a.* To care. SUNYE, *s.* Care. V. SONYIE.

SUNK, *s.* A seat of turf, Ross.

SUNKS, *s. pl.* A substitute for a saddle, still used by *pendiclers*, &c. S. V. SONK, sense 3.

It may be added that A. Bor. *sunk* has the same meaning; "a canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw;" Gl. Grose.

SUNKETS, *s. pl.* Provision of whatever kind; a term used indefinitely, S.

Lay *sunkets* up for a sair leg.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 298.

It is often applied to food.

—— He was weel likit by ilka body,
And they gae him *sunkets* to rax his wame.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 301.

Supposed to be a corr. of E. *somewhat*; as, *What shall I get to eat? You'll get sunkets.* In Suffolk, *suncate* signifies a dainty, Grose.

To SUOUFE, *v. n.* To slumber.

Than softlie did I *suoufe* and sleep,
Howbeid my bed wes hard.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 34.

This is the same with *Souf*, q. v.

To SUP, *v. a.* To take such food as broth or porridge with a spoon, S.

"They—dish up this dung of hell, and set it as manna before such as they would make disciples, to be *supped* up and swallowed down," &c. Rutherford's Lett. Postscript.

The term occurs in a S. Prov. which emphatically expresses the danger which attends sinful compliances; "He woud need a lang spoon that *sups* wi' the deill."

Su.G. *sup-a* sorbere, sorbillare. Usurpatur de cibis jurulentis, unde *supanmat* et *soppa*, jus; corresponding to our *spoon-meat*. A.S. *sup-an*, Teut. *suyp-en*, *soep-en*, id.

SUPERFLEW, *adj.* Superfluous; Fr. *superflu*, *-ue*, id.

"To the fyne that na man of his realme, be occasion of sleuth, sall vse reiffis on the cuntre, he send all *superflew* pepyl to be wageouris to the Brytonis." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 53, b.

To SUPIR, SYPYR, *v. n.* To sigh.

My spreit *supirs* and sichs maist sair,
Quhen I rement me euer mair.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 48.

Sypyring, quhils wyring
My tender bodie to. *Ibid.* p. 34.

Fr. *souspir-er*, *soupir-er*, id.

To SUPPEDIT, *v. a.* To supply; Lat. *suppedit-o*.

"Bot yit no man suld decist fra ane gude purpose, quhou beit that detractione be armit vitht inuy reddy to *suppedit* & tyl impung ane verteo' verk." Compl. S. p. 18. 19.

SUPPOIS, SUPPOSE, *conj.* Although, S.

Eurill (as said is) has this iouell hint,
About his sydis it brasin, or he stynt;
Bot all for nocht, *suppois* the gold dyd glete.
Doug. Virgil, 289. 13.

"In the year 1788 I saw the same use of *Suppose* for *Though*, in a letter written by a Scotch officer at Guernsey, to my most lamented and dear friend, the late Lieutenant General James Murray.—'I feel exceedingly for Lord W. M., *suppose* I have not the honour of being personally acquainted with him.'

"I believe that the use of this word *Suppose* for *Though* is still common in Scotland." Tooke's Divers. Purley, i. 188.

SUPPOIST, SUPPOST, *s.* 1. A supporter, an abettor.

"Save your persone by wisdome, strenthen yourself againis force; and the Almychtie God assist yow in bothe the ane and the uther, and oppin your eyis, understanding, to sie and perceave the craft of Sathan and his *suppoistis*." Lett. D. of Chatelherault, Knox's Hist. p. 171.

Fr. *suppost*, a deputy, one that is put in the room of another. Hence the phrase, *Un suppost de diable*, a limme of the devil, Cotgr.

2. A scholar in a college.

—— "In the first Colledge, which is the entry of the University, there be four classes or sieges; the first to the new *Supposts*, shall be only of Dialectick."——First Buik of Discipline, c. 7. § 7. id. Spotswood, p. 447.

L.B. *suppositum*, id. V. Du Cange.

To SUPPOSE, *v. a.* To put any thing into the place belonging to another, in a suppositious manner.

"As to *the history of the Church*, ascribed commonly to him [Knox], the same was not his work,

but his name *supposed*, to gain it credit." Spotswood, p. 267.

Fr. *suppos-er*, to suborn, to forge.

SUPPOWALL, *s.* Support.

He wyst rycht weill, with owtyn wer,
That thai rycht ner *suppowall* had.
Barbour, xvi. 111. MS.

Mr. Macpherson refers to O.Fr. *apuyal*.

SURCOAT, *s.* An under-waistcoat, S.

This is entirely different from the signification of the term in E.

In the days they call'd yore, gin auld fouks had but won
To a *surcoat* hough-side for the winning o't,
Of coat raips well cut by the cast of their bun,
They never sought mair of the spinning o't.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 137.

Sarket seems used in the same sense. V. GASH, *adj.*

SURFET, *adj.* Extravagant, immoderately high in price.

"Be that way thay mycht eschew *surfet* expensis, hauand decision of thair actionis with esy proces be thair superior." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 5.

From Fr. *surfaire*, to overprize, to hold at an overdear rate, Cotgr.

SURGET, *s.*

Thei shullen dye on a day, the doughty bydene;
Suppriset with a *surget*, he beris hit in sable,
With a sauter engreled, of silver full shene.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 24.

This seems to denote some emblem in heraldry.

SURNOWME, SURNOWNE, *s.* Surname; Fr. *surnom*.

Abowte that tyde swne it wes tald,
That Roxburgh suld be gyvyn til hald
Til a mychty gret Barowne,
That of Graystok had *surnowne*.
Wyntown, ix. 5. 40.

SURS, *s.* A hasty rising, or flight upwards.

He semyt porturit pantand for the hete,
Quham with ane *surs* swiftly Jouis squyare
Claucht in hys clewis, and bare vp in the are.
Doug. Virgil, 136. 12.

Sursante, rising, is used by R. Brunne, p. 337.

Sursante he tham mette, als thei fro kirke cam.

From Lat. *surg-o surs-um*, to rise. V. SOURSE.

SUSKIT, *adj.* Much worn, threadbare; a term applied to clothes, S.B.

SUSSY, SUSSIE, *s.* Care, anxiety, trouble, S.

Quhat *sussy*, cure, and strange ymagyning?
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 97. 53.

"My Lord of Angus took little *sussie* at the same, but guided and ruled the King as he pleased." Pitscottie, p. 133.

Fr. *souci*, id. which Menage, with great probability, derives from Lat. *solicitum*. Arm. *sourci*, and Su.G. Isl. *syssla*, cura, have some resemblance.

SUSSIE, *adj.* Careful, attentive to.

Bakbytars ay be brutis will blaspheme you.—
And, walde ye ward yow upe betwene tua wais,
Yit so ye sall not frome thair sayings save yow.
Bot, gif thai see ye *sussie* of thair sais,
Blasone thai will, how ever ye behave yow.
Maitland Poems, p. 157.

To SUSSY, *v. n.* To be careful, to care.

Thay *sussy* nocht for schame,
Nor castis nocht quhat cumis syne.
Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 146.

"Scot. Bor. say, *I sussy not*, i. e. I care not." Rudd.

SUTE, *adj.* Sweet, pleasant; Wyntown.

Sw. Belg. *soet*, id.

SUTE, *s.* A company of hunters.

Quhen that the range and the fade on brede
Dynnys throw the grauis, sercheing the woddis wyd,
And *sutis* set the glen, on euery syde,
I sall apoun thame ane myrk schoure doun skale.
Doug. Virgil, 103. 51.

Fr. *suite*, a chace, pursuit; the train of a great person; Su.G. *swet* comitatus, Isl. *sweit*, militum congregatio.

SUTE HATE, Barbour, xiii. 454. Edit. Pink. V. FUTE HATE.

SUTHFAST, *adj.* True.

Than suld storys that *suthfast* wer,
And thai war said on gud maner,
Hawe doubill plesance in heryng.
Barbour, i. 3. MS.

A.S. *sothfaest*, id.

SUTHFASTNES, *s.* Truth.

The fyrst plesance is the carping,
And the tothir the *suthfastnes*,
That schawys the thing rycht as it wes.
Barbour, i. 7. MS.

Chaucer, *sothfastness*, id.

SUWEN, *3 pl. v.* Attend, wait on.

With solas thei semble, the pruddest in palle,
And *suwen* to the soveraine, within schaghes schene. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.* i. 6.

Fr. *suiv-re*, to follow 3 p. pl. *suivent*.

SWA, SWAY, *conj. adv.* V. SA, SUA, and ALS.

SWACK, *adj.* 1. Limber, pliant, S.

"S. *swack*, i. e. supple, flexible;" Rudd. vo. *Swik*.

'Twill mak ye suple, *swack*, and young.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 40.

——She was swift and souple like a rae,
Swack like an eel, and calour like a trout;
And she become a fairly round about.
Ross's Helenore, p. 16. V. GAUCIE.

2. Clever, active, nimble, S.B.

Teut. *swack*, *wack*, lentus, quod facile flectitur, flexilis. As *wack* is synon. with *swack*, it seems the radical term; A.S. *wac* lentus, flexibilis; Su.G. Germ. *wig*, alacer, agilis, Isl. *vig-ur*, id. Isl. *sweigia* incurvare, and Teut. *swack-en* vibrare, are probably from this root. The transition, from flexibility of form to nimbleness, is perfectly natural. Thus, *a swack chield* denotes one, who is not only agile in his motions, but whose bodily form indicates agility.

SWACK, *s.* A large quantity, a collection (congeries), S. Occ. V. SWEG.

SWADRIK, *s.* Sweden.

Swadrik, Denmark, and Norraway,
Nor in the Steiddis I dar nocht ga.
Interl. Droichis, Bannatyne Poems, p. 176.

This is nearly the same with the designation given to this country by the natives; *Swerike*, contr. from *Swea rike*, i. e. the kingdom of the Suiones. V. *Swiar*, Ihre.

SWAGAT, *adv.* So, in such way or manner.

——He reskewyt all the flearis,
And styntyt *swagat* the chassaris,
That nane durst owt off battall chass.
Barbour, iii. 52. MS.

From A.S. *swa* so, and *gat* a way.

To SWAY, Swey, *v. n.* (pron. *swey*). 1. To incline to one side, S.

—Thir towris thou seis doun fall and *sway*,
And stane fra stane doun bet, and reik vpryse.
Doug. Virgil, 59. 18.

Growing corn, or grass, is said to be *swayed*, when wind-waved, S.

"For the heart, pleasing that device, in so far *swayeth* to it." Guthrie's Trial, p. 116.

Johns. derives E. *sway* from Germ. *schweb-en* to move. But both this and the S. *v.* are allied to Isl. *sweig-ia*, Su.G. *swig-a* inclinare, flectere.

2. To move backwards and forwards on a seat or pillow, suspended by a rope fastened at both ends to the branch of a tree, or any similar support, S. *swey*, A. Bor. id. *swing*, E.

The E. word, corresponding to Su.G. *swaeng-a swing-a*, seems formed from *swig-a*, or Isl. *sweig-ia*, mentioned above.

Sway, *s.* 1. A moveable instrument of iron, of a rectangular form, fastened to one of the jambs of a chimney, on which pots and kettles are suspended over the fire, S.

2. A swing, or rope fastened for the purpose of swinging. V. the *v.*

SWAIF, *v.*

Receive, and *swaif*, and haif, ingraif it here.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 201.

"Probably kiss, receive cordially," Lord Hailes. It may rather signify, "ponder this bill or poem, which I have written for your use;" Su.G. *swaefw-a*, Isl. *sweif-a*, to be poised (librari); also, to hover, to fluctuate. But the first sense is preferable.

SWAIF, Suaif, *s.* A kiss.

Adew the fragrant balmie *suaif*,
And lamp of ladies lustiest!
My faithful hairt scho sall it haif,
To byd with hir it luvis best.
Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 167.

To SWAYL, *v. a.* To swaddle, S.B. *sweal*, S. V. Swill.

A.S. *swaethil*, *swethil*, fascia, from *swed-an* vincire.

SWAITS, *s.* New ale or wort, S. *swats*.

Now drink thay milk and *swaits* in steid of aill,
And glaid to get peis breid and wattir caill.
Lament. L. Scot. F. 5. b.

She ne'er gae in a lawin fause,——.
Nor kept dow'd tip within her waws,
But reaming *swats*.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 229.

A.S. *swate* ale, beer.

SWAYWEYIS, *adv.* Likewise; Acts Ja. I.

To SWAK, Swake, *v. a.* 1. To throw, to cast with force.

The entrellis eik fer in the fludes brake
In your reuerence I sall flyng and *swake*.
Doug. Virgil, 135. 30.

Neuir sa swiftlie quhidderand the stane flaw,
Swakkit from the ingyne vnto the wall.
Ibid. 446. 47.

2. To strike, S.B.

According to Rudd., it is much the same with E. *swag*; Sibb. views it as formed *ex sono*. It is more probable allied to Teut. *swack-en* vibrare; as persons are wont to poise, and sometimes to brandish, a missile weapon, before it is thrown.

The term may perhaps be traced to the same origin with Su.G. *swik-a* to frustrate, to deceive. For, as Ihre observes, this is a *v.* which properly respects athletic exercises, and is applied to him who overthrows another, with whom he wrestles, by a certain inclination of his body, i. e. by suddenly twisting or throwing his body into a new position. Lipsius accordingly renders Alem. *besuiken* supplanta. Ihre seems to view *swik-a* as a derivative from *swig-a* loco cedere, Isl. *sweig-ia* incurvare.

Nor would this disprove the affinity of our verb to Teut. *swack-en*. For Teut. *swick* denotes a lash, to which sense 2 agrees, from *swick-en*, synon. with *swack-en*, vibrare; Su.G. *sweg*, which has the same signification, is deduced from Isl. *sweig-ia*.

Swak, Swake, *s.* 1. A throw, Rudd.

2. A stroke; properly a hasty and smart blow.

That man hald fast his awyn swerd
In-til his neve, and wp thrawand
He pressit hym, noucht agayne standand
That he wes pressit to the erd,
And wyth a *swake* thare of his swerd
[Throw] the sterap lethir and the bute
Thre ply or four, a-bove the fute
He straik the Lyndesay to the bane.
Wyntown, ix. 14. 56.

"Blow with a sudden turn; Isl. *sueig-r* bend, curve." Gl. Wynt.

3. A violent dash, as that of waves.

Hie as ane hill the jaw of the watter brak,
And in ane hepe come on them with a *swak*.
Doug. Virgil, 16. 25.

4. Metaph. a little while.

——He had slummerit bot an *swak*,
Quhen the fyrst silence of the quyet nycht
His myddell cours and cyrkyl run had rycht,
Prouokyng folk of the fyrst slepe awaik.
Doug. Virgil, 256. 38.

"So Scot. we say, *I'll be with you with a rap*, and *with a clap* [more commonly *in a rap*, &c.] and Scot. Bor. *in a weaving:* and so our author uses frequently the word *thraw*;" Rudd.

To SWAK *away*, *v. n.* To decay, to consume, to waste.

Yet deid sall tak him be the bak,
And gar him cry, Allace!
Than sall he *swak away* with lak.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 182. st. 2.

Lord Hailes thinks that there is an "allusion to the oscillatory motion, remarkable when great loads

are carried on mens shoulders." But as the person is described as in the hands of *Deid* or Death, the language does not seem expressive of motion, but of decay. Dan. *svækk-er*, to waste; Teut. *swack-en*, Germ. *sch-wach-en*, to become weak, to fail; Teut. *swack*, feeble, languid, enervated.

SWAK, *s.* Wallace, vii. 1043, Edit. Perth. V. Snuk.

SWALE, *part. pa.* Fat, plump, *swelled.*

To feding and to dant thare sleyk *swale* stedis,
Thay hantit, quhil thay leuit here on lyffe.
Doug. Virgil, 187. 54.

It is also used by Chaucer.

To SWALL, Swally, *v. a.* To devour, to *swallow.*

Sum *swallis* suan, sum *swallis* duik,
And I stand fastand in a nuik,
Quhil the effec of all thay fang thame.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 104.

"The deuil our ennymye—gangis about lyk ane ramping lyon seikand quhom he may deuoir and *swally*." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 159, a. Su.G. *swælg-a*, A.S. *swelg-an*, Teut. *swelgh-en*, id.

SWALME, *s.* A tumor, an excrescence.

I sall the venum avoyd with ane vent large;
And me assuage of that *swalme*, that suellit was greit. *Dunbar, Maitland Poems*, p. 50.

A.S. *swam*, Teut. *swamme*, Germ. *schwam*, tuber, fungus; MoesG. *swamms*, spongia.

SWAMP, *adj.* 1. Thin, not gross, S.

2. Not swelled, S. Lincolns. synon. *clung. Swamp* is opposed to *hoven.* The belly is said to be *swamp*, after long fasting.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *swang-er*, Isl. *swang-r*, hungry; esuriens, qui vacua ilia habet, Ihre. *Sweingd* fames.

SWANE, Swayn, *s.* 1. A young man, as E. *swain.*

2. A man of inferior rank.

Sweyngeouris and skuryvagis, swankys and *swanys*,
Geuis na cure to cun craft.———
Doug. Virgil, 238. b. 23.

A.S. *swan*, O.Dan. Isl. *swein*, Su.G. *swen*, juvenis; servus.

SWANGE, *s.*

The sword swapped on his *swange*, and on the mayle slik.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 22.

Perhaps the groin; Su.G. *swange* ilia. V. Ihre, vo. *Swanger:* or some part of the armour that moved round; Germ. *schwang*, motus rotantis, Su.G. *swæng-a* motitare.

SWANK, *adj.* 1. Thin, slender. It particularly denotes one who is thin in the belly, as opposed to a corpulent person, S.

2. It often conveys the idea of limber, pliant, agile, S.

In this sense Fergusson speaks of fallows,

Mair hardy, souple, steeve, an' *swank*,
Than ever stood on Sammy's shank.
Poems, ii. 78.

"*Steeve and swank*, firm and *agile*." Gl. Morison's Poems. Hence,

It is improperly expl. "stately, jolly," Gl. Burns.

Thou ance was i' the foremost rank,
A filly buirdly, steeve and *swank*.
Burns, iii. 141.

Dan. *svang*, lean, meagre, thin; also, hungry. V. Swamp. Germ. *schwank*, agilis, mobilis, quod dicitur de gracili et macilento, quia caeteris alacrius movetur, Wachter; from *sweng-en*, to move quickly, whence *schwank-en* motitare. The words of this form may be all traced to Swack. This seems to suggest the most natural etymon of *Swanky*, *s.* q. v.

Swanky, *s.* An active or clever young fellow, S.

Doug. uses the term. V. Swane.

SWANKY, *adj.*

Sweir swapit, *swanky* swyne, kepar ay for swats.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54. st. 11.

It may signify empty, hungry; as Kennedy is compared to a sow still seeking to catch wort. V. Swamp and Swank.

To SWAP, *v. a.* To exchange, S.

This word appears to be also O.E., being mentioned by Phillips; by Johns. too, but without any authority. Dryden uses *swop*, id. Johns. calls it a low word, of uncertain derivation. The learned and ingenious Callander, in his MS. notes on Ihre, views it as allied to Su.G. *omswep*, ambages, a term also used in Germ., traduced from A.S. *ymb-swape*, id. turnings and compassings, Somner; from *ymb-swipan* circumire; as denoting the circumvention often used in bartering commodities.

Dr. Johns. gives the E. word as of uncertain origin. But I observe a passage in Orkneyinga Saga, ap. Johns. Antiq. Celto-Scand., which, as it refers to a very ancient custom among those who wished to cement their friendship, a custom which still prevails when friends are about to part for a long time, seems also to point out the origin of this word. *Their Gilla-Kristr oc Kali* skiptuz *giofum vid at skilnadi, oc het huor othrum sinne vinattu fullkomenne huar sem fundi theirra baeri saman.* Gilchrist and Kali *swaupit* gifts, when they were about to separate *(skail)* from each other, mutually promising entire friendship wheresoever they should afterwards meet together. P. 253.

Instead of Isl. *skipt-a*, in Su.G. it is *skift-a* (mutare). E. *shift* is more immediately allied. But it is not improbable, that this is also the origin of *swap.*

To SWAP, *v. a.* 1. To draw, with the prep. *out.*

And thai that held on horss in hy
Swappyt owt swerdys sturdyly.
Barbour, ii. 363. MS.

2. To throw with violence.

In hy he gert draw the cleket,
And smertly *swappyt* out a stane.
Barbour, xvii. 675. MS.

Schir Philip of his desynes
Ourcome; and persawit he wes
Tane, and led suagat with twa:
The tane he *swappyt* sone him fra,
And syne the tothyr in gret hy;
And drew the suerd deliuerly.
Ibid. xviii. 136. MS.

2. To strike.

This man went doun, and sodanlye he saw,
As to his sycht, dede had him *swappyt* snell;
Syn said to thaim, He has payit at he aw.
Wallace, ii. 249. MS.

Isl. *swip-a* raptare; *swerda swipan*, vibratio gladiorum, i. e. the swapping out of swords; Landnamab. p. 409.

SWAP, *s.* A sudden stroke.

With a *swap* of a swerde that swathel him swykes. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.* ii. 16.

Wap is the modern term, q. v.

SWAP, SWAUP, *s.* The cast, mould, or lineaments of the countenance; as, *the swaup of his face*, the general cast of his face, S.

Isl. *swip-ur*, umbra alicujus rei vel imago apparens; Verel.

SWAPIT, *adj.* Perhaps, q. lazy-moulded.

Sweir *swapit*, swanky swyne, kepar ay for swats. *Dunbar, Evergreen*, ii. 54. V. preceding word.

SWAPPIS, Palace of Honour, i. 2.

——Brayis bair, raif rochis like to fall,
Quhairon na gers nor herbis wer visibill,
Bot *swappis* brint with blastis boriall.

This seems to signify *caricos* or sedges; Teut. *schelp*, carex, ulva.

SWAPPYT, *part. pa.* Rolled or huddled together.

In thair brawnys sone slaid the sleuthfull sleip,
Throuch full gluttre in swarff *swappyt* lik swyn.
Wallace, vii. 349. MS.

Isl. *sweip-a*, Su.G. *swep-a*, involvere.

SWAR, *s.* A snare.

Wallang, he said, be forthwart in this cace,
In sic a *swar* we couth nocht get Wallace,
Tak hym or sla; I promess the be my lyff,
That King Edwart sall mak the Erll off Fyff.
Wallace, ix. 878. MS.

Be he entrit, hys hed was in the *swar*,
Tytt to the bawk hangyt to ded rycht thar.
Ibid. vii. 211. MS.

Ye wald ws blynd, sen Scottis ar so nyss;
Syn plesand wordis off yow and ladyis fayr,
As quha suld dryff the byrdis till a *swar*,
With the small pype, for it most fresche will call.
Ibid. viii. 1419. MS.

In the last two places erroneously *snar*, Edit. Perth; in older Edit. *snare*.

A.S. *syrw-an* to lay snares, and *syrwa* a snare, are evidently allied. But the term, used by the Minstrel, is more immediately connected with MoesG. *swer-an* insidiari; *So Herodianai swor imma*; Herodias laid snares for him, Mark vi. 19. The word in the A.S. version is *syrwde*.

SWARE, SWIRE, SWYRE, *s.* 1. The neck.

——————The formest, clepit Diopé
In ferme wedlock I sall conione to the
For thi reward, that lilly quhite of *sware*
With the for to remane for euermare.
Doug. Virgil, 15. 21.

With Thomlyn Wayr Wallace hym selff has met,
A felloun strak sadly apon him set,
Throcht hede and *swyr* all throuch the cost him claiff. *Wallace*, ix. 1334. MS.

Swere, Gower, and Kyng of Tars; *swyre*, Chaucer, id.

2. A hollow or declination of a mountain or hill, near the summit, corr. *squair*, S.

The soft south of the *swyre*, and sound of the stremes,——
Micht confort any creature of the kyn of Adam.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 64.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it *hill*. But this does not express the sense.

This folkis ar in likyng at thare willis,
This land inhabitis vale, mont, and *swyre*.
Doug. Virgil, 259. 33.

Lo, thare the rais rynnyng swift as fyre,
Dreuin from the hichtis brekis out of the *swyre*.
Ibid. 105. 11.

——The prince Enee with al his men
Has enterit in, and passit throw the glen,
And ouer the *swyre* schawis vp at his hand;
Eschape the derne wod, and wyn the euin land.
Ibid. 398. 26. *Jugum*, Virg.

Hence the designation, the *Reid-squair Raid*.

At the Reid-Squair the Tryst was set.
——But yit, for all his cracking crouse,
He rewd the Raid of the *Reid-squyre*.
Evergreen, ii. 224. 226.

Godscroft writes *Red Swire*, Hist. Doug. p. 339. "Sir John Forrester warden of the English side, and Sir John Carmichael of the Scottish, meeting at a place called the *Red Swyre* for redressing some wrongs that had been committed, it fell out that a Bill (so they used to speak) was filed upon an Englishman, for which Carmichael, according to the law of the borders, required him to be delivered till satisfaction was made." Spotswood, p. 274.

This is merely a metaph. use of the term properly denoting the neck; and undoubtedly a beautiful figure it is. For the hollow between the lower part of a mountain and its summit strikes the eye, as bearing a resemblance of that part of our corporeal frame which intervenes between the body and the head. A similar metaph. is used in E., when a peninsula is called a *neck* of land. Lat. *jugum*, a ridge, expl. *swyre* by Doug., seems to have the same allusion, although somewhat obliquely; as it primarily signifies a yoke which surrounds the *neck*. V. Now.

3. It is used, in a looser sense, to signify the most level spot between two hills, Loth. "a steep pass between two mountains," Gl. Sibb.

A.S. *sweor* originally denotes a pillar; hence, according to Lye, transferred to the neck. Isl. *swyr*, however, simply signifies the neck. Our term, in its secondary senses, is confined to the South of S.

To SWARF, *v. n.* 1. To faint, to swoon, S. *swarth*, Ang.

Al pale and bludeles *swarfis* scho rycht thare,
And in the deith closis hir cauld ene.
Doug. Virgil, 394. 51.

——She grew tabetless, and *swarft* therewith.
Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

2. To abate, to become languid; applied to inanimate objects.

Mony abade the ebbing of the sand,
Quhill the *swarf fard* wallis abak dyd draw.
Doug. Virgil, 325. 45.

Recursus *languentis* pelagi, Virg.

Rudd. very naturally supposes that it should be read *swarfand wallis*, i. e. failing, retiring waves.

He views it as obliquely derived from Belg. *swerven* errare, vagari, whence E. *swerve*. Our *v.* may have the same respect to *swerv-en*, as *doil'd* to *dwaal-en* errare; denoting stupor of mind. Perhaps the original idea is retained in Su.G. *swoerfw-a* tornari, in gyrum agitari; as a person, when seized with a swoon, often feels a kind of vertigo. Seren. derives the Sw. term from MoesG. *hairb-an* ire, praeterire, transire.

SWARFF, SWERF, *s.* 1 Stupor, insensibility.

Off ayle and wyne ynench chosyne haiff thai:
As bestly folk tuk off thaim selff no keip,
In thair brawnys sone slaid the slenthfull sleip,
Throuch full gluttre in *swarff* swappyt lik swyn,
Thar chyftayne than was gret Bachus off wyn.
Wallace, vii. 349. MS.

2. A fainting-fit, a swoon; *swarth*, Ang.

The *Swerf*, and the Sweiting, with Sounding to swelt.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 14. V. FEYK.

But, Gentlemen, I crave your pardon,
A *swerff* of love my heart is hard on.
Cleland's Poems, p. 33. V. the *v.*

SWARFE, *s.* The surface.

"Wee may not settle vpon the *swarfe* of the heart, but the heart must be pricked with many interrogations, it must be lanced deipely." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 501.

SWARYN, *s.* V. SYVEWARM.

SWARRACH, *s.* A large unseemly heap, Ang.

It often implies the idea of disorder.
Allied perhaps to Su.G. *swaer* gravis.

SWARTBACK, *s.* The Great Black and White Gull, Orkn.

"The Great Black and White Gull, *(larus marinus*, Lin. Syst.) our *black-backed mew*, or as it is sometimes called *swartback*, is the largest of the gull kind in our seas." Barry's Orkney, p. 304.

Norv. *swartbag*, id. V. Penn. Zool. p. 528.

SWARTH, *s.* A faint. Also,

To SWARTH. V. SWARF, *v.* and *s.*

SWARTRYTTER, *s.* Properly, one belonging to the German cavalry.

"He changeit his apparell, becaus he wald be vnknawin of sic as met him: and put on ane lose cloke, sic as the *Swartrytters* weir, and sa yeid fordwart throw the watche to execut his intendit traiterous fact." Buchanan's Detect. B. ii. 6. Penulam laxiorem, qualis *Germanorum equitis* est, superinduit. Lat. copy.

This term seems to be here used for dragoons in general, or those called *Red cloaks*. But it had originally a peculiar application. *Swerte ruyters*, according to Kilian, are, milites nigri, formerly in lower Germany. "Their garments," he says, "as well as their spears, were black. They called themselves devils, to infuse terror into the minds of those against whom they were sent; and to many indeed, according to their name, they brought destruction, till at length they were wasted by frequent wars."

Kilian refers to And. Altham and B. Rhenanus, as his authorities. I need scarcely add, that the word is formed from Teut. *swert* black, and *ruyter* a horseman.

SWASH, *s.* "The noise which one makes, falling upon the ground;" Rudd. vo. *Squat.*

E. *squat*, used as signifying a sudden fall, has been deduced from Ital. *quatt-are*, *chiatt-are*, *acquatture*, humi desidere. Seren. mentions Su.G. *squaett-a*, liquidum excrementum ejaculare, as the probable origin.

To SWASH, *v. n.* To swell, to be turgid.

—"Who, in a word, in hight of stomacke, ruffling & *swashing*, did tread vpon God's turtles, accounting them the most vile off-scourings of the earth." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 673.

Su.G. *swassa* denotes the swelling of language, a bombast style; also, to walk loftily: whence it is probable, that it was formerly used literally to signify any thing swollen or inflated.

SWASH, *s.* 1. A person of a broad make, or of a corpulent habit, S.

2. A large quantity viewed collectively; as, *a swash of siller*, a large sum of money, S.

SWASH, SWASHY, *adj.* 1. Of a broad make; or, of a full habit, S.B. "squat," Gl. Shirr.

2. It is also rendered *fuddled*, ibid. "swollen with drink," Gl. Rams.

Fou closs we us'd to drink and rant,
Until we baith did glow'r and gaunt,—
Right *swash* I.true.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 218.

SWATCH, *s.* 1. A pattern, generally of cloth, S. *Swache*, A. Bor. "a tally, that which is fixed to cloth sent to dye, of which the owner keeps the other part;" Ray.

"*A swatch* (from *swath)*; a pattern, or piece for a sample." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 161.

2. A specimen of whatever kind, S.

"This is but a short *swatch* of the unprecedented force, violence, and heavy oppression of Ministers, in their ministerial and judicative capacity." Wodrow, i. 41.

3. Metaph. a mark. *An ill swatch of him*, a bad mark of one's character, S.

SWATHEL, *s.* A strong man.

With a swap of a swerde that *swathel* him swykes.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 16.

A.S. *swithlic* ingens, vehemens; *swith* potens, fortis.

SWATS, *s. pl.* New ale, S. V. SWAITS.

To SWATTER, SQUATTER, *v. a.* 1. To move quickly in any fluid substance; generally including the idea of an undulatory motion, as that of an eel in the water, S.

The water stank, the field was odious,
Quhair dragonis, lessertis, askis, edderis *swatterit*.
Palice of Honour, i. 25.

Some by their fall were fixed on their spears,
Some *swat'ring* in the floud the streame down bears.
Muse's Threnodie, p. 112.

Birdis with mony pieteous pew
Efferitlie in the air thay flew,
Sa lang as thay had strenth to flee;
Syne *swatterit* doun into the see.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 41.

Burns writes *squatter*, Ayrs.

Awa ye *squatter'd*, like a drake,
On whistling wings.
Works, iii. 72.

2. To move quickly in an aukward manner; used improperly.

I shall remove, I you assure,
Tho' I were nere so weak and poor,
And seek my meat throw Curry moor,
As fast as I can *swatter*.
Watson's Coll. i. 43.

Teut. *swadder-en* profundere, turbare aquas, fluctuare. Perhaps Su.G. *squaett-a*, liquida effundere, and *sqwaettr-a*, spargere, dissipare, have a common origin.

SWATTER, *s.* A large collection, especially of small objects; as, *a swatter of bairns*, a great number of children, Loth.

This may allude to the unequal motion of a crowd, and thus be allied to the *v.* Kilian expl. Teut. *swadder-en* as also signifying, strepere. Thus *swatter* might refer to the noise made by a multitude. Germ. *schwader* is rendered, turma; but, according to Wachter, it is from Ital. *squadra*, a squadron. Su.G. *swet*, conglobatio, is also viewed by Ihre as of foreign origin, from Fr. *suite*, id.

SWATTLE, *s.* The act of swallowing with avidity, Stirlings.

To SWAVER, *v. n.* To walk feebly, as one who is fatigued, S.B. "walked wearily," Gl. Ross.

——By the help of a convenient stane,
To which she did her weary body lean,
She wins to foot, and *swavering* makes to gang.
Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

Teut. *swcyv-en*, vagari, vacillare, fluctuare, nutare; *sweyver* vagus.

To SWEAL, *v. a.* To swaddle, S. V. SWILL.

To SWEAP, *v. a.* To scourge, S. Rudd. vo. *Swipper*.

Isl. *swipa* a scourge.

SWECHT, *s.* The force of a body in motion.

Bot thys ilk Latyne, knawand thare malyse,
Resystis vnmouyt as ane roik of the seis,
Quham with grete brute of wattir smyte we se,
Hymself sustenis by his huge wecht,
Fra wallis fel in al thare bir and *swecht*,
Jawpyng about his skyrtis with mony ane bray.
Doug. Virgil, 228. 27. *Mole* tenet, Virg.

For as thay ran abak, and can thame schape
For till withdraw towart the tothir side,—
Than with thare *swechtis*, as thay rele and lepe,
The birnand towris doun rollis with ane rusche.
Ibid. 296. 33. *Pondus*, Virg.

Rudd. renders this "burden, weight, force," viewing it as probably nothing else but the E. *weight*, with *s* prefixed. But it is more probably allied to Su.G. *swigt-a* vacillare, ut solent loco cessura; from Isl. *sweig-ia* incurvare. Thus *swecht* is a *s.* from the same origin with *sway*, *swey*, to incline to a side.

To SWEE, SWEY, *v. n.* To incline to one side. SWEY, *s.* V. SWAY.

SWEEK, *s.* The art of doing any thing properly. When one cannot accomplish what he attempts, it is said, *He has nae the sweek o't*, S.B.

It is probably the same with Su.G. *swik*, *swek*, dolus, insidiae. V. SWAK, and SWIK, *s.*

To SWEEL, *v. n.* To drink copiously, S. *swill*, E.

* SWEET, *adj.* Used in the sense of *fresh*, with respect to butter, generally beyond the Frith of Forth.

Sweet butter now on mony a plate,
An' sugar is presentit.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 144.

SWEETBREAD, *s.* The diaphragm in animals, S.

SWEETIES, *s. pl.* The term vulgarly used for sweetmeats or confections, S.

"*Sweetys*, sweetmeats, confectionary." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 151.

—Snuff-boxes, sword-knots, canes, and washes,
And *sweeties* to bestow on lasses.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 547.

Hence,

SWEETIE-BUN, SWEETIE-SCON, *s.* A cake baked with sweetmeats, S.

—The bride's *sweetie bun*, and good liquor,
Wi' gawfin and jeerin' gaed down.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 296.

SWEG, SWEIG, *s.* A quantity, a considerable number, Loth.

Franc. *sueig* pecus, grex; Alem. *suiga*, armentum; Germ. *schweigen*, praedia pecuaria. The term, from denoting a flock or herd, might be transferred to a collection of any kind, like *hirsell*, *drave*, &c. V. SWACK.

SWEY, *s.* A long crow for raising stones, Ang. as *punch* denotes a smaller one.

Probably from Isl. *sweig-ia* inclinare, q. to move the stones from their place. V. SWAY, *v.*

SWEYNGEOUR, SWYNGEOUR, *s.* S. *swinger*.

Sweyngcouris, and skuryvagis, swankys and swanys,
Geuis na cure to cun craft.——
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 23.

Ane *swyngeour* coffe, amangis the wyvis,
In land-wart dwellis with subteill menis,
Exponand thame auld sanctis lyvis,
And sanis thame with deid menuis banis.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 170.

Lord Hailes renders this "a rascally wencher." Were this the sense, it might be allied to Dan. *swangr-er* gignere, which is probably from *swange*, ilia. Rudd. expl. it "scoundrel, rascal;" but gives no probable etymon. Lye renders it desidiosus, iners, piger; Add. Jun. Etym. This sense is more probable; A.S. *sweng*, *swong*, lazy, *swongornes* torpor. In Edin. Review, Oct. 1803, it is observed, however, that the term "means only a strong man, or as the vulgar still say, a *swingeing* fellow, from MoesG. *swintheins* potentia, or *swinth* validus, robustus, as in Ulph., *Gatayida swinthein*, fecit potentiam." P. 206.

SWEIR, Swere, Sweer, Swear, *adj.* 1. Lazy, indolent, S.

Mony *sweir* bumbard belly-huddroun,
Mony slute daw, and slepy duddroun,
Him servit ay with sounyie.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

Lord Hailes says; "In modern language, the consequence only is used; for *sweir* means unwilling;" Note, p. 237. But I know not how the learned writer could assert this, as the word is still commonly used in the sense of lazy.

Not *swere*, bot in his dedis diligent,
Palynurus furth of his couche vpsprent.
Doug. Virgil, 85. 36.

Quharfor bene nobillis to fallow prowes *swere?*
Ibid. Prol. 354. 8.

Hence the name given to a lazy girl, *Ketty Sweerock*, as in the S. Prov.;

Ketty Sweerock frae whare she sate,,
Cries, Reik me this, and reik me that.
Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 48.

"Work for nought makes fowk dead *swear;*" Ibid. p. 79.

A.S. *swaer*, *swere*, piger, deses. *Swer thegn*, piger servus, Matt. xxv. 26. But the primary sense of the A.S. term is, heavy; corresponding to Su.G. *swaer*, Alem. *suuar*, gravis. The transition to laziness is very natural; as this flows from heaviness of spirit, or any pressure of disease on the body.

2. Reluctant, unwilling, S. V. sense 1. To do a thing *with sweir will*, to do it reluctantly.

Yet *sweer* were they to rake their een,
Sic dizzy heads had they.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 271.

Unyoke thee, man, an' binna *swear*
To ding a hole in ill-hain'd gear!
O think that eild, wi' wyly fit,
Is wearing nearer bit by bit!
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 106.

3. In the Western counties, it is often used in the sense of niggardly; as denoting one who is unwilling to part with any thing that is his property. Hence,

Dead-sweir, *adj.* Extremely lazy, S.

"Deferred hopes need not to make me *dead-swier* (as we use to say)." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 199.

Sweir-kitty, *s.* An instrument for winding yarn, S.B.

It had originally received this denomination, as affording an easier mode of working than had formerly been known; from *sweir*, and *Kitty*, a contemptuous term for a woman. There is probably an allusion to the nickname given, in the S. Prov., to a lazy girl. V. Sweir, sense 1.

Sweirnes, *s.* Laziness, S.

Syne *Sweirnes*, at the secound bidding,
Com lyk a sow out of a midding;
Full slepy wes his grunyie.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

"Pride and *sweerness* take meikle uphadding;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 27.

Als in the out Ylls, and Argyle,
Unthrift, *sweirnes*, falset, pouertie and stryfe,
Pat Policie in danger of his life.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 255.

Sweir-tree, *s.* A species of diversion. Two persons, seated on the ground, having a stick between them, each lays hold of it with both hands, and tries who shall first draw the other up. This stick is called the *sweir-tree*, Fife, q. *lazy tree*.

SWELCHIE, *s.* A seal, Brand, p. 143. V. Selch.

SWELCHIE, *s.* A whirlpool, Orkn. V. Swelth, *s.*

SWELL, *s.* A bog, S.B. V. Swelth.

To SWELLY, *v. a.* To swallow, S.

Bot rather I desyre baith cors and sprete
Of me that the erth *swelly* law adoun.
Doug. Virgil, 100. 9.

A.S. *swelg-an*, Teut. *swelgh-en*, Su.G. *swael-ja*, vorare. V. Swall.

To SWELT, *v. n.* 1. To die.

At Jerusalem trowyt he
Grawyn in the Burch to be;
The quhethyr at Burch in to the Sand
He *swelt* rycht in his awn land.
Barbour, iv. 311. MS.

A.S. *swealt-an*, *swelt-an*, MoesG. *swilt-an*, mori; Su.G. *swaelt-a*, to perish by hunger. Callander, MS. Note in vo., mentions "Scot. *to swalt*, to die." I have not heard the word used in this sense.

2. To feel something like suffocation, especially in consequence of heat, S. nearly allied to E. *swelter*.

——Het, het was the day;—
With faut and heat, I just was like to *swelt*,
And in a very blob of sweat to melt.
Ross's Helenore, p. 87.

"*Swelt*, suffocated, choked to death," Gl. Shirr. O.Flandr. *swelt-en*, deficere, languescere, fatiscere.

SWELTH, *adj.* Gluttonous, voracious.

Thou *swelth* deuourare of tyme ynrecouerabill,
O lust infernale, furnes inextinguibill.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 98. 6.

Apparently from the *v. Swelly*, q. v. *Swelgeth* and *swylgth* occur as the 3 p. sing. pres. A.S. *v.* devorat, q. that which *swalloweth*.

SWELTH, *s.* A gulf, a whirlpool.

Fra *swelth* of Silla and dirk Caribdis bandis,
I mene from hell sauf al go not to wraik.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 66. 54.

Quhat proffitit me certis that soukand sand,
Or yit Scylla the *swelth* is ay routand.
Ibid. 216. 34.

Swelchie is still used in this sense, Orkn.

"On the north side of this isle is a part of Pightland-Firth, call'd the *Swelchie* of Stroma,—very dangerous to seamen." Wallace's Orkney, p. 5.

"Did we credit the tales of former times, wells and *swelchies*, gulphs and whirlpools, are constantly surrounding this island, like so many gaping monsters, more hideously formidable than even Scylla or Charybdis." Barry's Orkney, p. 44.

Swell, in modern S.B., is used in a sense very nearly allied, as synon. with bog.

—"He knows the place called the Waggle, between which and the water [river] there was a bog or *swell* that beasts would have laired in." State, Leslie of Powis, A. 1805, p. 74.

Su.G. *swalg*, which, like Teut. *swelgh*, primarily signifies the throat, (guttur, fauces), is used, in a secondary sense, for an abyss or gulf: Abyssum, vel quicquid affluentes humores absorbet. *Ett stort swalg*, ingens vorago; a great gulf; Luke xvi. 26. Isl. *swelg-ur* barathrum. V. Ihre in vo, who derives the *v. swael-ja* from the *s.*

SUENYNG, *s.* Dreaming V. SWEUIN.

SWERD, *s.* A sword. V. SUERD.

SWERF, *s.* A fainting fit, a swoon. V. SWARF.

SWERTHBAK, *s.* The Great Black and White Gull.

The Goull was a garnitar,
The *Swerthbak* a scellarar. *Houlate*, i. 14.

This in Orkn. is still called *Swartback*, q. v. Thus it appears that it formerly had the same name in S. unless this should be the Lesser Guillemot; Isl. *swartbak-ur*; denominated from the blackness of its back. V. Pennant's Zool. p. 520.

SWESCH, *s.* A trumpet.

"*All the Gild brether sall convene, and compeir after they heare the striak of the swesch (or the sound of the trumpet).*" Stat. Gild. c. 14.

Audito *classico*, Lat.

It is used in a similar sense by Lyndsay, although given by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood.

Ane thousand hakbuttis gar schute al at anis
With *swesche*, talburnis, and trumpettis awfullie.
S. P. Repr. i. 212.

Here it may denote some other musical instrument used in war, or a trumpet of a different construction from those mentioned in the close of the verse.

A.S. *swēg*, sound in general; also, any musical instrument. *Swege herelic*, instrumentum militare; classicum. The pl. is *swegas*, whence *swesch* may have been formed. MoesG. *swiga-jon* to pipe, *swigajon* a minstrel. E. *swash*, "to make a great clatter or noise," seems a cognate term.

SWEUIN, SWEVING, SWEVYNYNG, SWENYNG, *s.* A dream, the act of dreaming.

The figure fled as licht wynd or the sonne beme,
Or maist likly ane wauerand *sweuin* or dreme.
Doug. Virgil, 65. 15.

—Sum tyme in our *swevving* we tak kepe.
Ibid. 446. 11.

I slaid on ane *swevynyng*, slomerand ane lite.
Ibid. Prol. 238, a. 8.

A *swenyng* swyth did me assaile
Of sonis of Sathanis seid.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 19.

The latter is merely a contr. O.E. *sweven*, A.S. *swefen*, id. from *swaef-ian* to sleep; Dan. *sov-er*, id. whence *soven* sleep; Isl. *sueffn*, id. from *sof-a* dormire.

That *Sueuin* has also been formerly used as a *v.*, appears from its part. *sweyning*.

Than come Dame Dremyng, all clad in black sabill,
With *sweyning* Nymphis, in cullouris variabill.
Dial. Honour, Gude Fame, &c. p. 1.

SWYCHT, *adj.*

And for thair is na horss in this land
Swa *swycht*, na yeit sa weill at hand,
Tak him as off thine awyne hewid,
As I had gevyn thairto na reid.
Barbour, ii. 120. MS.

"Swift," Gl. Pink. Isl. *skiot-ur* celer, or perhaps powerful, from *wicht*, with the sibilation prefixed.

SWICK, *adj.* Clear of any thing, Banffs.

Perhaps allied to the *s.* as denoting escape by some artful mean.

To SWICK, *v. a.* To blame, to censure, Ang.

Allied to Teut. *swecht-en* reprimere, or rather from A.S. *swic-an* decipere; also, offendere. V. the *s.*

SWICK, SWYK, *s.* 1. Fraud, deceit, S.B.

Bot he gat that Archebyschapryk
Noucht wyth lawtè, bot wytht *swyk*.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 38.

Su.G. *swik*, anc. *swick*, Dan. *swig*, id.

2. Blame fault, criminality. *I had nae swick o't*, I had no blameableness in the matter, S.B.

A.S. *swica*, *swic*, offensa, offendiculum.

3. A deceiver, Fife.

A.S. *swice*, *swica*, proditor, deceptor, seductor.

SWICKY, *adj.* 1. Guileful, deceitful, Ang.

2. Tricky, roguish; applied to one who is given to innocent sport, Ang. V. SWIK.

To SWIDDER, *v. a.* To cause to be in doubt, to subject to apprehension, to shake one's resolution

Than on the wall ane garritour I considder,
Proclaimand loude that did thair hartis *swidder*;
"Out on all falsheid the mother of euerie vice,
"Away inuy, and birnand couetice."
Palice of Honour, iii. 55. V. *v. n.*

To SWIDDER, *v. n.* To doubt, to hesitate, pron. *swither*, S.

Sae there's nae time to *swidder* 'bout the thing.
Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

Then fute for fute they went togidder,
But oft she fell, the gate was slidder;
Yet where to take her he did *swidder*,
While at the last he would.
Watson's Coll. i. 41.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *swier-en* vibrare, vagari, in gyrum verti; *swier*, vibratio, gyrus. I have some-

times thought that the *v.* or *s.* might originate from A.S. *swaether*, which of the two, contr. from *swa hwaether*. But as the active sense, as it occurs in the Palice of Honour, is the most ancient example I have met with, perhaps it may rather be allied to Germ. *schutter-n* concutere, concuti. For Doug. evidently uses it to denote a mental concussion. The Germ. *v.* is a frequent. from *schutt-en*, Teut. *schudd-en*, id. Su.G. *skudd-a*. Hence E. *shudder*. "*Swither* is expl. trembling," Gl. Morison's Poems.

SWIDDER, SWIDDERING, SWITHER, *s.* Doubt, hesitation.

And since that ye, withoutten *swither*,
To visit me are come down hither,
Be blyth, and let us drink together,
For mourning will not mack it.
Watson's Coll. i. 66.

—I think me mair than blist
To find sic famous four
Besyde me, to gyde me,—
Considdering the *swiddering*
Ye fand me first into.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 72.

Baith wit and will in her together strave,
And she's in *swither* how she shall behave.
Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

——I was in a *swither*,
'Tween this ane and tither.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 335.

Swidders, Aberd. id.

An' as we're cousins, there's nae scouth
To be in ony *swidders;*
I only seek what is my due——
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

SWIFF, *s.* Rotatory motion, or the sound produced by it; as, *the swiff of a mill*, Loth.

Isl. *swef-ast*, Su.G. *swaefw-a*, circumagere, motitari.

To SWIG, *v. n.* "To turn suddenly," S.A.

SWIG, *s.* The act of turning suddenly. V. Gl. Compl. vo. *Suak*.

The Editor views these terms as connected with Isl. *sweig-a*, to bend.

To SWIK, *v. a.* "To soften, asswage, allay;" Rudd. Sibb.

And sum tyme wald scho Ascaneus the page,
Caucht in the fygure of his faderis ymage,
And in hir bosum brace, gyf scho tharby
The luf vntellibyl mycht *swik* or satify.
Doug. Virgil, 102. 38.

Rudd. derives it from A.S. *swic-an* cessare, desistere; Sibb. from Teut. *swicht-en* sedare, pacare. But *swik* here undoubtedly signifies to deceive, used metaph., from A.S. *swic-an*, id. in its primary sense. For it is the *v.* corresponding to *fallere* in the original.

SWYK, *s.* Fraud, deceit. V. SWICK.

To SWYKE, *v. a.* To cause to stumble, to bring to the ground.

With a swap of a swerde that swathel him *swykes*,
He stroke of the stede-hede, streite there he stode.
The faire folc fondred, and fel to the grounde.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 16.

A.S. *swic-an*, facere ut offendat.

SWIKFUL, *adj.* Deceitful, Wyntown. Hence,

SWIKFULLY, *adv.* Deceitfully.

Bot a fals traytoure cald Godwyne
This Ethelrede betraysyd syne,
And hym murtherysyd *swykfully*.
Wyntown, vi. 15. 85.

SWILK, *adj.* Such.

With *swilk* wordis thai maid thair mayn.
Barbour, xx. 277. MS.

A.S. *swilc*, *swylc*, talis. S. *sic*, *sik*, is evidently corr. from this, as the A.S. word is contr. from MoesG. *swaleik*, id. from *swa* so, and *leik* like, (similis).

To SWILL, *v. a.* To swaddle, S. *sweal*, *swayl*.

How that gaist had been gotten, to guess they began;
Well *swill'd* in a swins skin and smeir'd o're with suit.
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 13.

Attour, I hae a ribbon twa ell lang,
As broad's my loof, and nae a thrum o't wrang.
Gin it hae mony marrows, I'm beguil'd,
'Twas never out of fauld syn she was *swayl'd*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 114.

Isl. *swellt*, strictus.

SWINE-FISH, *s.* The Wolf-fish, Orkn.

"The Wolf-fish, (*anarhichas lupus*, Lin. Syst.) here the *swine-fish*, an ugly animal, is often found in our seas." Barry's Orkn. p. 294.

SWINES ARNUTS, Tall Oat-grass with tuberous roots; Avena elatior, Linn. S.

SWINES MOSSCORTS, Clown's all-heal, an herb, S. Stachys palustris, Linn. The Sw. name is *Swinknyl*, from *swin*, swine, and *knyl*, *knoel*, a bump, a knob.

SWING, *s.* A stroke, a blow; Barbour. A.S. id.

SWYNGYT, Barbour, viii. 307. Ed. Pink.

For thai thaf fyrst assemblyt wer,
Swyngyt, and faucht full sturdely.

But in MS. it is *fwyngyt*, i. e. foined, pushed; as in Edit. 1620, *fonyeed*. *Foin* is not, as Skinner and Johns. conjecture, from Fr. *poindre*, to prick, but from O.Fr. *foine*, a sword. V. Dict. Trev.

To SWINGLE *lint*, to separate flax from the pith or stalk on which it grows by beating it, S. pron. *sungle*. A. Bor. *to swingle*, to rough-dress flax; Gl. Grose.

Teut. *swinghel-en het vlas*, id. Mollire linum flagello, contundere linum, Kilian; from *swingh-en*, Su.G. *swaeng-a*, vibrare, quatere, or A.S. *swing-an* flagellare, caedere.

SWINGLE-WAND, *s.* The instrument with which flax is *swingled*, S.B.

SWINGLE-TREE, *s.* 1. The moveable piece of wood put before a plough or harrow, to which the traces are fastened; pron. *sungle-tree*, S.

2. Used improperly to denote the poles of a coach.
"Sometimes the breast-woddies, an' sometimes the theets brak, and the *swingle-trees* flew in flinders, as gin they had been as freugh as kail-castacks." Journal from London, p. 5.

Teut. *swinghel-en*, to vibrate, to move backwards and forwards.

To SWINK, Swynk, *v. n.* To labour.
His servand, or himself, may nocht be spard,
To *swynk* or sweit, withouttin meit or wage.
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120.

A.S. *swinc-an* laborare, fatigare.

O.E. *swinke*.
Great loubies and long, that loth were to *swinke*,
Clothed hem in copes, to be knowen from other;
And shopen hem hermets, her ease to have.
P. Ploughman, Pass. 1.

Swink, *s.* Labour; Chauc. *swinke*.
Ever as thai com newe,
He on ogain hem thre;
Gret *swink*.
Sir Tristrem, p. 97.

SWIPPER, Swippert, *adj.* 1. Quick, swift, nimble.
All thocht he eildit was, or step in age,
Als fery and als *swipper* as ane page.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 51.
Bot than the *swypper* tuskand hound assayis
And neris fast, ay reddy hym to hynt.
Ibid. 439. 29.

2. Sudden, S.B.
In rinning aff lay my relief I thought;
But of my claise he took a *swippert* claught.
Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

3. Hasty, tart. One is said to speak *swippert-like*, when one speaks hastily, as if in ill humour, S.B.

A.S. *swip-an*, Isl. *swip-a*, cito agere, *swip-r*, subita apparentia, *swipan*, motus subitus, *swipul*, brevis, momentaneus, evanescens. Verel. mentions Sw. *kort*, *hastig*, as synon.

Swippertly, Swippirlie, *adv.* Swiftly.
Turnus the chiftane on the tothir syde,
Come to the cieté, or that ony wist,
Furth fleand *swippirlie*, as that him best list.
Doug. Virgil, 275. 24.
Then *swippertly* started up a carl.——
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 303.

SWYRE, *s.* The neck; also, a declination in a hill, &c. V. Sware.

To SWIRK, *v. n.* To fly with velocity.
Full craftely conjurit scho the Yarrow,
Quhilk did forth *swirk* as swift as ony arrow.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 4.

To SWIRL, *v. n.* 1. To whirl like a vortex, S.

2. Used to denote the motion of a ship in sailing; but improperly.
—Wha—in a tight Thessalian bark
To Colchos' harbour *swirl'd*.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

Su.G. *surr-a*, *swarfw-a*, Isl. *swirr-a*, Belg. *swier-en*, to be hurried round. *Swarfw-a* and *swirr-a* are originally the same with *hwerfw-a*, *s* being prefixed. Hence *hwerfl-a*, to be carried round, *watin hwirfel*, a whirlpool, &c.

Swirl, *s.* A whirling motion, S.
The swelland *swirl* vphesit vs to heuin,
Syne with the wall swak vs agane doun euin,
As it apperit, vnder the sey to hell.
Doug. Virgil, 87. 24.

It often signifies an eddy; applied to water, to wind, to driving snow, S. V. the *v.*

Swirlie, *adj.* Full of knots, *knaggy*, synon. S.; q. as denoting the circumvolutions of wood, the veins of which are circular.
He taks a *swirlie*, auld moss-oak,
For some black, grousome carlin.
Burns, iii. 136.

SWITH, Swyth, Swyith, *adv.* Quickly; *als swyth*, as soon.
For hunger wod he gapis with throttis thre,
Swyth swelland that morsel raucht had sche.
Doug. Virgil, 178. 27.
Als swith as the Rutulianis did se
The yet opin, thay ruschit to the entré.
Ibid. 302. 32. Chaucer, *aswith*.

Rudd. mentions A.S. *swithe* promptè; and indeed Somner renders *calles to swithe*, "nimium promptè, too quickly or readily." But this is not the proper sense. It is simply a sign of the superlative, like Lat. *valde*, E. *very*. Sometimes it signifies vehementer; from *swith* valens, potens, fortis.

"Scot. we say, *Swith away*, i. e. be gone quickly," Rudd.
Sibylla cryis, that prophetes diuyne,
Al ye that bene prophane, away, away,
Swyith outwith, al the sanctuary hy you, hay.
Doug. Virgil, 172. 13.
Swyth man! fling a' your sleepy springs awa'.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 6.
Swith frae my sight, nor lat me see you mair.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 62.

This perhaps may be viewed as a *v.* In this sense the term is often used to a dog, when he is ordered to get away. Isl. *swey* is used in the same manner. It is thus illustrated by G. Andr. *Swey*, Interjectio, *Vae*, Graecè Ουαι, Phy, Danicè *ewi*, *swei thier*, *tvi vorde dig*; Phy, apage, st, Canis! *Ad swey-a*, silentium cum pudore imperare, p. 230. Perhaps our term is formed from Su.G. *swig-a* loco cedere, q. give place.

Swithnes, *s.* Swiftness, velocity.
"Efter deith of Canute succedit his son Herald, namit for his gret *swithnes* Hairfut, quhilk reiosit the croun of Ingland twa yeris." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 8. A pedum velocitate, Boeth.

To SWOICH, Swouch, *v. n.* To emit a rushing or whistling sound. V. Souch, *v.*

SWONCHAND, *part. pr.*
Yit induring the day, to that dere drew
Swannis *swonchand* full swyith, sweitest of sware. *Houlate*, i. 14.

"Swimming," Gl. Pink. But this is too general. The term may either signify, vibrating, Germ. *swenck-en* motitare, whence *swanck-vederen*, pennae remiges, Kilian; or it may denote the stateli-

ness of the motion of this beautiful fowl, as allied to Dan. *swink-er* to strut, to have a proud gait.

SWOON, *s.* Corn is said to be *in the swoon*, when, although the strength of the seed is exhausted, the plant has not fairly struck root, S.B. In this intermediate sort of state, the blade appears sickly and faded.

A.S. *swinn-an* deficere, to decay.

SWORDICK, *s.* The Spotted Blenny, Orkney. "The Spotted Blenny (*blennius gunrellus*, Lin. Syst.), which, from the form of its body, has here got the name of *swordick*, is found under stones among the sea-weed, both at low-water mark and above it." Barry's Orkney, p. 292.

SWORDSLIPERS, *s. pl.* Sword-cutlers, Gl. Knox's Hist. But I have not marked the place.

SWORL, *s.* A whirling motion, *swirl* synon.

Bot lo ane *sworl* of fyre blesis vp thraw,
Lemand towart the lift the flamb he saw.
Doug. Virgil, 435. 38. V. SWIRL, *s.*

SWOURN, Wallace, vi. 575. Perth Ed. Read, *Smoryt*, as in MS. i. e. smothered.

Palyone rapys thai cuttyt in to sowndyr,
Borne to the ground, and mony *smoryt* owndir.

T.

To TA, *v. a.* To take. The *v.* frequently occurs in this form, even when it is not used *metri causa.*

His men he dressyt, thaim agayn,
And gert thaim stoutly *ta* the playn.
Barbour, xiv. 263. MS.

To, Edit. Pink., *take*, Edit. 1620.

—We may nocht eschew the fycht,
Bot gif we fouly *ta* the flycht.
Ibid. xv. 350. MS. V. also xviii. 238.

TA, *adj.* One; used after *the*, "to avoid the concourse of two vowels."

Thusgat, throw dowbill wndyrstanding,
That bargane come till sic ending,
That the *ta* part dissawyt was.
Barbour, iv. 306. MS.

The Quene hir self fast by the altare standis,
Haldand the melder in hyr deuote handis,
Hyr *ta* fute bare———
Doug. Virgil, 118. 15.

TA AND FRA, to and from, on this and on that side.

Bot the slouth hund maid styntyn thar;
And waweryt lang tyme *ta and fra*,
That he na certane gate couth ga.
Barbour, vii. 41. MS.

TAANLE, *s.* V. TAWNLE.

To TAAVE, *v. n.* To make any thing tough by working it with the hands, Moray, Banffs. pron. q. *Tyaave.* V. TAW.

TAAVE, TYAAVE, *s.* Difficulty, pinch; as, to do anything with a *tyaave*, *I have a great tyaave*, I have much difficulty; applied to means of [illegible], Banffs. V. TAWAN, which seems [illegible] same.

TAAVE, *s. pl.* The name given to pitfir, used [illegible] and the neighbouring counties, for [illegible] ropes, being split into fibres and [illegible] denominated from its toughness, *tacs*, tocs.

TAAVIN, TAWIN, *s.* "Wrestling, tumbling," Aberd.

"By this time the gutters was coming in at the coach-door galore, an' I was lying *taavin* an' wamlin under lucky-minny like a sturdy hoggie that has fa'en into a peat-pot." Journal from London, p. 3. 4. V. VOGIE.

Teut. *touw-en* agitare, subigere, Su.G. *tag-a* to struggle, A.S. *taw-ian* to beat.

TABETS, TEBBITS, *s.* Bodily sensation, feeling. *My fingers lost the tebbits*, i. e. they became quite benumned, so that I had no feeling, S.B.

C.B. *tyb-io*, *tyb-ygw*, are expl. sentio, to feel—Lhuyd; but seem properly to apply to the mind, existimare, putare, opinari; Davies.

TABETLESS, TAPETLESS, TEBBITLESS, *adj.* 1. Not as expl. by Shirr. and Sibb., "without strength," but destitute of sensation, benumned, S.B.

But toil and heat so overpowr'd her pith,
That she grew *tabetless* and swarft therewith.
Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

2. "Heedless, foolish," Gl. Burns, S.O.

The *tapetless* ramfeezl'd hizzie,
She's saft at best, and something lazy.
Burns, iii. 243.

This is undoubtedly the same word.

TABRAGH, *s.* A term applied to animal food, that is nearly in the state of carion, Fife; perhaps corr. from CABROCH, q. v.

To TACH, *v. a.* To arrest, to attach.

As he thus raid in gret angyr and teyne,
Off Inglissmen thar folowed him fyfteyn,
Wicht, wallyt men, that towart him couth draw,
With a maser, to *tach* hym to the law.
Wallace, vii. 304. MS.

Tack, Edit. Perth; *teach*, Edit. 1648, 1673.

Most probably abbrev. from Fr. *attach-er;* L.B. *attach-iare*, which, according to Hickes, primarily signifies, to seize by the hands of lictors or officers,

But these terms, as well as Ital. *attac-are*, Hisp. *attac-ar*, acknowledge a Goth. origin; A.S. *taec-an*, Isl. *tak-a*, *tak-ia*, to take; Su.G. *tag-a*, Belg. *tack-en*, to apprehend. Isl. *tak* denotes the apprehension of those who struggle; luctantium arreptatio, G. Andr. MoesG. *attek-an*, tangere, probably expresses the primary idea.

TACHT, *adj.* Tight, tense, close, S.B. Sw. *tact*, id.

TACK, TAK, *s.* The act of taking; particularly used to denote violent seizure.

—"Certane gentilmen—hes vsit to tak Caupis, of the quhilk *tak* thair, and exactioun thairof, our souerane Lord, and his thre estatis knew na perfite nor ressonabill cause." Acts Ja. IV. 1489. c. 35. Edit. 1566. *Tacke*, Edit. Murray, c. 18.

TACK, *s.* A slight hold or fastening. *It hings by a tack*, It has a very slight hold, S. from the E. *v. tack*.

TACK, TAKE, *s.* The act of catching fishes; *a gude tack*, success in catching, S.

"He [the King] suld haue of euery boate, that passis to the draue and slayis herring, an thousand herring of ilk *tack* that halds, viz. of the lambmes *tack*, of the winter *tack*, and of the Lentron *tack*." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Assisa*.

"This ile hath alsa salt water loches, to wit, Ear, ane little small loche with guid *take* of herringes.—Then is Lochfyne, quherein ther is a guid *take* of herringes." Monroe's Iles, p. 18.

Isl. *tek-ia* captura, G. Andr.

TACK, TAKK, TACKE, *s.* 1. The lease of a house or farm, S.

—"Suppois the Lordis sell or annaly that land or landis, the takaris sall remaine with thair *takkis*, vnto the ischie of thair termis, quhais handis that euer thay landis cum to, for siclyke maill, as thay tuik thame for." Acts Ja. II. 1449. c. 17. Ed. 1566. *Tacke*, Skene.

2. Possession. *A lang tack* of any thing, long possession of it, S. Hence,

TACKSMAN, *s.* 1. One who holds a lease from another, S.

"An assignation by the tenant without the landlord's consent, though it infers no forfeiture of the right of tack itself against the *tacksman*, can transmit no right from him to the assignee." Erskine's Instit. B. ii. T. 6. s. 31.

2. In the Highlands, used in a peculiar sense, as denoting a tenant of a higher class.

"In this country, when a man takes a lease of a whole farm, and pays L50 sterling, or upwards, of yearly rent, he is called a *tacksman*; when two or more join about a farm, and each of them pays a sum less than L50, they are called tenants." P. Lochgoil-head, Argyles. Statist. Acc. iii. 186, N.

"By *tacksmen* is understood such as lease one or more farms; and by tenants, such as rent only an half, a fourth, or an eighth of a farm." P. S. Knapdale, Argyles. Statist. Acc. xix. 323, N.

TACKET, *s.* A small nail, S.

—Johny cobbles up his shoe
Wi' *tackets* large and lang.
Morison's Poems, p. 47. V. CLAMP, *s.*

The idea of *lang* is not quite correspondent.

Evidently a deriv. from E. *tack*, id. which denotes a nail so small that it only as it were *tacks* one thing to another.

TACKIT. *Tongue-tackit*, *adj.* 1. Having the tongue fastened by a small film, which must sometimes be cut in infants, to enable them to suck, S.

2. Tonguetied, either as signifying silence, or an impediment in speech, S. *He was na tongue-tackit with them*, i. e. he spoke freely.

TAE, *s.* 1. The toe, S. A. Bor.

2. The prong of a fork, *leister*, &c.

TAFFIL, TAIFLE, *s.* A table. Now it generally denotes one of a small size, S.B.

—"There was a four-nooked *taffil*, in manner of an altar, standing within the kirk, having standing thereupon two books, at least resembling clasped books, called *blind books*," &c. Spalding's Troubles, i. 23.

"Then the Earl of Errol sat down in a chair,—at a four-nooked *taffil* set about the fore face of the parliament, and covered with green cloth." Ibid. p. 25.

Germ. *tafel*, Su.G. *tafla*, tabula cujuscunque generis; *skriftafla*, tabula scriptoria. Hence, as would seem, A.S. *tacft* a die, because tables were used in playing at dice; Su.G. *tafwel-bord*, a dice-table, tabula aleatoria, *tacfla* to play at dice; *skaf-tafwel*, chess.

TAFT, TAFTAN, *s.* A messuage or dwelling-house and ground for household uses, S.B.

This term seems radically the same with E. *toft*, L.B. *toftum*. These, however, must be traced to Su.G. *tofft*, *topt*, Isl. *topt-r*, area domus; in Sw. now corrupted to *tomt*, the ground belonging to a house. Ihre views *taepp-a*, claudere, as the origin, because it is customary to inclose houses.

TAG, *s.* 1. The latchet of a shoe; any thing used for tying, S.

Isl. *taug* a thong, from *teig-a* to stretch. *Tag* has a similar sense, vimen lentum; radices virgultorum flexiles, Verel. *taggar* fibrae. Su.G. *tagg* cuspis, aculeus, i. e. a *point*, a name also commonly given S. to a shoe-latchet. Mr. Tooke derives E. *tag* from A.S. *ti-an* vincere, viewing it as the part. past.

2. A long and thin slice of any thing; as, *a tag of skate*, i. e. a slice of skate hung up to be dried in the sun, S.

3. Trumpery, trifling articles.

Thus quhan thay had reddit the raggis,
To roume thay wer inspyrit;
Tuk up thair taipis, and all thair *taggis*,
Fure furth as thay war fyrit.
Symmye and His Bruder, *Chron. S.P.* i. 360.

Perhaps it may denote shreds of parchment on which pardons or indulgences were written. The language seems borrowed from a taylor's board.

TAGGIT, *part. pa.*

This rich man, be he had heard this tail,
Ful sad in mynd he wox baith wan and pail,
And to himselfe he said, sickand ful sair,
Allace how now! this is ane hasty fair.

And I cum thair, my tail it will be *taggit*,
For I am red that my count be ovir raggit.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 38.

"Pulled," Pink. But it seems to be the same term, which in E. is sometimes used as equivalent to *tacked*. The phrase certainly signifies, "I shall be confined," or "imprisoned." There may be an allusion to a custom which still prevails in fairs or markets. Young people sometimes amuse themselves by stitching together the clothes of those who are standing close to each other; so that when they wish to go away, they find themselves confined. This they call *tagging their tails*, S.B. Hence the phrase may have come to denote the act of depriving one of liberty by imprisonment. V. OVER RAGGIT.

TAGGLIT, *adj.* Harassed with any thing; incumbered, drudged, S.B. most probably originally the same with *Taigled*. V. TAIGLE.

TAY, TAE, *s.* A toe, S.

——In fere
Followit Elymus, quham to held euer nere,
Diores, quhidderand at his bak fute hate,
His *tayis* choppand on his hele all the gate.
Doug. Virgil, 138. 27.

Tip-tais, tip-toes, Ibid. 305. 2.
A.S. *ta*, Germ. *zehe*, Belg. *teen*.

TAID, *s.* A toad, S. A.S. *tade*.

TAIDREL, *s.* A puny feeble creature.

Let never this undought of ill-doing irk,
But ay blyth to begin all barret and bail:
Of all bless let it be as bair as the birk,
That tittest the *taidrel* may tell an ill tail.
Let no vice in this warld in this wanthrift be wanted.
Polw. & Montgom. Watson's Coll. iii. 19.

A dimin. from A.S. *tedre*, *tyddre*, tener, fragilis, imbecillis.

TAIGIE, TEAGIE, TYGIE, *s.* A designation given to a cow which has some white hairs in her tail. On this account she is also said to be *taigit*, Fife.

An' whare was Rob an' Peggy,
For a' the search they had,
But i' the byre 'side *Teagie*,
Like lovin' lass an' lad.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 124.

To TAIGLE, *v. a.* To detain, to hinder, S.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *tagg-en* altercari. But the term has no connexion with altercation. It is undoubtedly allied to Sw. *taaglig*, slow of motion, Widog. *togelig* lentus, Ihre. This the latter derives from A.S. *tohlice* lentus, lente, from *toh* tenax, lentus, from Su.G. *tog-a* ducere. The pret. is *togh*.

TAIL, TALE, *s.* Account, estimation.

Thai send to Perth for wyn ande ale,
And drank, and playid, and made na *tale*
Of thare fays, that lay thame by.
Wyntown, viii. 26. 80.

Of me altyme thow gave but lytil *tail;*
Na of me wald have dant nor dail.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 43.

i. e. "Thou madest little account of me."
Su.G. *tael-ia*, A.S. *tel-an*, to reckon; to esteem.

TAIL-ILL, *s.* A disease of cows, an inflammation of the tail, cured by letting blood in the part affected, Loth.

TAIL-RACE, *s.* V. RACE.

To TAILE, *v. a.* To flatter one's self; with the relative pron. conjoiued. It especially respects self-deception.

And a rycht gret ost gadrit he.
And gert his schippis be the se
Cum, with gret foysoun of wittaill.
For at that tyme he wald him *taile*
To distroy wp sa clene the land,
That nane suld leve tharin lewand.
Barbour, xviii. 238. MS.

In Edit. 1620, it is rendered without regard to the MS.

For at that time hee *thought all haill*, &c.
P. 360.

It may possibly be merely A.S. *tal-ian*, aestimare, used in a peculiar form. But it seems rather the same with *Teal*, q. v.

TAILE, *s.* A tax; Fr. *taille*.

—Giff ony deys in this bataille,
His ayr, but ward, releff, or *taile*,
On the fyrst day sall weld.
Barbour, xii. 320. MS.

TAILE, TAILYE, TAILYIE, TAILLIE, TAYLYIIE, *s.* 1. Covenant, agreement; synon. with *conand*.

And quhen this *conand* thus wes maid,
Schir Philip in till Ingland raid;
And tauld the King all haile his tale,
How he a xii moneth all hale
Had (as it wryttyn wes in thair *taile*),
To reskew Strewillyne with bataill.
Barbour, xi. 5. MS. Edit. 1620, *tailyie*.
For bayth thai ware be certane *taylyhè*
Oblyst to do thare that deide, sawf faylyhè.
Wyntown, ix. 11. 15.

"*Bond, indenture*, so called because duplicates are made, which have indentings, Fr. *tailles*, answering to each other;" Gl. Wynt.

2. An entail; merely a secondary sense of the term, as denoting a covenant or bond, S.

And at this *tailye* suld lelyly
Be haldyn all the Lordis swar,
And it with selys affermyt thar.
Barbour, xx. 135. MS.

This respects the entail of the crown on his daughter Marjory, and her heirs, failing his son David.

This worthie Prince, according to the *taillie*
Made by King Robert, when heirs male should faillie,—
Into these lands he did himself invest.
Muse's Threnodie, p. 38.

O.Fr. *taillier* is used in this sense, in an instrument quoted by Du Cange, and bearing date A. 1406. vo. *Talliare*.

To TAILYE, TAILIE, *v. a.* 1. To bind an agreement by a bond or indenture.

For had the Talbot, as *taylyd* was,
Justyd, he had swelt in-to that plas.
Wyntown, viii. 35. 199. V. v. 149.

2. To entail, S.

"Of King Fergus orison to his nobillis, and how the croun of Scotland was *tailyet* to hym and his successouris." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 8, b. Rubr.

"The lands that were not *tailied*, fell in heritage to a sister of the said William, viz. the lands of Galloway." Pitscottie, p. 18.

L.B. *talli-are*, in re feudali, idem est quod ad quamdam certitudinem ponere, vel ad quoddam certum haereditamentum limitare; Du Cange.

TAILYIE, TELYIE, *s.* A piece of meat. *A tailyie of beef*, as much as is cut off for being roasted or boiled at one time, S.

His feris has this pray ressault raith,
And to thare meat addressis it for to graith;
Hynt of the hydis, made the boukis bare,
Rent furth the entrellis, sum into *tailyeis* schare.
Doug. Virgil, 19. 34.

—On every dish that cuikmen can divyne,
Muttone and beif cut out in *telyies grit*,
Ane Erles fair thus can they counterfitt.
Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 149. st. 16.

Fr. *taill-er*, Su.G. *tael-ia*, Isl. *tel-ga*, to cut.

To TAILYEVE', *v. n.* "To reel, shake, jog from one side to another;" Rudd.

Quhen prince Enee persauit by his race,
How that the schip did rok and *tailyevé*,
For lak of ane gude sterisman on the see;
Himself has than sone hynt the ruder in hand.
Doug. Virgil, 157. 30.

TAINCHELL, *s.* *Tainchess*, pl.

"Syxteen myle northward from the ile of Coll, lyes ane ile callit Ronin ile, of sixteen myle lang and six in bredthe in the narrowest, ane forest of heigh mountains, and abundance of litle deir in it, quhilk deir will never be slaine dounwith, but the principal saitts [snares] man be in the height of the hill, because the deir will be callit upwart ay be the *Tainchell*, or without *tynchel* they will pass upwart perforce." Monroe's Iles, p. 23.

"All the deire of the west pairt of that forrest will be callit [driven] be *tainchess* to that narrow entrey, and the next day callit west againe, be *tainchess* throw the said narrow entres, and infinite deire slaine there." Ibid. p. 7.

Can this be from Fr. *estincelle*, *etincelle*, a twinkle, a flash? If so, it must refer to some mode of catching deer under night, by the use of lights.

To TAYNT, *v. a.* 1. To convict in course of law.

That schepe, he sayd, that he stall noucht.
And thare-til for to swere an athe,
He sayd, that he wald noucht be lathe.
Bot sone he worthyd rede for schame,
The schepe thare bletyd in hys wame.
Swa was he *tayntyd* schamfully,
And at Saynt Serf askyd mercy.
Wyntown, v. 12. 1232.

"f. attainted," GI. It properly signifies, convicted; corresponding to Fr. *attaint*, L.B. *attaint-us*, *attainct-us*, criminis convictus. *Attaincta*, *attincta*, convictio in actione criminali, aut manifestus cujuslibet criminis reatus; Du Cange.

2. Legally to prove; applied to a thing.

"And quhair it be *taintit* that thay [ruikis] big, and the birdis be flowin, and the nest be fundin in the treis at Beltane, the treis sall be foirfaltit to the King." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 21. Ed. 1566.

In this sense Skene uses *attainted*.

"And gif it be otherwaies *attainted (or proven)*, he quha is essonyied, and his pledges, salbe amerciat for his noncompearance." 1. Stat. Rob. I. c. 6. s. 3. *Attayntum*, Lat.

TAINT, *s.* Proof, conviction.

"That within the burrowis throwout the realme na liggis nor bandis be maid.—And gif ony dois in the contrare, and knawlege and *taint* may be gottin thairof, thair gudis, that ar fundin giltie thairin to be confiskit to the King, and thair lyffis at the kingis will." Acts Ja. II 1476. c. 88. Edit. 1566.

"For gif the assisors sall happin to be convict as mensworne in the court, be ane *Taynt*, that is, be probation of twentie foure loyall men;—they sall tine and forfalt all thair cattell." Reg. Maj. B. i. c. 14. s. 2. 3.

"*Attaint* or *Taynt*, is called the deliverance or probation of 24 leil men, the quhilk may be called an great assise." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Attaynt*.

This seems the same with S.B. *tint*, commonly used in the phrase *tint nor tryal*, with respect to any thing about which there is no information.

Sae sair for Nory she was now in pain;
And Colin too, for he had gane to try;
But *tint nor trial* she had gotten nane,
Of her that first, or him that last was gane.
Ross's Helenore, p. 11.

It seems, however, somewhat dubious, whether the phrase may not signify, that one can neither find certain evidence that a person or thing is *tint*, i. e. lost; nor, supposing this to be the case, light on any means of recovery. A phrase somewhat similar, is used by R. Brunne, p. 165. when giving an account of a fruitless search for a fugitive prince.

Sir Guy & Bumund thei com as thei gede,
The *ne tynt ne fond*, ne were at no dede.

To TAIR, *v. n.* To cry as an ass.

"Than the suyne began to quhryne quhen thai herd the asse *tair*." Compl. S. p. 59.

Said to be "an imitative word," GI. But it is evidently the same with Teut. *tier-en*, intentiore voce clamare, vociferari.

To TAIS, *v. a.* To poise, to adjust; pret. *tasit*.

Ane bustuous schaft with that he grippit has,
And incontrare his aduersaris can *tais*.
Doug. Virgil, 327. 36.

He *taysyt* the wyr, and leit it fley,
And hyt the fadyr in the ey.
Barbour, v. 623. MS.

Than Turnus smitin ful of fellony,
Ane bustuous lance, with grundin hede full kene,
That lang quhile *tasit* he in propir tene,
Lete gird at Pallas.— *Doug. Virgil*, 334. 11.

Rudd. and Sibb. refer to Belg. *tees-en* trahere, vellicare. A stickler for Gr. etymology might, without hesitation, deduce it from ταττ-ω, ordino. But it is more natural to view it as allied to Su.G. *tast-a*, Germ. *tatsch-en*, to grasp, to handle. The root is Su.G. *tasse*, the hand; originally the paw of a

beast. The ideas are nearly connected. One *grasps* a weapon in the hand, in order to *poise* it. As Fr. *brand-er*, and E. *brandish*, are generally supposed to be from *brand*, the weapon that is brandished; this word seems to be formed from the manner in which the action is done.

TAIS, Tas, Tasse, *s.* A bowl, or cup, S. *tass.*

He merely ressauis the remanent *tais*,
All out he drank, and quhelmit the gold on his face. *Doug. Virgil*, 36. 48.

This term occurs in a passage which contains a curious account of the *minutiae* of politeness in the reign of James V.

"At that tyme ther vas no ceremonial reuerens nor stait, quha suld pas befor or behynd, furtht or in at the dur, nor yit quha suld haue the dignite to vasche ther handis fyrst in the bassine, nor yit quha suld sit doune fyrst at the tabil. At that tyme the pepil var as reddy to drynk vattir in ther bonet, or in the palmis of ther handis, as in ane glas, or in ane *tasse* of silnyr." Compl. S. p. 226.

Concluding this, we toome a *tas* of wyne.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, *Poems 16th Cent.* ii. 308.

Ramsay uses it as signifying "a little dram-cup," Gl.

——Haste ye, gae
And fill him up a *tass* of usquebae.
Poems, ii. 122.

Fr. *tasse;* Arm. *tas*, *taez;* Biscay. *taza;* Arab. *tas*, Pers. Turk. *tasse;* Alem. *tasse*, Ital. *tazza*, Hisp. *taça*, id. Hence,

Tassie, *s.* A cup or vessel, S.O.

Go fetch me a cup o' wine,
An' fill it in a silver *tassie*.
Burns, ii. 200.

TAISSLE, Teazle, *s.* 1. The effect of a boisterous wind, when the clothes are disordered, and one is scarcely able to keep one's road, S.

I—hailst her roughly, and began to say,
I'd got a lump of my ain death this day;
Wi' weet and wind sae tyte into my teeth,
That it was like to cut my very breath.
Gin this be courting, well I wat 'tis clear,
I gat na sic a *teazle* this seven year.
Ross's Helenore, p. 38.

The word is pron. *taissle.*

2. A severe brush of any kind, S. This is called *a sair taissle.*

The idea might seem borrowed from A.S. *taesl*, carduus fullonum, or fuller's thistle, E. *teasel*, a kind of thistle used in raising the nap upon woollen cloth; from *taes-an*, to teese. It is a curious fact, that this thistle in Su.G. is called *karborre*, more properly *kardborre*, q. *the carding bur.* For, according to Ihre, it is denominated from *kard-a* to card; as the Lat. name *card-uus* is from *car-o*, *-ere*, id. which is generally traced to Gr. κειρ-ειν tondere. Teut. *kaerde*, *kaerden-kruyd*, *kaerden-distel*, id. A sanguine theorist might infer, that, among the Western nations at least, the use of cards had been suggested by the burs of thistles; or, that these had been used, instead of cards, by men in a simple state of society.

Taissle might seem to be the same with *tussel*, used in the sense of struggle, N. and S. of E. (Grose Prov. Gl.) adopted by P. Pindar. But *tussel* is synon. with S. *Tousle*, q. v. which is still used as if quite a different word from *taissle.* Whether *tussel* be related to Germ. *tusel-n* tundere, percutere, is doubtful.

To TAIST, *v. n.* To grope; used to express the action of one groping before him with his spear, while wading through a deep trench filled with water.

——Arayit weill in all his ger,
Schot on the dyik, and with his sper
Taistyt, till he it our woud:
Bot till his throt the watyr stud.
Barbour, ix. 388. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton has overlooked this word; which is evidently synon. with Belg. *tast-en* to grope, to handle, to feel; Germ. id., also *antast-en;* Su.G. *tast-a*, *antast-a*, id. Ital. *tast-are*, Fr. *tast-er*, *tâter*, used in the same sense, are clearly of Goth. origin. Wachter derives the Germ. *v.* from *tasche*, Su.G. *tasse*, the paw of an animal, which originally signified the hand. Germ. *tasche* still denotes a clumsy fist. Teut. *met den tast gaen*, praetentare iter manibus aut pedibus; Kilian.

It confirms this derivation, that Teut. *tetse*, *tatse*, is rendered, palma pedis feri animalis; and *tets-en*, palma tangere.

Seren. assigns the same origin to the E. *v. to taste.* It seems undeniable, indeed, that this *v.*, as used in E., has been transferred from one organ to another; as originally respecting the sense of *touch.* Thus indeed the E. *v.* was anciently used.

Al they wer vnhardi, that houed on horse or stode
To touche or to *taste* him, or taken downe of rode,
But thys blinde bachiler bare him throughe the hert. *P. Ploughman*, Fol. 98, a.

It is remarkable, that while both Junius and Skinner refer to this as the sense of Teut. *tasten*, neither has observed that it occurs in this sense in O.E.

TAISTE, *s.* The black Guillemot. V. Tyste.

TAIT, Tyte, *adj.* "Neat, tight," Rudd. Warton, Hist. E. P.

In lesuris and on leyis litill lammes
Full *tait* and trig socht bletand to thare dammes.
Doug. Virgil, 402. 24.

About hir palpis, but fere, as thare modyr,
The twa twynnys smal men childer ying,
Sportand ful *tyte* gan do wrabil and wrang.
Ibid. 266. 1.

Frae fute to fute he kest her to and frae,
Quhyls up, quhyls down, als *tait* as ony kid.
Henrysone, *Evergreen*, i. 152. st. 25.

It is descriptive of the cruel sport which a cat makes with a mouse, and of her playful motions before she kills it. The most natural sense is, gay, frisky, lively, playful. I cannot think, with Rudd., that it has any relation to *tyte;* as *tyte*, Ir. *tealadh*, signifies quick, active, nimble. But the origin certainly is Isl. *teit-r*, *teit-ur*, hilaris, laetus, exultans. Verel. *Teiti* hilaritas, Landnamab. Gl. *Oelteite*, merry with drink. The idea seems borrowed from

the young of animals; *teit-r*, pullus animalis, hinnulus; as, a young fawn, a kid, G. Andr.; *teit-ur* juvencus, vel equulus exultans, expl. by Verel. merry and lively as a foal.

It seems to signify nimble, active, in the following passage.

Sa mony estate, for commoun weil sa quhene,
Owre all the gait, sa mony thevis sa *tait*,
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43.

TAIT, *s.* A small portion. V. TATE.

To TAIVER, *v. n.* 1. To wander. *Tauren*, i.e. *taivering*. V. DAUREN.

This might be viewed as akin to Isl. *tauf*, mora, genit. *tafar*; *tef-ia* morari, moram facere; G. Andr. p. 234.

2. To talk in an incoherent manner, like one delirious, S.

This may be merely a metaph. signification of the same v., as applied to the mind. In the same sense one is said to *waver*, when incoherent in ideas and discourse.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *toover-en*, Alem. *touberen*, *touser-en*, fascinare, incantare; which Lye deduces from Teut. *doov-en*, Alem. *tob-on*, *dob-en*, insanire, delirare: as magical arts seem to derive their name, either from the vain ravings of those who use them, or from the stupor produced in the ignorant. O.E. *tave* is also used in the sense of delirare. V. Jun. Etym. Isl. *tofr-a* incantare, *tofrad-r* incantatus.

TAIVERSUM, *adj.* Tiresome, fatiguing, S.

TAIVERT, *part. adj.* Much fatigued; in a state of lassitude, in consequence of hard work, or of a long journey, S. *Fortaivert*, synon. V. the v.

TAIVERS, *s. pl.* Tatters; as, *boiled to taivers*, Fife.

To TAK, to take, S. A. Bor. used in some senses in which the E. v. does not occur.

To TAK *apon*, *v. a.* To conduct one's self, to act a part.

Wallace so weill *apon* him *tuk* that tide,
Throw the gret preyss he maid a way full wide.
Wallace, v. 43. MS.

To TAK *in hand*, *v. a.* To make prisoner.

This Schyr Jhone in till playn melle,
Throw sowerane hardiment that felle,
Wencussyt thaim sturdely ilkan,
And Schyr Androw *in hand* has *tane*.
Barbour, xvi. 518. MS.

To TAK *on*, *v. a.* To buy on credit, to buy to account, S.

To TAK *on*, *v. n.* To enlist as a soldier, S.

To TAK *on*, *v. n.* To begin to get fuddled, S.

To TAK *on hand*, *v. n.* 1. To assume an air of importance, to affect state.

Sum part off thaim was in to Irland borne,
That Makfadyan had exilde furth beforne;
King Edwardis man he was suorn of Ingland,
Off rycht law byrth, supposs he *tuk on hand*.
Wallace, iv. 184. MS.

2. To undertake, to engage in any enterprise.

And quhen the King off Ingland
Saw the Scottis sa *tak on hand*,
Takand the hard feyld opynly,
And apon fute, he had ferly;
And said, "Quhat! will yone Scottis fycht?"
'Ya sekyrly!' said a knycht,—
'It is the mast ferlyfull sycht
That euyre I saw, quhen for to fycht
The Scottis men has *tane on hand*,
Agayne the mycht of Ingland,
In plane hard feild, to giff batail.'
Barbour, xii. 446. 455. MS.

To TAK *the fute*, *v. n.* To walk out; a term used of a child when beginning to walk, S.

To TAK *the gait*, *v. n.* To set off on a journey, S.

To TAK *with*, or *wi'*, *v. a.* To acknowledge. *He took with it*, he confessed it, S.

To TAKE *with*, or *wi'*, *v. n.* To kindle; used with respect to fuel of any kind, when it catches fire, S.

TAKYLL, TACKLE, *s.* An arrow.

Quhirrand smertly furth flew the *takyll* tyte.
Doug. Virgil, 300. 20.

Ane haistie hensour, callit Harie,
Quha was an archer heynd,
Tilt up ane *tackle* withouten tary.
Chr. Kirk, st. 10. *Chron. S. P.* ii. 302.

Takil, Chaucer, *tacle*, Gower, id. Rudd. derives this from C.B. *tacel* sagitta. Bullet mentions Celt. *taeclu* orner, *taeclau* ornemens. From *tacel* comes O.Fr. *tacle*, a shaft or bolt, the feathers of which are not waxed, but glued on. From the same source is *takillis*, Doug. the tackling of a ship.

Chaucer uses the word in the same sense.

Wel coude he dresse his *takel* yemanly.
Prol. v. 106.

TAKIN, *s.* A token, a mark, a sign, S. pron. *taikin*.

Amang the Grekis mydlit than went we,
Not with our awin *takin* or deité.
Doug. Virgil, 52. 20.

To the mair meen taikin, a phrase commonly used, S.B., when one wishes to give a special mark of any thing that is described. *Meen* may be the same with A.S. *maene*, Alem. *meen*, Su.G. *men*, common, public; q. to give an obvious mark, or one that may be observed by all.

MoesG. *taikns*, A.S. *tacn*, Isl. *tákn*, *teikn*, Su.G. *tekn*, Belg. *teycken*, Germ. *zeichn*, id.

To TAKIN, *v. a.* To mark, to distinguish.

"And quhair thair is na goldsmythis, bot ane in a towne, he sall schaw that wark *takinnit* with his awin mark to the officiaris of the towne." Acts Ja. II. 1457. c. 73. Edit. 1566.

——Thou *takinnit* has sa wourthely
With signe tropheal the feild——
Doug. Virgil, 376. 20.

MoesG. *taikn-jan*, A.S. *tacn-an*, ostendere, monstrare; Su.G. *tekn-a*, A.S. *tacn-ian*, Isl. *teikn-a*, signare, notare.

A.S. *taec-an*, whence E. *teach*, has been derived from Sw. *te*, Isl. *ti-a*, monstrare. Stiernh. derives it from MoesG. *atang-ian* ostendere, comp. of *at*

ad, and *augo* oculus, q. to exhibit any thing *to the eye.*

TAKYNNAR, *s.* A person or thing that portends or prognosticates.

The dreidfull portis sall be schet but faill
Of Janus tempill, the *takynnar* of battell.
Doug. Virgil, 22. 7.

Thay delfand fand the *takynnare* of Cartage,
Ane mekill hors heid that was, I wene.
Ibid. 26. 49.

TAKYNNYNG, *s.*

On Turnberys snuke he may
Mak a fyr, on a certane day,
That mak *takynnyng* till ws, that we
May thar arywe in sawfté.
Barbour, iv. 558. MS.

TALBART, TALBERT, TAVART, *s.* A loose upper garment, without sleeves.

Cled in his nuris *talburt* glad and gay,
Romulus sal the pepill ressaue and weild.
Doug. Virgil, 21. 28.

Vnlike the cukkow to the philomene;
Thaire *tavartis* are not bothe maid of aray.
King's Quair, iii. 37.

Chaue. *tabard*, Fr. *tabarre*, Ital. *tabarro*, C.B. *tabar*, Ir. *tavairt*, chlamys, a long coat, a robe. Teut. *tabbaerd* penula.

TALBRONE, TALBERONE, *s.* A kind of drum.

"That nane of our Souerane Ladyis liegis—cleith thame selfis with wappinnis, or mak sound of trumpet or *talberone*, or vse culueringis," &c. Acts Mar. 1563. c. 19. Edit. 1566.

O.E. *taburn*, id. Minot, p. 45.

Thai sailed furth in the Swin,
In a somers tyde,
With trompes and *taburns*,
And mekill other pride.

Fr. *tabourin*, a small drum.

TALE, *s.* Account, estimation. V. TAIL.

TALENT, *s.* Desire, inclination, purpose.

Quhen thai war boune, to saile thai went,
The wynd wes wele to thair *talent:*
Thai raysyt saile, and furth thai far.
Barbour, iii. 694. MS.

First prynce Massicus cummys wyth his rout,—
Ane thousand stout men of hye *talent*
Under him leding, for the batal boun.
Doug. Virgil, 319. 54.

O.Fr. *talent*, Hisp. Ital. *talent-o*, L.B. *talentum*, animi decretum, voluntas, desiderium, cupiditas. Hence Fr. *entalant-é*, qui aliquid agere cupit. To this is opposed *maltalent*, mala voluntas. V. Du Cange. O.E. *talent*, lust, Palsyraue.

TALE-PIET, *s.* A term much used by children, to denote a tell-tale, a talebearer, S.

Perhaps from the similarity of a tattler to the magpie, S. *piet*, that is always chattering; as for the same reason this bird received from the Romans the name of *garrulus*.

TALER, *s.* State, condition. *In better taler*, in better condition. S.B.

TALLOUN, *s.* Tallow.

"Na *talloun* sould be had furth of the realme, for the eschewing of derth of the samin." Acts Ja. V. 1540. c. 105. Edit. 1566.

To TALLON, *v. a.* To cover with tallow or pitch, or with a mixture of both; to caulk.

Now fletis the meikle hulk with *tallonit* keile.
Doug. Virgil, 113. 43.

The *talloned* burdis kest ane pikky low.
Ibid. 276. 32.

TALTIE, *s.* A wig, Ang. most probably a cant term.

TAMMEIST, *pret. v.* Apparently an errat. for *rammeist*, as *rent* is for *tent*.

Sik a mirthless musick thir minstrels did make,
While ky cast caprels behind with their heels,
Little rent to their tyme the town let them take,
But ay *tammeist* redwood, and ravel'd in their reels.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 22.

i. e. went about ravening. V. RAMMIS.

TAMMY HARPER, the crab called Cancer araneus, Linn. Newhaven. This seems the same with that mentioned by Sir R. Sibbald. Cancer varius Gesneri, the *Harper Crab*. Fife, p. 132.

TAM-TARY. "*To hold one in tam-tary*, to vex or disquiet him," S. Rudd. vo. *Tary*.

One might suppose it to be comp. of Isl. *taum*, habena, and Su.G. *taer-a* consumere; q. *to wear out* by holding in a *rein*, to gall by means of the bridle.

It is probable, however, that this might be originally a military term, signifying that men were still kept, as we now say, on the alert; from Fr. *tantarare*, mot imagineé pour représenter un certain son de trompette. *Tubae sonus quidam.* Dict. Trev.

TANE, TAYNE, *adj.* One, when *the* precedes.

And thay war clepit, the *tane* Catillus,
The *tother* Coras, strang and curagius.
Doug. Virgil, 232. 13.

The *tayne* of thaim apon the heid he gaiff,
The rousty blaid to the schulderis him claiff.
Wallace, ii. 403. MS.

Toon, O.E. id.

"Either he schal hate the *toon* and love the tother." Wiclif, Matt. vi.

"*The one of two. Tane* is a rapid pronunciation of *ta ane;*" Gl. Wynt. Rudd. views the word as formed from *ane* with *t* prefixed, as the Fr. put *t* before *il*, when the foregoing *v.* terminates in a vowel. But *the tane, the tother*, seem to have been originally *that ane, that other*. A similar form at least existed in O.E.

Heo nomen here conseil, & the folk of this lond radde,
That heo bi twene this lond & Scotlond schulde a wal rere,
Strong and heyg on eche syde, ther no water nere,
From *that on* sç to *that other*, that were hem bi twene. *R. Glouc.* p. 98. V. TA.

TANE, *part. pa.* Taken, S.

Bot quhen she saw how Priamus has *tané*
His armour so, as thoucht he had bene ying:

Quhat fuliche thocht, my wretchit spous and Kinge,
Mouis the now sic wappynnis for to weild?
—Quod sche. *Doug. Virgil*, 56. 24.

TANE-AWA, *s.* A decayed child, S.

The name seems to have been formed from the vulgar belief, that the fairies used formerly to carry off, or *take away*, healthy children, and leave poor puny creatures in their room. V. FARE-FOLKIS.

The Romans had an idea somewhat similar, with respect to certain birds of night, particularly screech-owls; but, according to Ovid, it was doubtful whether they were really birds, or merely assumed this form from the power of witchcraft.

Out of their cradles babes they steal away,
And make defenceless innocents their prey.—
Whether true birds they were, or had that form
From some old ugly witches potent charm.—
Fasti, B. vi. *Massey's Transl.* p. 303.

They believed, however, that these birds sucked the blood of the infants whom they carried off.

TANG, *s.* A name given to the larger fuci in general, particularly to the F. digitatus and saccharinus, Orkn. Shetl.

—"The sea-oak, (Fucus vesiculosus, Lin.) which we denominate black *tang*, and which grows next to the former, nearly at the lowest ebb." P. Shapinsay, Statist. Acc. xvii. 233.

"The common sea weed, here called *tang*, is pretty generally and successfully used as a manure for the lands." P. Delting, Zetl. Statist. Acc. i. 390.

Su.G. *tang*, Isl. *thang*, id. Shall we view these words as allied to Isl. *teng-ia*, jungere?

TANGLE, *s.* 1. The same with *Tang*. This name is also given to the stem or stalk of the larger *fuci*, S.

"The Alga Marina, or *Sea-Tangle*, as some call it, *Sea-Ware*, is a rod about four, six, eight or ten feet long; having at the end a blade, commonly slit into seven or eight pieces, and about a foot and half in length. It grows on stone, the blade is eat by the vulgar natives." Martin's Western Islands, p. 149.

This seems formed from *thaungull*, the pl. of Isl. *thaung*, alga.

2. Used metaph. to denote a person, who although tall, is lank, S.B.

——We'll behad a wee.
She's but a *tangle*, tho' shot out she be.
Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

TANGLE, *s.* An icicle, S.

At first view this might seem to be merely the preceding term, used in a metaph. sense, because of the resemblance of an icicle to the sea-weed thus denominated. But it is undoubtedly the same with Isl. *dingull*, an icicle; whence *dingl-a*, to hang and move as a loose icicle; pendere et motari veluti pendulae stiriae; G. Andr. vo. *Iseschokull*. E. to *dangle*.

TANG-WHAUP, *s.* The whimbrel, Orkn. Scolopax phoeopus, Linn.

TANGS, TAINGS, *s. pl.* Tongs, S.

The wyff, that he had in his innys,
That with the *tangs* wald birs his schynnis,
I wald scho drount war in a dam.
He is no dog; he is a lam.
Dunbar upon James Doig, *Maitland Poems*, p. 92.

A.S. *tang*, Isl. *taung*, Belg. *tanghe*, forceps. Junius views Goth. *teing-ia*, colligere, as the root.

TANNER, *s.* 1. That part of a frame of wood, which is fitted for going into a mortice, S.

Su.G. *tan*, *tanor*, a tendon; q. that which binds or unites. Isl. *thinnor*, lignum cui arcus incurvatus insertus est, et quod eum tensum retinet et sustinet; Verel.

2. *Tanners*, pl. The small roots of trees, Loth. synon. *tapouns*.

In this sense it seems more nearly allied to Isl. *tannari*, assulae; laths, chips, splinters; or *tein*, Sw. *teen*, surculus; MoesG. *tains* virga, virgula; Belg. *teen-en*, vimina.

TANNERIE, *s.* A tan-work, S. Fr. id.

TANTERLICK, *s.* A severe stroke, Fife.

TANTONIE BELL.

He had to sell the *Tantonie bell*,
And pardons therein was.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 6.

"St. Anthony's bell, hung about the necks of animals," Lord Hailes.

Fr. *tantan*, "the bell that hangs about the neck of a cow," &c. Cotgr. It seems very doubtful, however, if this has any relation to St. Anthony. It seems rather from Fr. *tintunt*, any thing that makes a tingling; whence perhaps S. *tingtang*, a term often used by children, to denote the sound made by the ringing of a bell. The origin is Lat. *tintinn-o*, *-are*, to ring; whence *tintinnabulum*, a little bell. C.B. *tant*, the chord of a musical instrument.

TANTRUMS, *s. pl.* High airs, stateliness. *In his tantrums*, on the high ropes, S. Cant E.

—I thought where your *tantrums* wad en'.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 299. V. HOSTA.

Fr. *tantran*, a nick-nack; Germ. *tand* vanity.

TAP, *s.* 1. The top of any thing, S.

2. The head, S. Gl. Shirr.

3. The tuft on the head of some fowls, S. Hence the phrase, *tappit hen*.

4. "Such a quantity of flax as spinsters put upon the distaff is called a *lint-tap*," Gl. Shirr. S.

5. A top used by boys in play, S.

The shape or fashion of his head
Was like a con or pyramid;
Or like the bottom of a *tap*.
Colvil's Mock Poem, i. 8.

To TAPE, *v. a.* To make any thing, although little, go a great way, to use sparingly, S. synon. *hain*.

Then let us grip our bliss mair sicker,
And *tape* our heal and sprightly liquor,
Which sober tane, makes wit the quicker,
And sense mair keen.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 378.

Erroneously printed *tap*, which suggests an idea almost directly the reverse.

Isl. *eg teppe* obstruo, obturo; *tept-r*, cohibitus, shut up, restrained; *tepping*, restraint; G. Andr. p. 238. Su.G. *taepp-a* to shut, to stop up, to fill up

blanks in a hedge; *taeppa* a field hedged on all sides. This etymon receives confirmation from the similar use of *hain*, which originally signifies, to hedge in, to inclose by a hedge. Fr. *tap-er*, to cover, to keep close, is probably from this origin. Isl. *taepileg-ur* signifies sparing, parcus, Verel. *tac-pilega*, parce.

TAPEIS, *s.* Tapestry; Fr. *tapis.*

—Thy beddis soft, and *tapeis* fair,
Thy treitting, and gud cheir;
Gif I the treuth wald now declair,
I wait thow hes no peir.
Maitland Poems, p. 257.

Chaucer uses *tapiser*, for a maker of tapestry.

TAPETLESS, *adj.* Heedless, foolish. V. under TABETS.

TAPETTIS, *s. pl.* Tapestry.

Amang proude *tapettis* and michty riall apparall,
Hir place sche tuke, as was the gise that tyde.
Doug. Virgil, 35. 22.

Teut. *tapijt*, Lat. *tapetes.*

TAPISHT, *part. pa.* In a lurking state.

The hart, the hind, the fallow deare,
Are *tapisht* at their rest.
A. Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 388.

Apparently from Fr. *tap-ir*, to hide, to keep close; *tapiss-ant*, hiding one's self, lurking, squatting.

TAPONE-STAFF, *s.* The stave, in a barrel, in which the bung-hole is.

"That no barrel be sooner made and *blown*, but the Coupers birn be set thereon, on the *tapone-staff* thereof, in testimony of the sufficiency of the tree." Acts Char. II. 1661. c. 33.

It seems doubtful, whether it has received this name from the cork, or plug that is used for filling the bung-hole. This by coopers is called the *tap*, S. Perhaps originally the *tapping-staff*, i. e. the stave in which the orifice is made for drawing off liquor.

The term *blown* refers to the mode of trying whether a cask be tight. A little water is put into it. Then, the head being fixed on, a small hole is bored, by means of which the vessel is filled with as much air as it can contain. The effect is, that, if there be the least chink, the force of air makes the water bubble through it.

TAPOUN, *s.* A ramification, or long fibre at the root of a plant or tree, S.B.

I have met with it in print, only as used metaph., with respect to Bishops.

"All here, praised be God, goes according to our prayers, if we would be quit of bishops; about them we are all in perplexity. We trust God will put them down; but the difficulty to get all the *tapouns* of their roots pulled up, is yet insuperable by the arm of man." Baillie's Lett. i. 241.

Perhaps from Dan. *tap*, a hollow tube; or Belg. *tapp-en* to draw out, as these fibres extend themselves so far.

TAPPIE-TOUSIE, *s.* A sort of play among children, S.

In this sport, one taking hold of another by the forelock of his hair, says to him;

"*Tappie, Tappie tousie*, will ye be my man?"

If the other answers in the affirmative, the first says;

"Come to me then, come to me then;"

giving him a smart pull towards him by the lock which he holds in his hand. If the one, who is asked, answers in the negative, the other gives him a push backward, saying;

"Gae fra me then, gae fra me then."

The literal meaning of the terms is obvious. The person asked is called *Tappie-tousie*, q. dishevelled head, from *Tap*, and *Tousie*, q. v. It may be observed, however, that Su.G. *tap* signifies a lock or tuft of hair. *Haertapp*, floccus capillorum; Ihre, p. 857.

But the thing that principally deserves our attention, is the meaning of this play. Like some other childish sports, it evidently retains a singular vestige of very ancient manners. It indeed represents the mode in which one received another as his bondman.

"The thride kind of nativitie, or bondage, is, quhen ane frie man, to the end he may haue the menteinance of ane great and potent man, randers himselfe to be his bond-man, in his court, *be the haire of his forehead;* and gif he thereafter withdrawes himselfe, and flees away fra his maister, or denyes to him his nativitie: his maister may proue him to be his bond-man, be ane assise, before the Justice; challengand him, that he, sic ane day, sic ane yeare, compeired in his court, and there yeilded himselfe to him to be his slaue and bond-man. And quhen any man is adjudged and decerned to be natiue or bond-man to any maister; the maister may *take him be the nose*, and reduce him to his former slaverie." Quon. Attach. c. 56. s. 7.

This form, of rendering one's self by the hair of the head, seems to have had a monkish origin. The heathenish rite of consecrating the hair, or shaving the head, was early adopted among christians, either as an act of pretended devotion, or when a person dedicated himself to some particular saint, or entered into any religious order. Hence it seems to have been adopted as a civil token of servitude. Thus those, who entered into the monastic life, were said *capillos ponere*, and *per capillos se tradere.* In the fifth century, Clovis committed himself to St. Germer *by the hair of his head;* Vit. S. Germer. ap. Carpentier, vo. *Capilli.* Those, who thus devoted themselves, were called the *servants* of God, or of any particular Saint.

This then being used as a symbol of servitude, we perceive the reason why it came to be viewed as so great an indignity to be laid hold of by the hair. He, who did so, claimed the person as his property. Therefore, to seize, or to drag one by the hair, *comprehendere*, or *trahere per capillos*, was accounted an offence equal to that of charging another with falsehood, and even with striking him. The offender, according to the Frisic laws, was fined in two shillings; according to those of Burgundy, also in two; but if both hands were employed, in four. Leg. Fris. ap. Lindenbrog. Tit. 22. s. 64. Leg. Burgund. Tit. 5. s. 4. According to the laws of Saxony, the fine amounted to an hundred and twenty shillings; Leg. Sax. cap. 1. s. 7. ibid. Some

other statutes made it punishable by death; Du Cange, col. 243. V. HUSBAND.

TAPPILOORIE, *s.* Any thing raised high on a slight or tottering foundation, S.

Teut. *tap*, veru, extremitas rotunda et acuta; and perhaps *loer* speculator, *loer-en* speculari, or *lore*, *leure*, res parvi valoris, res frivolae, nugae.

TAPPIN, *s.* A tuft, as that on the crown of a bonnet, S.O.

My father's thrown his bonnet in the pot!
—Nought o't but the *tappin's* to be seen.
Falls of Clyde, p. 108.

Probably a dimin. from *tap*, the top.

TAPPIT HEN. 1. A hen with a tuft of feathers on her head, S.

2. A cant phrase, denoting a tin measure containing a quart, so called from the knob on the lid, as being supposed to resemble a crested hen. V. Gl. Sibb.

Weel she loo'd a Hawick gill,
And leugh to see a *tappit hen.*
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 268. V. DUBBLE.

TAPSALTEERIE, *adv.* Topsyturvy, S.

But gie me a canny hour at een,
My arms about my dearie, O;
An' warly cares, an' warly men,
May a' gae *tapsalteerie*, O!
Burns, iii. 283.

TAPTHRAWN, *adj.* Perverse, obstinate, S. q. having the *tap*, i. e. top or head distorted; or in allusion to the hair of the head lying in an aukward and unnatural manner, S.

To TAR, *v. n.*

To *tar* and tig, syn grace to thig,
That is a pityous preis,
Therfore bewar, hald the on far,
Sic chafwair for to prys:
To tig and *tar*, then get the war,
It is ill merchandyse.
Balnevis, *Evergreen*, ii. 199.

I know not if this word bears a sense allied to Isl. *taer-a*, donare, sumptum facere; Su.G. id. alere, nutrire; Teut. *teer-en* victitari; epulari.

TARANS, *s. pl.* "Expl. children who have died before baptism;" Gl. Sibb.

"The little spectres called *Tarans*, or the souls of unbaptised infants, were often seen flitting among the woods and secret places, bewailing in soft voices their hard fate." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 157.

Gael. *taran*, the ghost of an unbaptised child, Shaw.

To TARGATT, *v. a.* To border with tassels.

"All things mislyked the prechcors; they spack baldly against the *targatting* of thair taills, and against the rest of thair vanity; quhilk they affirmed sould provock God's vengeance, not only against those folisch wemen, bot against the hole realme." Knox's Hist. p. 330.

"Bot fie upon that knave Death, that will come quhidder we will or not; and quhen he hes laid on his areist, the foull wormes will be busie with this flesch, be it nevir so fair and so tender: and the silly saull, I fear, sall be so feabill, that it can nyther cary with it gold, garnisching, *targating*, pearll, nor precious stones." Ibid. p. 334.

Perhaps from Su.G. *targ-a*, lacerare, an idea not unapplicable to a tassel. V. the *s.*

TARGAT, *s.* 1. A tatter, a shred, S.

Hale interest for my fund can scantly now
Cleed a' my callants' backs, and stap their mou'?——
Their duds in *targets* flaff upo' their back.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 87. V. CODROCH.

2. A tassel.

There hang nine *targats* at Johnie's hat,
And ilk ane worth three hundred pound.
Johnie Armstrong, *Minstrelsy Border*, i. 68.

3. *Targets of skate*, long slices of this fish dried, Ang. synon. *tags*.

Sw. *targad*, torn; Isl. *targar*, ramenta, chips. But the immediate origin is Su.G. *targ-a*, minutis ictibus disscindere, to split by a repetition of light strokes; a frequentative from *taer-a*, terere. V. Ihre, vo. *Sarga*.

TARY, *s.* Delay.

The thickest sop or rout of all the preis,
Thare as maist *tary* was, or he wald ceis;
This Lausus all to sparpellit and inuadis.
Doug. Virgil, 331. 44.

TARYSUM, *adj.* Slow, lingering.

Almychty Juno hauand reuth by this
Of hir lang sorow, and *tarysum* dede, I wys,
Hir maide Iris from the heuin has send
The thrawand saul to lous.——
Doug. Virgil, 124. 32.

To TARY, *v. a.* To distress, to persecute.

In Twlybothy ane il spyryte
A Crystyn man that tyme *taryit.*
Of that spyryte he wes then
Delyveryd throuch that haly man.
Wyntown, v. 12. 1211.

Su.G. *taer-a* consumere, or *targ-a* lacerare.

TARYE, *s.* Vexation, trouble.

——For folye is to mary,
Fra tyme that bayth thair strenth and nature falis,
And tak ane wyf to bring thameself in *tarye.*
Maitland Poems, p. 314.

TAR-LEATHER, *s.* V. MID-CUPPLE.

TARLIES, *s.* Lattice of a window, S. *tirless*, Fr. *treillis.*

"Upoun the pavement of the said gallerie he laid a fedder bed, and upoun the windowes he affixt blak claithes, that his shaddow should not be seen, nor his feit hard quhen he went to and fro, and cuttit ane small hole in the *tarlies*, quhairby he might visie with his hagbute." Historie of K. James Sext, p. 75.

TARLOCHIS, *s. pl.*

I charge the yit as I have ellis,
Be halie relickis, beidis and bellis,
Be ermeitis that in desertis dwellis,
Be limitoris and *tarlochis.*
Philotus, *S. P. R.* iii. 47.

It is perhaps synon. with limitoris, with which it is conjoined; as denoting some sort of mendicant

friars. A.S. *thearflic* poor, needy. But this is mere conjecture.

TARRY-FINGERED, *adj.* Dishonest, disposed to carry off by stealth, S. from *tarry*, of or belonging to tar, because of its adhesive quality.

Su.G. *kla-fingrig* is used in a similar sense; literally, one whose fingers itch.

To TARROW, *v. n.* 1. To delay

This semple counsale, brudir, tak at me;
And it to cun perqueir sé nocht thou *tarrow;*
Bettir but stryfe to leif allone in lé,
Than to be machit with a wicket marrow.
Henrysone, Baunatyne Poems, p. 122.

The S. Prov. seems used in this sense; "Be still taking and *tarrowing;* take what you can get, though not all that is due;" Kelly, p. 63. i. e. take what is offered, and allow time for what remains. Also, that, "Lang *tarrowing* takes all the thank away;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 23.

2. To haggle, to hesitate in a bargain.

He that wes wont to beir the barrowis,
Betwixt the baik-hous and the brew-hous,
On twenty shilling now he *tarrowis*,
To ryd the hé gait by the plewis.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 144.

i. e. he hesitates as to the sufficiency of the sum.

Tarrow is still sometimes used as signifying that one murmurs at one's allowance of food, &c. S.

3. To feel reluctance.

But she's as weak as very water grown,
And *tarrows* at the broust that she had brown.
Ross's Helenore, p. 60.

——Nane of us cud find a marrow,
So sadly forfairn were we;
Fouk sud no at any thing *tarrow*,
Whose chance looked naething to be.
Song, Ibid. p. 150.

"To loath, to refuse," Gl. Ross. This is perhaps more strongly expressed than the term admits. Children are said to *tarrow at their meat*, when they delay taking it, especially from some pettish humour, or do it so slowly that it would seem they felt some degree of reluctance. It is rendered, "take pet," Gl. Ritson.

"A *tarrowing* bairn was never fat;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 13.

"He *tarrows* early that *tarrows* on his kail;" S. Prov. "The Scots, for their first dish have broth (which they call kail) and their flesh-meat, boil'd or roasted, after. Spoken when men complain before they see the utmost that they will get;" Kelly, p. 135.

Tarrie and *tarrow* are used in this sense as synon.

But ye'll repent ye, if his love grow cauld;—
Like dawted wean that *tarries* at its meat,
That for some feckless whim will orp and greet.—
The dawted bairn thus takes the pet,
Nor eats tho' hunger crave,
Whimpers and *tarrows* at its meat.———
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76. 77.

"To refuse what we love, from a cross humour;" Gl. ibid.

The prep. *of* had formerly been used instead of *at*.

"I am sure it is sin to *tarrow* of Christ's good meat." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 19.

Perhaps from A.S. *teor-ian*, *áteor-ian*, *geteor-ian*, to fail, to tarry, to desist or give over. Celt. *tario*, to tarry, Bullet.

TARTAN, TARTANE, *s.* Woollen cloth, checkered, or cross-barred with threads of various colours, S.

Syne schupe thame up, to lowp owr leiss,
Twa tabartis of the *tartane;*
Thay comptit nocht quhat thair clowtis wes.—
Quhan sewit thaim on, in certain.
Symmye & his Bruder, Chron. Sc. Poetry, i. 360.

Tartan is worn both by men and women in the Highlands, for that piece of dress called the Plaid. In Angus, and some other Lowland counties, where it is not worn by men, women of the lower, and some even of the middle ranks, still wear a large veil of this stuff, rather of a thin texture, as a covering for the head and shoulders. The *Philibeg* also, or *Kilt*, worn by the Highlanders instead of breeches, is generally of *Tartan*.

Notwithstanding the zeal of Ramsay, in ascribing the highest antiquity to the Plaid under this name, (V. his poem entitled *Tartana*, or the Plaid); there is no evidence that this word was anciently used in Scotland. It is not Gaelic or Irish. It seems to have been imported, with the manufacture itself from France or Germany. Fr. *tiretaine* signifies linsey-woolsey, or a kind of it worn by the peasants in France. Teut. *tieretryn*, id. vestis lino et lana confecta, pannus linolaneus, vulgo linistima, linostema, burellum; Kilian. Bullet mentions Arm. *tyrtena* as of the same meaning with Fr. *tirétaine*, which he calls a species of *droguet*, our *drugget*. L.B. *tiretanus* occurs in the same sense in ancient MSS. This, according to Du Cange, is pannus lana filoque textus. He quotes the Chartulary of Corbilum, or Nantes, as containing the following article. *Item ung fardeaule de Tiretaine vers doit* 11 *sols ob.* These linsey-wolsey cloths were most probably particoloured. But although this should not have been the case, the word, originally signifying cloth of different *materials*, when it passed into another country, might, by a natural transition, be used to denote such cloths as contained different *colours*. Or, although the stuff first used in Scotland, under the name of *Tartan*, might be merely the *Tiretaine* of the continent; when the natives of this country imitated the foreign fabric, they might reckon it an improvement to checker the cloth with the most glaring colours. *Tiretaine* is thus described by Thierry, Le Frere's edition 1573. *De la* Tiretaine, *Picard du telon*, Coenomanis, *Du Beinge*, Northman. The passage, I suppose, should have been printed thus. *De la Tiretaine*, Picard *Du Telon*, Coenomanis; *Du Beinge*, Northman.; as intimating that this cloth was called *Tiretaine* in Picardy, *Telon* in Maine, and *Beinge* in Normandy.

Gael. *braec* is the term used to denote what is particoloured. What we call a *tartan plaid* is Gael. *breacan*. Perhaps *Gallia Braccata* may have received its designation from the circumstance of a particoloured dress being worn by its inhabitants, rather than from that of their wearing breeches.

TARTAN, *adj.* Of or belonging to *tartan*, S.

O! to see his *tartan* trouze,
Bonnet blue, and laigh-heel'd shoes!
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 107.

TARTAN-PURRY, *s.* "A sort of pudding made of red colewort chopped small, and mixed with oatmeal;" Gl. Shirr. Aberd. p. 37.

I would have gi'en my half year's fee,
Had Maggy then been jesting me,
And *tartan-purry*, meal and bree,
Or butt'ry brose,
Been kilting up her petticoats
Aboon her hose.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 35. V. PURRY.

The last part of the word is evidently Teut. *porreye*, *purreye*, jus sive cremor pisorum; Fr. *purée*, sap, juice, *La purée de pois*, pease pottage or the liquor of pease. Perhaps the term *tartan* is prefixed, because the coleworts used are parti-coloured. It may, however, be softened from Teut. *taerte-panne*, testum, q. soup made in an earthen pot.

To TARTLE *at one*, *v. n.* 1. To view a person or thing with hesitation as not recognising the object with certainty, Loth. Perths. "I *tartled at* him," I could not with certainty recognise him.

2. To boggle, as a horse does, Loth.

3. To hesitate as to a bargain.

"A toom purse makes a *tartling* merchant;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 17.

4. To hesitate from scrupulosity; denoting an act of the mind.

Some gentlemen, that's apt to startle,
Some seem two sentences to *tartle*,—
Contained in this ancient deed.
Cleland's Poems, p. 86.

Perhaps the second line was written, Seem *at* two sentences, &c.; as the repetition of *some* mars the sense.

Thir Gentlemen have weasands narrow,
That makes them *tartle*, flinch, and tarrow.
A medicine I will prescrive,
And paun my thrapple it shall thrive.
Send them a while to other nations,
Whence their veins may have dilatations.
When they return, they'll you request
To have the favour of the *Test*.
Ibid. p. 104.

Perhaps q. *tartal*, allied to Isl. *tortallit*, difficult to tell or reckon, Verel. from *tor* a particle denoting the difficulty one has in effecting any thing, and *tala* to speak, to tell; as signifying that one finds it *difficult* to *tell* who the person is.

TARTUFFISH, *adj.* Sour, sullen, stubborn, Renfrews.

To TARVEAL, *v. a.* 1. To fatigue, S.B.

The never a rag we'll be seeking o't;
Gin ye anes begin, ye'll *tarveal*'s night and day,
Sae 'tis vain ony mair to be speaking o't.
Song, *Ross's Helenore*, p. 134.

2. To plague, to vex; Gl. Sibb.

This seems merely a corr. of Fr. *travaill-er*, to labour; to vex, to trouble; Ital. *travagliare*. This Verel. deduces from Isl. *thrael-a*, Sw. *traal-a*, duro labore exerceri, p. 264. Isl. *taarfelle*, however, signifies illachrymor, G. Andr. to lament, bewail.

TARVEAL, *adj.* Ill-natured, fretful, S.B.

"The vile *tarveal* sleeth o' a coachman began to yark the peer beasts sae, that you wou'd hae heard the sough o' ilka thudd afore it came down." Journal from London, p. 5.

To TASH, *v. a.* 1. To soil, to tarnish, S. Fr. *tach-er*, id.

But now they're threadbare worn,——
They're *tashed* like, and sair torn,
And clouted sair on ilka knee.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 214.

2. Often used to denote the injury done to character by evil-speaking, S.

3. To upbraid, S.B.

TASH, TACHE, *s.* 1. A stain, a blemish, S. *Tache*, Chaucer; a blot, Fr. id.

2. A stain in a metaph. sense; disgrace, an affront, S.

"Mr. Hog was one from whom the greatest opposition to Prelacy was expected, and therefore a *tash* must be put on him at this Synod." Wodrow, i. 41.

TASK, *s.* The angel or spirit of any person, Ross-shire.

"The ghosts of the dying, called *tasks*, are said to be heard, their cry being a repetition of the moans of the sick.—The corps follow the tract led by the *tasks* to the place of interment; and the early or late completion of the prediction, is made to depend on the period of the night at which the *task* is heard." Statist. Acc. iii. 380.

Gael. *taise*, dead bodies, ghosts; Shaw.

TASKER, *s.* A labourer who receives his wages in kind, according to the quantity of work he performs, who has a fee for a certain task, Loth.

"The *taskers* are those who are employed in threshing out the corn; and they receive one boll of every 25, or the twenty-fifth part for their labour; and this has been their fixed and stated wages, as far back as can be remembered." P. Whittingham, E. Loth. Statist. Acc. ii. 353.

TASS, TASSE, TASSIE, *s.* A cup or goblet. V. TAIS.

TASSES, *s. pl.*

Mon in the mantell, that sittis at thi mete,
In pal pured to pay, prodly pight.
The *tasses* were of topas, that were thereto right.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 2.

"Cups," Pink. V. TAIS. But it seems rather to signify bags or purses; for the *tasses* are described as fixed or tied to the *mantell* or *pall*. Su.G. Isl. *táska* pera, bulga, Alem. Ital. *tasca*, Fr. *tasche*, Belg. *tasche*, *tesche*. V. TISCHE.

TASTER, *s.*

Avis marina Taster dicta. Sibb. Scot. p. 22.

It is uncertain what bird is meant; not the *Tyste* surely, because the author mentions this a few lines below.

TATE, Tait, Teat, Tatte, *s.* A small portion of any thing; as *a tate of woo, of lint;* i. e. of wool, of flax, S.

——Fleas skip to the *tate* of woo,
Whilk slee Tod Lowrie hads without his moo.
Ramsays's Poems, ii. 143.

An' tent them daily, e'en and morn,
Wi' *teats* o' hay, an' rips o' corn.
Burns, iii. 79.

It is applied to hair, as equivalent to *lock*, S.

Her hair in *taits* hung down upon her brow.
Ross's Helenore, p. 28.

—Apoun his chin feill chanos haris gray,
Liart felterit *tatis*, with birnand ene rede.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 45.

It is used by Skene as denoting a portion, or part divided from another.

"Like as ane forke hes twa graines, this precept hes ane alternatiue command of twa partes.—*Itaque hoc praeceptum est furcatum*,—quhilk is divided in twa *taits* or parts." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Furche*.

Sibb. defines it "lock of hair or wool, commonly matted;" deriving it from A.S. *getead*, connexus, unitus. But the term does not necessarily include this idea; as appears from the use of the epithet *felterit* by the Bishop of Dunkeld. Su.G. *taatte* hodie significat pensum, vel quantum fuso simul imponitur. *En lin-taatte*, portio lini. Fenn. *tutti*, Ihre. Sw. *tott*, *totte*, manipulus lini aut lanae, ab Isl. *toe*, Sw. *to*, *tod*, lanificium, tomentum; Seren. Thus it seems probable, that this word has had its origin from the pastoral life of our ancestors; when their ideas were greatly confined to their flocks, and many of their terms borrowed from these. V. Fe.

TATH, Taith, Tathing, *s.* 1. The dung of black cattle, S. *taid*, Ang.

"There is a tradition that a priest lived here, who had a right to every seventh acre of Ladifron, and to the *tathing* (dung as left on the ground) every seventh night." P. Monimail, Fife, Statist. Acc. ii. 204.

Isl. *tad*, dung, manure; also *tadfall*, id. q. the *falling* of the *tath*.

2. "The luxuriant grass which rises in tufts where the dung of cattle has been deposited," Gl. Sibb. A tuft of such grass is called a *tath*, S.

Isl. *tada* expresses the very same idea: Foenum, laetaminis beneficio provenions; G. Andr. p. 234.

The term *tath* had been anciently used in some parts of E. as Suffolk, Norfolk, &c. Dominicum hoc privilegium *faldam liberam* vocant forenses: Tenentium servitutem, *Sectam faldae*: stercorationem, Iceni *Tath*. Spelman, vo. *Falda*.

To Tath, *v. n.* To dung; applied to black cattle only, S. *taid*, Ang.

Isl. *ted-ia* stercorare; also, laetare.

To Tath, *v. a.* To manure a field by laying cattle on it, S.

"The outfield was kept five years in natural grass; and, after being *tathed* by the farmers cattle, who were folded or penned in it, during the summer, it bore 5 successive crops of oats." P. Keith-Hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc. ii. 533.

Tathing, *s.* The act of manuring a field, by making the cattle lie on it, S.

"After a *tathing*, by allowing to lie upon the field at night, and after milking at noon, two or three crops of oats are taken." P. Kilchrenan, Argyles. Statist. Acc. vi. 268.

TATHIS, *s. pl.* Gawan and Gol. iii. 21.

Thai gird on tua grete horse, on grund quhil thai grane;
The trew helmys, and traist, in *tathis* thai ta.

As it corresponds to the following line,

Thair speris in tha feild in *flendris* gart ga;

it may signify splinters, very small segments: Su.G. *taat*, a string, a wire; Teut. *taetse*, *tatse*, a nail with a large head.

TATTER-WALLOPS, *s. pl.* Tatters, rags in a fluttering state, S.

TATTY, Tattit, Tawted, *adj.* Matted, disordered by being twisted, or as it were baked together; a term often applied to the hair when it has been long uncombed, S.

"The hair of thaym is lang and *tattie*, nothir like the woll of scheip nor gait." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 13.

Nae *tawted* tyke, tho' e'er sae duddie,
But he wad stan't, as glad to see him,
Burns, iii. 2.

——This ilk strang Arentyne,
Walkis on fute, his body wymplit in
Ane felloun bustuous and grete lyoun skyn,
Terribil and rouch with lokkerand *tatty* haris.
Doug. Virgil, 232. 2.

Junius so far mistakes the sense of this word, as to render it terribilis, horridus. Lye, (Add. Jun. Etym.) who gives its proper signification, derives it from Ir. *tath*, gluten, ferrumen. Perhaps rather allied to Isl. *taatt-a*, to tease wool. V. Seren. vo. *Teaze*.

TAVART, *s.* A short coat, made without sleeves. V. Talbart.

TAUCHEY, *adj.* Greasy, clammy, S.

This might seem allied to Belg. *taai*, clammy, Teut. *taey* tenax; but rather from S. *Taulch*, q. v.

TAUCHT, *pret. v.* Gave, delivered, committed.

He *taucht* him siluer to dispend,
And syne gaiff him gud day,
And bad him pass furth on his way.
Barbour, ii. 130. MS.

Bonnok on this wise, with his wayne,
The pele tuk, and the men has slayne.
Syne *taucht* it till the King in hy,
That him rewardyt worthely.
Ibid. x. 253. MS.

There is no ground for Mr. Pinkerton's conjecture as to the first of these passages, that it should be "perhaps *raucht*, reached to him, held out to him." N. i. 38. It is merely an abbrev. of *Betaucht*, q. v.

TAUDY, Towdy, *s.* A term used to denote a child, Aberd. *Tedie*, *Todie*, Ang.

Hence *taudy fee*, Forb. the fine paid for having

a child in bastardy, and for avoiding a public profession of repentance; in some places called the *cuttie-stool-mail.*

But yet nor kirk nor consterie,
Quo' they, can ask the *taudy* fee.—
For tarry-breeks should ay go free,
And he's the clerk.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 43.

Towdy, however, also signifies, podex; as in Gl. Everg.

TAULCH, TAUGH, *s.* Tallow, S. *tauch.*

"It is ordanit that na *taulch* be had out of the realme, vnder the pane of escheit of it to the king." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 35. Edit 1566.

This is properly the name given to the article by tradesmen, before it is melted. After this operation it receives the name of *tallow*, S.

"Resolved, 1st, That anciently, when *Taugh*, or Rough Fat, was sold by Tron weight, it was then of very little value in proportion to its worth now. —2dly, That the standard weight for selling the carcases of Black Cattle and Sheep by is Dutch; and *Taugh* was sold by Tron weight, merely to make allowance for the garbage or refuse, which was unavoidably mixed with it in slaughtering the cattle and sheep." Edin. Even. Courant, Oct. 5. 1805.

It is written *tauch*, in a foolish *Envoy* of Dunb. Everg. ii. 60. st. 25.

Belg. *talgh*, Su.G. Germ. *talg*, Isl. Dan. *tolk*, id.

TAUPIE, TAWPIE, *s.* A foolish woman; generally as implying the idea of inaction and slovenliness, S.

"Pottage," quoth Hab, "ye senseless *tawpie!*
"Think ye this youth's a gilly-gawpy?"—
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 525. V. SMEERLESS.

Su.G. *tapig*, simple, silly, foolish. Ihre views Gr. θπ-ω stupeo, and ταφ-ων stupidus, as cognates. Germ. *tapp-en* to fumble, *tappisch* clumsy.

To TAW, *v. a.* "To pull, to lay hold of, to tumble about;" Gl. Sibb.

Su.G. *tae-ja*, lanam praeparare, vellicando deducere; Ihre, vo. *To.* V. TAAVIN.

To TAW, *v. a.* 1. To make tough by kneading, Ang.; as, *Be sure you taw the leaven weel.*

2. To work, like mortar, either with the hand or with an instrument, Ang.

Teut. *touw-en* depsere.

TAWAN, *s.* Reluctance, hesitation. *To do any thing with a tawan*, to do it reluctantly, Ang.

Hence the Prov. phrase; "He callit me sometimes *Provost*, and sometimes *my Lord;* but it was ay with a *tawan.*" Perhaps allied to the last *v.* or Su.G. *tog-a*, *toi-a*, *togn-a*, Isl. *teig-ia*, MoesG. *tiuh-an*, to draw; if not to Isl. *tauf* mora, *tef-ia* morari.

TAWBERN, TAWBURN, *s.* The tabour or tabret.

——The quhissil renderis soundis sere,
With tympanys, *tawbernis*, ye war wount to here.
Doug. Virgil, 299. 44. *Tawburnys*, MS.

V. TALBRONE.

TAWIE, *adj.* Tame, tractable; "that allows itself peaceably to be handled; spoken of a horse or cow;" Gl. Burns.

——Ye ne'er was donsie,
But hamely, *tawie*, quiet, an' cannie.
Burns, iii. 141.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *taeg-iast*, Su.G. *taag-as*, trahi, *tog-a* trahere, ducere; q. allowing itself to be led; or *teg-ia*, Isl. *tey-a*, allicere, as being easily enticed or prevailed with.

TAWIS, TAWES, TAWS, *s.* 1. A whip, a lash.

As sum tyme sclentis the round top of the tre,
Hit with the twynit quhip dois quhirle we se,
Quham childer driuis bissy at thare play
About the clois and vode hallis al day;
Sche smytin with the *tawis* dois rebound,
And rynnys about about in cirkil round.
Doug. Virgil, 220. 7.*

Rudd. derives it from E. *taw*, A.S. *taw-ian*, coria subigere, Belg. *touw-en.* But it is more allied to Isl. *taug*, *tag*, vimen, lorum, juncus. It is evidently a pl. s. q. *tagis. Taw* is still used in the sing. for the point of a whip.

2. The ferula used by a schoolmaster, S. *tawse.*

Syne be content to quite the cause,
And in thy teeth bring me the *tawes*,
With becks my bidding to abide.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 3.

"Never use the *taws* when a gloom can do the turn;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 57.

3. Metaph. the instrument of correction, of whatever kind, S.

—Now its tell'd him that the *taws*
Was handled by revengefu' Madge.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 179. Hence,

To TAZ, *v. a.* "To whip, scourge, belabour;" Gl. Shirr. S.B.

TAWM, *s.* A fit of rage; a cross or sullen humour; especially as including the idea, that one cannot be managed, when under its influence, S.

It might seem allied to Isl. *talma*, to hinder, *talman* hindrance, obstruction, *farar talme*, that which prevents one from taking a journey, itineris remora, G. Andr.; especially as he, who has agreed to go to any place, when he suddenly alters his purpose, without any apparent reason, is said to *tak a tawm.* But I suspect that it is merely Gael. *taom*, a fit of sickness, madness, or passion; *taomach*, subject to fits; especially as A. Bor. *to taum* signifies to swoon; Grose.

TAWNLE, TAANLE, *s.* A large fire, kindled at night about Midsummer, especially at the time of Beltein, S.O. synon. *bleize*, *banefire.*

"The custom of kindling large fires or *Taanles*, at Midsummer, was formerly common in Scotland, as in other countries, and to this day is continued all along the strath of Clyde. On some nights a dozen or more of them may be seen at one view. They are mostly kindled on rising ground, that they may be seen at a greater distance." Gl. Sibb. vo. *Taanle.*

"An ancient practice still continues in this parish and neighbourhood, of kindling a large fire, or *tawnle* as it is usually termed, of wood, upon some eminence, and making merry around it, upon the

eve of the Wednesday of Marymass fair in Irvine. As most fair days in this country were formerly Popish holy days, and their eves were usually spent in religious ceremonies and diversions, it has been supposed, that *tawnles* were first lighted up by our catholic fathers, though some derive their origin from the druidical times." P. Dundonald, Ayrs. Statist. Acc. vii. 622.

Su.G. *taend-a*, MoesG. *tand-ian*, A.S. *tend-an*, *tyn-an*, to kindle; Gael. *teine*, a fire. I have heard it conjectured, that *taanle* might be merely *Beltein* inverted, q. *Tein-bel*. According to the system of the Welsh kingdom of Stratcluyd, we might suppose that the ancient Britons had left this word in the West of S. from C.B. *tanlhuyth*, incendium, a burning flame, Lhuyd; also, rogus, Davies. Ir. *teineal* signifies touchwood, igniarium. V. BELTEIN.

TAWPY, *s.* A foolish woman. V. TAUPIE.

TAWSY, *s.* A cup or bowl. *Siller tawsy*, silver bowl, Evergreen, ii. 20. V. TAIS.

TEAGIE, *s.* A designation given to a cow. V. TAIGIE.

To TEAL, TILL, *v. a.* To entice, to wheedle, to inveigle by flattery; generally, *to teal on*, or *to teal up*, Ang.

With Penny may men wemen *till*,
Be thai neuer so strange of will,
So oft may it be sene;
Lang with him will thai noght chide.
Sir Penny, Chron. S. P. i. 140. st. 5.

It also occurs in the Old Legend of King Estmere.

Nowe stay thy harpe, thou proud harper,
Nowe stay thy harpe, I say;
For an thou playest as thou beginnest,
Thou'lt *till* my bride away.
Percy's Reliques, i. 59.

Su.G. *tael-ja* pellicere, decipere; Isl. *tael-a* decipere, circumvenire, synon. with Sw. *beswik-a*, Verel. Hence *taeld-ur* deceptus, circumventus. *Miok taeldr oc swikinn*, id.

Tulle, to allure, used by Chaucer, is radically the same.

With empty hand, men may na haukes *tulle*.
Reves T. v. 4132.

It seems to be the same word which R. Brunne uses in a neut. sense, p. 128.

In alle manere cause he sought the right in skille,
To gile no to fraude wild he neuer *tille*.

Junius views this as allied to A.S. *betilldon*, used by King Alfred, in rendering the phrase, introductus est, Bed. iv. 26. Add. Jun. Etym. But this etymon is doubtful.

TEALER, *s.* Or, *a tealer on*, one who entices, Ang. V. the *v.*

TEASICK, *s.* A consumption, Montgomerie, V. FEYK. E. *Phthysick*, id. Gr. φθισις.

TEAZLE, *s.* A severe brush. V. TAISSLE.

TEBBITS, *s. pl.* Sensation. V. TABBETS.

TEDD, *adj.* Ravelled, entangled, S.B.
Su.G. *tudd-a* intricare.

TEE, *s.* 1. A mark set up in playing at coits, *pennystane*, &c. S.B.

Isl. *ti-a* demonstrare, q. as pointing out the place; Teut. *tijgh-en*, indicare.

2. The nodule of earth, from which a ball is struck off at the hole; a term in golfing, S.

Driving their baws frae whins or *tee*,
There's no nae gowfer to be seen.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

V. GOFF, a Poem, p. 32.

To TEE, *v. a.* *To tee a ball*, to raise it a little on a nodule of earth, at the same time giving it the proper direction, S.

"That's a *tee'd* ba';" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 61.

TEE, *adv.* Too, also. Aberd. Cumb.

To TEEN, *v. a.* To provoke. V. TEYNE.

TEENGE, *s.* A colic in horses, S. perhaps corr. from E. *twinge*.

TEEWHOAP, *s.* The Lapwing, Orkn.

"The *Teewhoap*, (*tringa vanellus*, Lin. Syst.) which, from the sound it utters, has the name of the *teewhoap* here, comes early in the spring." Barry's Orkney, p. 307. V. PEEWEIP and TUQUHELT.

TEES, *s. pl.*

The *tees* of the sadle down yeed,
Or else he had born down his steed.
Sir Egeir, p. 46.

It seems uncertain, whether this be the same with *teis*, Doug. strings, cords; or allied to Teut. *tatse*, a buckle. The former is most probable.

TEES. This is mentioned among a list of articles used in incantation.

—Palme crocis, and knottis of strease,
The paring of a preistis auld *tees*.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 318.

Perhaps for *taes*, toes, i. e. the nails or corns on his toes; as *strease* for *straes*, straws.

TEESIE, *s.* A gust of passion, Fife.

To TEET, *v. n.* To peer, to peep out. V. TETE.

TEET-BO, *s.* Bo-peep, S. Gl. Shirr. synon. *Keek-bo*. V. under TETE.

To TEETH, *v. a.* *To teeth with lime*, to build a wall, either dry or with clay in the inside, using a little lime between the layers of stones towards the outside, S. q. to indent.

"The fences are partly stone walls *teethed* with lime, partly ditches with thorn hedges on the top." P. Carnock, Fife, Statist. Acc. xi. 482.

TEETHY, *adj.* Crabbed, ill-natured, S. A. Bor. *A teethy answer*, a tart reply.

The term conveys the same idea as when it is said that a man shews his *teeth*.

TEHEE, *s.* A loud laugh. *He got up with a tehee*, S.

It is frequently used as an interj., expressive of loud laughter.

Te hee, quoth Jennie, teet, I see you.
Watson's Coll. iii. 47.

Tam got the wyte, and I gae the *tehee*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 61.

Either from the sound; or allied to Su.G. *hi-a* audere, Isl. ridere.

TEICHER, *s.*

At every pylis poynt and cornes croppis
The *teicheris* stude, as lemand beriall droppis,
And on the halosum herbis, clene but wedis,
Like cristall knoppis or small siluer bedis.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 449. 30.

"Drops of dew, f. a Fr. *tacher*, to spot; *tacheture*, a spot, speckle or mark." Rudd.

It seems rather to signify dots, small spots; in which sense S. *ticker* is still used, a dimin. from *Tick*, id. q. v.

To TEIL, *v. a.* To cultivate the soil, S. *to till*, E.

"We—be the tennor hereof grantis and gevis license to thame and thair successors to ryfe out breke and *teil* yeirlie ane thousand acres of thair common landis of our said burgh." Chart. Ja. V. to the Burgh of Selkirk, ap. Minstrelsy Border, i. 264.

As Mr. Tooke has derived the E. *v.* from A.S. *til-ian* to raise, to lift up; observing, that "to *till* the ground is, to raise it, to turn it up," (Divers. Purley, ii. 69.) one might suppose that this derivation were greatly confirmed by the synon. expressions, *ryfe out* and *breke*, here used. But unfortunately, there is no evidence that the A.S. *v.* was ever used in this sense. It signifies to prepare, to procure; to labour, to cultivate; to toil; to compute, to assign. V. Lye and Somner. Isl. *till-a* indeed signifies to lift up; attollere, leviter figere. But I do not find that it is ever used to denote the cultivation of the soil. Nor does Teut. *till-en*, tollere, admit of this sense.

To TEYM, TEME, *v. a.* To empty, *teem*, S.B.

Mony off hors to the ground doun thai cast,
Saidlys thai *teym* off horss, bot maistris thar.
Wallace, viii. 213. MS.

Than young men walit, besy here and thare,
And oik preistis of Hercules altare,
The roistit bullis flesche set by and by,
The bakin brede of baskettis *temys* in hye.
Doug. Virgil, 247. 5.

This Rudd. derives from Dan. *tomm-er*, vacuo. But the *v.* in this form more closely resembles Isl. *taem-a*, evacuare; Verel. *Teem* is also used as an E. *v.* V. TUME.

TEINDIS, TENDIS, *s. pl.* Tithes, S. V. Skene Ind.

"That na man let thaim to sett thair landis, and *teindis*, vnder the pane that may follow be spiritual law or temporall." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 1. Edit. 1566.

Fra the Kyrk the *tendis* then
He reft wyth mycht, and gawe his men.
Wyntown, vi. 4. 17.

MoesG. *taihund*, the tenth part, (whence *taihundondai*, tithes), Su.G. *tiende*, anc. *tiund*, Belg. *teind*, id. Hence Isl. *tiund-a*, Sw. *tind-a*, *tiend-a*, Belg. *tiend-en*, decimare.

To TEIND, TEYND, *v. a.* To tithe, S.

The hirdis *teindit* all the corne.
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 19.

V. also Acts Ja. VI. 1579. c. 73.

TEYND, *s.*

For ony trety may tyd I tell thé the *teynd*,
I will noght turn myn entent, for all this warld brerd,
Gawan and Gol. iv. 7.

Perhaps, "I tell thee for the *tenth* time;" or, "I tell thee the *enquirer*;" A.S. *teond*, a demandant; also, an accuser.

To TEIND, TYNDE, TINE, *v. n.* To kindle, S.

"Candle-*teening*, candle-lighting; Westmorel. *To teen* and doubt the candle, to light and put out the candle;" Gl. Grose.

"Ne mo *teendith* not a lanterne, and puttith it undir a bushel." Wiclif. Matt. v.

A.S. *tend-an*, *tyn-an*, MoesG. *tand-jan*, *intand-jan*, Su.G. *taend-a*, Isl. *tendr-a*, accendere. Wachter traces the Goth. terms to Celt. *tan* fire, Gael. *teyn*, Ir. *tinning*: and undoubtedly the affinity is very obvious. He observes, that to the same family belong *tunder*, *tinder*, Isl. *tin*, *tinna*, a flint, *tindr-a* to emit sparks, *tinn-a* to shine forth, *tungl* a star, the moon, Germ. *tannen baum*, the pine, q. a tree which easily catches fire; and A.S. *tender*, *tyndre*, Isl. *tundur*, E. *tinder*, q. something that kindles easily. V. BELTEIN.

TEIND, TYND, TINE, *s.* 1. A spark of fire, S.B.

2. A spark at the side of the wick of a candle, synon. *spender*, *waster*. *There's a teind at the candle*; i. e. It is about to run down, S.B. V. the *v.*

O.E. *teend*, id.

To TEYNE, TENE, TEEN, *v. a.* To vex, to fret, to irritate.

"The Kingis Grace, James the Fift, being on ane certane time accompanyit with ane—greit menye of Bischoppis, Abbottis, & Prelatis standing about, he quicklie and prettilie inuentit ane prettie trik to *teyne* them." H. Charteris' Pref. to Lyndsay's Warkis, A. ii. 6.

The holy headband seems not to attyre
The head of him, who, in his furious yre,
Preferrs the pain of those, that have him *teend*,
Before the health and safety of one freend.
Hudson's Judith, p. 34.

'Fair gentle cummer,' than said scho,
'All is to *tene* him that I do.'
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 114.

A.S. *teon-an*, Belg. *ten-en*, *teen-en*, *tan-en*, irritare, Gr. τιν-σσω, id.

TEYNE, TENE, *adj.* Mad with rage; *teen*, angry, A. Bor.

Towart the burd he bowned as he war *teyne*.
Wallace, ii. 335. MS. V. TENE.

Than wox I *tene*, that I tuke to sic ane truffuris tent.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239. b. 23.

TEYNE, TENE, *s.* 1. Anger, rage, S.

And quhen the King his folk has sene
Begyn to faile, for propyr *tene*,
Hys assenyhe gan he cry,
And in the stour sa hardyly
He ruschyt, that all the semble schuk.
Barbour, ii. 377. MS.

Now sall thou de, and with that word in *tene*,
The auld trymblyng towart the altare he drew,
That in the hate bludȝ of his son sched new
Founderit———

Doug. Virgil, 57. 21.

2. Sorrow, vexation, S.

'Cess, men,' he said, 'this is a butlass payne;
'We can nocht now chewyss hyr lyff agayne.'
Wness a word he mycht bryng out for *teyne;*
The bailfull ters bryst braithly fra hys eyne.

Wallace, vi, 208. MS.

Thus it is used by R. Brunne, p. 37.

That was all forwondred, for his dede com *tene.*

A.S. *teon*, *teona*, injuria, irritatio. *Tene* is used by Chaucer and Gower in the sense of *grief.*

TEYNFULL, *adj.* Wrathful.

Cum *teynfull* tyrannis trimling with your trayne.

Adhortatioun to all Estates, *Lyndsay's Warkis*, 1592.

TEIR, *s.* Fatigue; or perhaps as an *adj.* fatiguing, tiresome.

It war *teir* for to tel treuly in tail
To ony wy in this warld wourthy, I wise,
With revaling and revay, all the oulk hale.

Gawan and Gol. iv. 27.

Su.G. *taer-a* consumere; A.S. *teor-ian*, *tir-ian*, to *tire*. V. TERE.

TEIRFULL, *adj.* Fatiguing.

As thai walkit be the syde of ane fair well,
Throu the schynyng of the son ane cieté thai se,
With torris, and turatis, *teirfull* to tell,
Bigly batollit about with wallis sa he.

Gawan and Gol. i. 4.

TEIS, *s. pl.* Ropes, by which the yards of a ship hang.

Than all samyn, wyth handys feit and kneis
Did heis thare sale, and crossit doun thare *teis.*

Doug. Virgil, 156. 14.

From the same origin with E. *tie.*

To TELE, *v. a.* To cultivate, E. *to till.*

(Quhen seid wantis than men of *teling* tyris;
Than cumis ane, findis it waist tyand:
Yokis his pleuch; *telis* at his awin hand.

Maitland Poems, p. 315.

TELYIE, *s.* A piece of butcher meat. V. TAILYIE.

TELLYEVIE, *s.* A violent or perverse humour.

Scho will sail all the winter nicht,
And nevir tak a *tellyevie.*

Semple, *Evergreen*, i. 67.

Apparently the same with S. *tirrivie*, q. v. or perhaps from Fr. *tulu-er* to slope, to take an oblique direction.

To TEME, *v. a.* To empty. V. TEYM.

TEMED, *pret.*

For drede thai wald him slo,
He *temed* him to the king.

Sir Tristrem, p. 29. st. 40.

"Perhaps from Sax. *Temed*, or *Getemed*. Mansuefactus, domitus. Tamed." Gl.

Mr. Scott is certainly right. The idea is, to entice forward. For the Goth. words, allied to E. *tame*, imply not only the use of force, but occasionally of gentle and persuasive means. Isl. *tem-ia* assuefacere.

TEMPER-PIN, *s.* The wooden pin used for *tempering* or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

My spinning wheel is auld and stiff,—
To keep *the temper pin* in tiff,
Employs aft my hand, Sir.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 175.

TENCHIS, *s. pl.* Taunts, reproaches.

The rial stile, clepit Heroicall,
Full of wourschip and nobilnes ouer all,
Suld be compilit, but *tenchis* or vode wourde,
Kepand honest wise sportis, quhare euer thay bourde,
All lous langage and lichtnes lattand be;
Obseruand bewtie, sentence, and grauité.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 271. 31.

"Fr. *tenc-er*, *tanc-er*, *tans-er*, to chide, scold, taunt; *tanson*, a chiding, scolding, brawling with;" Rudd. *Tenceresse*, grumbling, Rom. de la Rose.

Tance and *tence* are also used in O.Fr. in the sense of *querelle*, *debat*, Dict. Trev. *Tanson* was applied also to a species of verse, in which poets seem to have carried on a sort of scolding-match.

"The evidences of the poetical talent, which had hitherto occurred in France, consisted of romances, tales and love-songs, *tensons*, or pleas in verse, and *sirventes*, or the overflowings of a satirical humour." Godwin's Life of Chaucer, i. 361.

He here speaks of the period preceding the age of Lorris, who wrote the Roman de la Rose.

Tenson. Vieux terme de Poesie Françoise, qui s'est dit de certains ouvrages des Trouveres ou Troubadours.—Ils contenoient des disputes d'amours, lesquelles etoient jugées par des Seigneurs et Dames qui s'assembloient à Pierrefeu et a Romans, dont les résolutions s'appelloient *Arrets d'Amours.* On trouve encore de jolis *Tensons* dans les vieux Poëtes Provençeaux. Dict. Trev.

The Fr. *tenson* most probably first suggested to our poets that singular species of writing to which they have given the designation of *Flyting;* as, *The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy*, Evergreen, ii. 47. *The Flyting of Polwart and Montgomerie*, Watson's Coll. iii. It even descended so far as to assume the title of *The Soutar and Tailyior's Flyting*, Evergreen, i. 190. st. 1. V. also *Contents* of the Vol.

TEND, *adj.* The tenth.

——The *tend* of this Gregore
The secund, quham of yhe herd befor,
The nynd of this curst Emperowre
Leo, that lywyd in fals erroure,
Oure the Scottis the Kyng Ewan,
Wyth the Peychtis, regnyd than,
In-til the kynryk of Scotland.

Wyntown, vi. 1. 3. V. TEINDS.

To TEND, *v. n.* To aim at, to intend.

"His Grace *tendis* on na sort, to moue or do ony thing, bot that he may justlie be the auise of the thre Estatis." Acts James V. 1535. c. 38. Edit. 1566.

Fr. *tend-re*, id.

* TENDER, *adj.* Sickly, S.

"Mr. Henderson is much *tenderer* than he wont." Baillie's Lett. ii. 139.

"As, *Pope was a* tender *man*.—By *delicate*, the Scots mean *sickly*, and the English *beautiful* or *pleasing*. These senses of the words, *tender*, and *delicate*, the Scots seem to have taken from the French, who make use of *delicat* in the same sense as *foible*, weak or feeble; and *tendre*, for *douillet*, unable to bear any hardship." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 108. 109.

TENE, *s.* Anger, sorrow. V. TEYNE.

To TENE, *v. a.* To irritate. V. TEYNE, *v.*

TENEMENT, *s.* A house; often denoting a building which includes several separate dwellings; as *a tenement of houses*, S. L.B. *tenement-um*, Rudd.

To TENT, *v. a.* To stretch out, to extend.

The army al thay mycht se at ane sycht,
Wyth tentis *tentit* strekand to the plane.
Doug. Virgil, 264. 50.

Fr. *tend-re*, to extend; Lat. *tend-ere*, to pitch a tent.

TENT, *s.* Care, notice, attention. 1. *To tak tent*, to take care, to be attentive, S.

——The Lord off Douglas alsua,
With thair mengne, gud *tent* suld *ta*.
Quhill off thaim had of help myster,
And help with thaim that with hym wer.
Barbour, xi. 451. MS.

Dawnus son Turnus, in the nynte *tak tent*,
Segeis new Troye, Eneas tho absent.
Doug. Virgil; Contentes, 12. 45.

The *pl.* is sometimes used.

The prince Eneas on this wyse allane
The fatis of goddis, and rasis mony ane
Rehersing schew, and sundry strange ventis,
The Quene and all the Tyrianis *takand tentis*.
Doug. Virgil, 92. 44.

The phrase corresponds to Fr. *faire attention*.

"A story is told of an English lady, who consulted a physician from Scotland, and being desired by him *to tak tent*, understood that *tent wine* was prescribed her, which she took accordingly. It is not said what was the consequence of this mistaken prescription; but as that species of wine is far from being a specific for every disorder, this is a phrase, which, by the faculty at least, ought to be carefully avoided." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 19.

2. *To tak tent to*, to take care of, to exercise concern about a person or thing, S.

To say the salmes fast sho bigan,
And *toke* no *tent* unto no man.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 254.

Remane I here, I am not perischit,
For thair is few *to* me that *takis tent*,
That garris me ga sa raggit, reuin, and rent.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 254.

R. Brunne uses a similar phrase, p. 220.

I rede thou *gyue* gode *tent*, & chastise tham sone,
For tham ye may be schent, for vengeance is granted bone.

3. *To tak tent of*, to beware of, to be on one's guard against, S.

I redd you, good folks, *tak tent of me*.
Herd's Collection, ii. 29.

To TENT, *v. n.* To attend, to observe attentively, generally with the prep. *to*.

Spynagros than spekis; said, Lordingis in le,
I rede you *tent* treuly *to* my teching.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 3.

It is sometimes used without the prep.

These lurdanes came just in my sight,
As I was *tenting* Chloe.
Ramsay's Works, i. 119.

Abbrev. from Fr. *attend-re*, or Lat. *attend-ere*.

Tent, how the Caledonians, lang supine,
Begin, mair wise, to open baith their een.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 50.

To TENT, *v. a.* 1. To observe, to remark, S.

The neighbours a' *tent* this as well as I.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 75.

Think ye, are we less blest than they,
Wha scarcely *tent* us in their way,
As hardly worth their while?
Burns, iii. 157.

2. To regard, to put a value on, S.

And nane her smiles will *tent*,
Soon as her face looks auld.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

A. Bor. *to tent*, i. e. to tend, or look to; Ray.

TENTIE, *adj.* Attentive, S. Fr. *attentif*.

Be wyse, and *tentie*, in thy governing.
Maitland Poems, p. 276.

TENTILY, *adv.* Carefully, S.

Back with the halesome girss in haste she hy'd,
And *tentily* unto the sair apply'd.
Ross's Helenore, p. 15. 16.

TENTLESS, *adj.* Inattentive, heedless, S.

I'll wander on, with *tentless* heed,
How never-halting moments speed,
Till fate shall snap the brittle thread.
Burns, iii. 87.

TER, *s.* Tar.

And pyk, and *ter*, als haiff thai tane;
And lynt, and herdis, and brynstane.
Barbour, xvii. 611. MS.

Teut. *terre*, Su.G. *tiaera*, A.S. *tare*, id. The origin, according to Seren., is Sw. *toere*, *tyre*, taeda, lignum pingue, ex quo hoc liquamen coquitur.

TERCE, *s.* "A liferent competent by law to widows who have not accepted of a special provision, of the *third* of the heritable subjects in which their husbands died infeft" Erskine's Instit. B. 2. Tit. 9. s. 44. Lat. *tert-ia*, Fr. *tiers*.

The widow is hence styled the *tercer*, ibid.

TERE.

Eschames of our sleuth and cowardise,
Seand thir gentilis and thir paganis auld
Ensew virtue, and eschew euery vice,
And for sa schorte renowne warren so bald,
To sustene were and panis *tere* vntald.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 358. 8.

"To bear, undergo, to digest," Rudd. Sibb. views it as the same with *deir* injury. Perhaps it

may be viewed as an *adj.*, allied to, or the same with *Teir*, q. v.

It may be observed, that Isl. *tor* denotes difficulty in accomplishing any thing. *Torfaera*, a difficult way; *torkaend*, hard to be known.

TERE, *adj.* Tender, delicate.

In describing the dresses of the courtiers of Venus, the poet mentions

Satine figures champit with flourls and bewis,
Damisflure *tere* pyle, quhairon thair lyis
Peirle, Orphany quhilk cuerie stait renewis.
Palice of Honour, i. 46.

This seems to mean the tender or delicate pile of flowered damask; Teut. *tere* tener, delicatus.

TERLYST, TIRLLYST, *part pa.* Grated.

A fell lyoun the King has gert be brocht
Within a barrace, for gret harm that he wrocht,
Terlyst in yrn, na mar power him gaiff;
Off wodness he exceclyt all the laiff,
Wallace, xi. 197, M.S. *Ferlyst*, Edit. Perth.

——The full mone wyth beames brycht,
In throw the *tirllest* wyndo schane by nycht,
Doug. Virgil, 72. 37.

Fr. *treillis*, a grated frame; *treill-er*, to grate or lattice, to compass or hold in with cross bars or latticed frames; Cotgr.

TERNE, TERNEN, *adj.* Fierce, wrathful, choleric.

Thoch ye be kene, and inconstant, and cruel in mynd;
Thoch ye as tygaris be *terne*, be tretabil in luif.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 64.

"The moderator, a most grave and wise man, yet naturally somewhat *terned*, took me up a little accurately, shewing I might draw the question so strait as I pleased, yet he had not stated it so." Baillie's Lett. i. 134.

Belg. *toornig* wrathful, *toorn* anger, Su.G. *foer-torn-a* to irritate.

TERNYTE, *s.* Corr. of Trinity.

Til the Fest of the *Ternytè*
He grawntyd thame trewyd for to be.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 99.

Hence the corr. *Tarnty Market*, Ang. the name still given to a fair held, at Brechin, at the time when this feast was celebrated during Popery.

TERSE, *s.* A debate, a dispute, S.B.

To TERSE, *v. n.* To debate, to contend, S.B.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *tart-en*, *trots-en*, irritare, instigare, provocare verbis ferocibus.

TERSEL, *s.*

Foul Flirdon, Wansucked, *Tersel* of a Tade,
Thy melter mismade hath lousily lucked.
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 5.

It may perhaps signify brood, as a derly, from A.S. *teors*, Teut. *teers*, membrum virile.

TESTOON, TESTONE, *s.* A Scottish silver coin, varying in value.

"There is no mention of these coins in the Scottish statutes before the beginning of James VI.'s time, which the French and English call *testoons* from their having the king's *head* stamped on them; but Nicolson is of opinion that their name was common enough in the time of queen Mary, mother of James VI. Certainly Fr. Blancius expressly calls some of the coins of Francis II. of France, and Mary of Scotland, his wife, *testoons*. Their value in England was always the same as shillings, but among the Scots, at first they were five shillings, and then raised to a higher value." Introd. to Anderson's Diplom. p. 131.

The silver coin, weighing about 92 grains Troy, with Mary's head, 1562, is generally denominated her *testoon*. V. Cardonnel's Numism. p. 99. O.Fr. *teste*, a head. *Teston*, *Capitatus nummus*. On les appelloit *testons* à cause de la tête du Roi, qui y étoit représentée. Dict. Trev.

To TETE, TEET, *v. a.* 1. To send forth as if by stealth; to cause to peep out.

The rois knoppis, *tetand* furth thare hede
Gan chyp, and kyth thare vernale lippis red.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 401. 18.

2. *v. n.* To peep out, to look in a sly or prying way; often as implying the idea that this is done clandestinely, S. pron. *teet*; synon. *keik*.

"They say Soot, *He is teeting out at the window*, i. e. he steals a glance or hasty view through the window;" Rudd.

But I can *teet*, an' hitch about,
And melt them ere they wit.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 36.

Sibb., while he justly overlooks Rudd.'s etymon, ("probably a Fr. *tete*, caput) is not much more happy in his derivation. For he views it as "corr. from Belg. *kijck-en*, to peep or spy." It is evidently from the same stock with Su.G. *titt-a* inspicere. Ihre explains this word almost in the same terms with Rudd. Per transennam veluti videre, ut solent curiosi aut post tegmina latentes. This idea of "lurking behind a covert," very frequently enters into the sense in which we use our S. term. There had undoubtedly been a cognate word in O.E., as Skinner renders *toteth*, looketh; supposing that it is allied to Lat. *tue-or*, *tui-tus*. Ihre adopts the idea as to *titt-a*. Hence,

TEET-BO, *s.* 1. Bo-peep, S.

But she maun e'en be glad to look,
An' play *teet-bo* frae nook to nook.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 113.

2. Used metaph. to denote inconstancy, or infidelity.

By *teet-bo* friends, an' nae a few,
I've rough been guidit.
Morison's Poems, p. 95.

TETH, *s.* Temper, disposition. *Ill-teeth'd*, ill-humoured, having a bad temper, Fife.

Allied perhaps to A.S. *tyht* instructio, *teting* disciplina, or Isl. *tidt* indoctus. *Mierer tilt um*; huic rei studes; Verel.

TETHERFACED, *adj.* Having an ill-natured aspect, S.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *teit-a*, rostrum beluinum; whence *teitstr*, torvus et minax.

TEUCH, TEUGH, TEWCH, *adj.* 1. Tough, not easily broken, S.

Amiddis ane rank tre lurkis a golden beuch,
With aureate leuis, and flexibil twistis *teuch*.
Doug. Virgil, 167. 42.

A.S. *toh*, id. from Moes.G. *tioh-an* ducere, vel pertrahi; q. any thing that may be drawn out or extended.

2. Tedious, lengthened out, not soon coming to a close.

It occurs in an old adage;

The Spring e'ennings are lang and *teuch*.

3. Not frank or easy, dry as to manner, stiff in conversation, S.

About me freindis anew I gatt,
Rycht blythlie on me thay leuch;
But now they mak it wondir *teuch*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 185.

4. Pertinacious. *A teuch debate*, one in which the disputants, on both sides, adhere obstinately to their arguments, S.

Baillie uses *tough* in this sense.

"Here arose the *toughest* dispute we had in all the Assembly." Letters, i. 98.

A teuch battle, one keenly contested, S.

At Loncarty they fought fu' *teuch*.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 12.

Isl. *seig-er*, synon. with A.S. *toh*, denotes a man who is tenacious of his purpose. *Their voro* seiger *a sit mal*; caussam suam tenaciter defendebant; Ol. Tryggv. S. p. i. 140.

5. *To make any thing teuch*, to do it reluctantly.

Schir, say for thi self, thow seis thow art schent,
It may nocht mend the ane myte to mak it sa *teugh*.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 6.

TEUCH, *s.* A draught, a pull of any liquor, S.

This word is entirely Gothic. Su.G. *tog* notat haustum, potantium ductum.

Drack ut then dryck i en tog. Uno haustu potum illum hausit. i. e. S. "He drank out that drink at a *teuch*." Hist. Alex. Magn. ap. Ihre.

This learned writer gives it as derived from *tog-a* trahere, ducere, as E. *draught* from *draw*. Ihre adds; Nos etiam *toga paa* usurpamus de impigre bibentibus. Belg. *teug*; *toge*, id. Kilian gives *toghe*, *teughe*, haustus, as synon. with *dronck*.

TEUG, TUG, *s.* A rope. It is particularly applied to a halter, Loth.

Su.G. *tog*, a rope, Isl. *tog*, *taug*, id. from *tog-a* ducere.

TEUKIN, *adj.* Quarrelsome, troublesome, S.B.

If I mistake not, it sometimes includes the idea of fraud. Allied perhaps to Teut. *tuck* fraus, fallacia, insidiae, machinatio; Isl. *tulk-a* pellicere.

To TEW, *v. a.* To make tough. Meat is said to be *tewed*, when roasted with so slow a fire that it becomes tough, S.O. V. TAAVE and TAW, *v.* I.

To TEW, *v. n.* Grain is said *to tew*, when it becomes damp, and acquires a bad taste, S.B.

Su.G. *taef* odor, *taefk-a* gustare; Isl. *thef-ur*, odor, plerumque ingratus, *thef-a* odorari, item, foetere, Arm. *taff-a*, *tav-a*, gustare.

TEW, *s.* A bad taste, especially that occasioned by dampness, S.B.

THA, THAY, THEY, *pron.* These; all pron. in the same manner.

And the fyrst buke of *tha*
Sall trete fra the begynnyng
Of the warlde.——
Wyntown, i. 1. 6.

Sa *tha* sam folk he send to the depfurd,
Gert set the ground with scharp spykis off burd,
Wallace, x. 41. MS.

And were not his expert mait Sibylla
Taucht him thay war bot vode gaistis all *tha*,
But ony bodyis, as waunderand wrachis waist,
He had apoun thame ruschit in grete haist.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 26.

Quhat hard mischance filit so thy plesand face?
Or quhy se I *thay* fell woundis? allace!
Ibid. 48. 30.

——In *they* dayis war ma illusiouns
Be Deuillis werkis and coniurationns,
Than now thare bene, sa can clerkis determe,
For blissit be God, the faith is now mare ferme.
Ibid. 6. 54.

A.S. *thaege*, illi.

THACK, *s.* Thatch. V. THAK.

THACKER, *s.* A thatcher, S.

The *thacker* said to his man,
Let us raise this ladder, if we can.
Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 68.

THACK-STONE, *s.* Stone fit for covering houses. Ja. VI. P. 23. c. 26. V. SKAILLIE.

THAFTS, *s. pl.* The benches of a boat, on which the rowers sit, S.

Belg. *dofte*n, id. Isl. *thopte*, trabs seu sedile in navi; G. Andr. p. 266. *Thotta*, transtrae; Verel.

THAI, THAY, *pron.* Pl. of *he* or *she*.

Thai stuffit helmys in hy,
Breist plait, and birny,
Thay renkis maid reddy
All geir that myght gane.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 7.

Johns. gives A.S. *thi* as the origin of E. *they*. But *hi* is the A.S. word. This seems from *thaege*, like the pron. *tha*, *thay*.

THAINS, *s. pl.* V. RAYEN.

THAIR, used in composition, Like E. *there*.

Johns., in deriving *thereabout*, only says, "from *there* and *about*." But the E. adv. *there* does not seem properly to enter into the composition. *There*, in comp. (S. *thair*, *thar*,) seems to be originally the genit., dat. and abl. of the A.S. article, *thaere*, *there*, corresponding to Gr. τῆς, τῇ, τῆ. V. Hickes. Gramm. A.S. p. 7. According to this idea, Lye. expl. A.S. *Thaer-to*, ad eum, eam, id.; Praeter eum, eam, id.: *Thaer-aefter*, post hoc, haec, vel ea, postea: *Thaer-of*, de vel ex eo, ea, iis; *Thaer-inne*, in eo, ea, iis. I am much inclined to think that A.S. *thaer*, ibi, in that place, was originally the genit. or abl. of the article; as Lat. *illic* and *istic* have been formed from *ille*, *iste*.

THAIRANENT, *adv.* Concerning that.

"Being cairfull that the samyne be cleired to the leidges, and thay be put in ane certaintie *thairanent*——the saids Lordis finds and declaris," &c. Acts Sederunt, 29th January 1650.

THAIRATTOUR, *adv.* Concerning.

Than spak the King, your conclusion is quaint,
And *thairattour* ye mak to us a plaint.
Priests Peblis, S. P. R. i. 14.

V. THAIR.

THAIRBEFOR, THARBEFOR, *adv.* Before that time.

He had in Fraunce bene *thar befor*
With his modyr, dame Ysabell.
Barbour, xix. 260. MS.

THAIRBEN, THERE-BEN, *adv.* In an inner apartment of a house; as *thairbut* respects an outer apartment, S.

"For the removing of that impediment of proceeding in the Utter-house (that the procurator is *thair ben*) it is appointit be the saidis Lordis that thair sal be fiftein advocatis nominat; quha sall be appointit for the Inner-house." Acts Sederunt, 11th January 1604.

"Hout I," quoth she," ye may well ken,
"'Tis ill brought *but* that's no *there ben*."
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 525.

Sometimes *the-ben*. *Bare the-ben*, having little provision in the inner part of the house, or *spence*.

Sair are we nidder'd, that is what ye ken,
And but for her, we had been bare *the-ben*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 51.

The butt is used in the same way.

In caice the judge will not permit,
That you come ben, byde still *the butt*.
P. Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 106.

Teut. *daer-binnen*, intro, intus. Belg. *daar-buyten*, without that place, Sewel.

THAIRBY, THARE-BY, *adv.* 1. Thereabout, used with respect to place.

——Ane, on the wall that lay,
Besid him till his fere gan say,
"This man thinkis to mak gud cher,"
(And nemmyt ane husband *tharby* ner.)
Barbour, x. 387.

2. Thereabout, as to time, S.

A thousand and thre hundyr yere
Nynty and five or *thare-by* nere,
Robert the Keth, a mychty man
Be lynage, and apperand than
For to be a Lord of mycht,——
In Fermartine at Fivy
Assegit his awnt, a gud lady.
Wyntown, ix. 16. 2.

3. Used also with respect to number or quality, S.

Belg. *daerbey*, ad hoc, ad haec, penes, prope, Skinner, vo. *There*.

THAIR-DOUN, THER DOUN, *adv.* Downwards, in that place below, S.

And throw the wall he maid, with his botkin
A lytil hole richt prevelie maid he,
That all theyr deid *thair-doun* he mycht weill se.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 71.

Hie soverain Lord, let neir this sinful sot
Do schame frae hame unto your nation;
Let neir again sic an be calld a Scot,
A rotten crok, louse of the dok *ther doun*.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 72.

THAIR-EAST, THERE EAST, *adv.* In the east; also, towards the east, S.

"Clydesdale was somewhat suspected in their affection to the cause, especially the Marquisses of Hamilton and Douglasses appearing against us; wherefore the Tables *there east* thought they should not conjoin, but divided them in four." Baillie's Lett. i. 164.

THAIRFURTH, *adv.* In the open air, S.

"He punyst theiffis, reuers & othir criminabyll personis with sic seuerite and justice, that the bestiall & gudis lay *thairfurth* but ony trubill." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 17. b. *Sub dio* asservabantur; Boeth.

THAIRINTILL, *adv.* Theirin.

"All bands and actis of caution to be taen and ressawed in suspensiounes heirefter, shall bear this clause insert *thairintill*." Act Sederunt, 29th January 1650. V. INTIL.

THAIROUR, THAR OUR, *adv.* On the other side, in relation to a river.

Bathe horss and men into the wattir fell,
The hardy Scottis, that wald na langar duell,
Set on the laiff with strakis sad and sar:
Off thaim *thar our*, as than sowerit thai war.
Wallace, vii. 1187. MS.

Thereover, Edit. 1648.

THAIROWT, THAROUT, *adv.* Without, as denoting exclusion from a place, S.

The yett he wor, quhill cummin was all the rout,
Of Inglys and Scottis, he held na man *tharout*.
Wallace, iv. 488. MS.

Is this fair Lady Chestety?——
I think it war a grit pitie
That ye sould be *thairowt*.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 51.

To lie thairout; to lie in the open air during night, S.

Teut. *daer-ut*, is used in a different sense, signifying ex eo, inde, thence.

THAIRTILL, THERTYLL, *adv.* Thereto.

Nor mysknaw not the condicioun of vs
Latyne pepyll and folkis of Saturnus,
Vnconstrenyt, not be law bound *thertyll*.
Doug. Virgil, 212. 21.

THAIR UP, *adv.* Out of bed.

"I haue walkit laiter *thair up* then I wald haue done, gif it had not bene to draw sum thing out of him, quhilk this beirer will schaw yow, quhilk is the fairest commoditie, that can be offerit to excuse your affairis." Lett. Buchanan, Detect. Q. Mary, H. 3. b. Jay veillé plus tard *la haut* que je n'eusse fait, &c. Fr. copy.

THAK, *s.* Thatch; the covering of a roof, when made of straw, rushes, heath, &c. *Thack*, S. Yorks.

Sum grathis first the *thak* and rufe of tre,
And sum about deluis the fousy depe.
Doug. Virgil, 26. 17.

Thack and rape, the covering of a stack, S.

——The stacks get on their winter-hap,
And *thack and rape* secure the toil-worn crap.
Burns, iii. 51.

In thack an' rape, in order. V. SMYTRIE.

"Clothing, necessaries;" Gl. Burns. But this is only the idea suggested. The phrase itself has a more general sense.

To THAK, Thack, *v. a.* To thatch, S. O.E. id. "I thacke a house." Palsgraue.

Out of ax thack and raip, a proverbial phrase, applied to one who acts quite in a disorderly way; q. resembling *thatch* so loosed by the wind, that the *rope* has no hold of it.

S. *thac*, *theac*, Isl. *thak*, Su.G. *tak*, Alem. *theki*, Germ. *dach*, Lat. *tect-um*, a roof or covering for a house. V. Theik, *v.*

THAN, *adv.* Then, at that time, S:

Than gaddryt he rycht hastily
Thaim that he mowcht of his menye.
Barbour, xvi. 370. MS.

Bot *than* the trumpettis werely blastis aboundis,
Wyth terribyl brag of brasin bludy soundis.
Doug. Virgil, 294. 54.

Be than, by that time; *Or than*, before that time. V. Be Than.

Thak-burd, *s.* The thatch-board, the roof.

——Fyr all cler
Sone throw *the thak burd* gan apper.
Barbour, iv. 126. MS.

THANE, Thayne, *s.* A title of honour, used among the ancient Scots, which seems gradually to have declined in its signification.

Quhen Makbeth-Fynlayk thus wes slane,
Of Fyfe Makduff that tyme the *Thane*
For his trawaille and his bowntè
At Malcolme as Kyng askyd thire thre.
Wyntown, vi. 19. 2.

And thai wemen than thowcht he
Thre werd systrys mast lyk to be.
The fyrst he hard say gangand by,
'Lo, yhondyr the *Thayne* of Crwmbawchty.'
The tothir woman sayd agayne,
'Of Morave yhondyre I se the *Thayne*.'
Ibid. 18. 23.

Although it occurs in our history before the reign of Malcolm Canmore, it has been supposed that it was introduced by this prince, from his attachment to A.S. manners, as he had been educated in the English court; Notes to Sibb. Fife, p. 224. But it is more probable, that it was borrowed from the A.S. in an earlier reign, as in this it seems to have given place to the title of *Earl;* Lord Hailes' Annals, i. 27.

This, as taking place of *Murmor*, appears to have been the highest title of honour known in S., before the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Afterwards, that of *Earl* was probably reckoned more honourable, as having obtained a more determinate sense in England after the Norman conquest. For, according to Spelman, (vo. *Eorla*) *Erle* seems rather to have denoted a Duke than a Count.

It has been supposed, that there were Earls in S. even before the time of Malcolm II. Dalyell's Fragments, Desultory Reflections, p. 37. Torfaeus says; Fuit quidam Comes in Scotia Melbrigdius, Hist. Orcad. circ. A. 860. Lib. i. c. 4. According to Sturlson, "Earl Sigurd killed Melbrigd, called Tonn, a Scottish Earl." *Sigurdr* Iarl *drap Melbrigda Tonn*, Iarl *Skotskan;* Heimskringla, V. i. 99. Torfaeus also mentions Dungad Comes Catenesiae, A. 875. He is called *Dungadar iarls af Katanese;* Orkneyinga S. p. 4. We also read of Erp, the son of Meldun, a certain Earl from Scotland; Melduni cujusdam comitis è Scotia, about 870. Hist. Orcad. Lib. i. c. 5. of Earls Hund and Melsnat, the kinsman of Malcolm, who afterwards came to the throne, A. 993. Ibid. c. 10. And Mr. Dalyell also refers to Adils and Hring, A. 985. who both receive the name of Iarl; Egill, Skallagrim S. But there is no evidence that they resided in Scotland. They are called two brothers who presided over *Bretlandi*, the land of the Britons; and are said to have been, *skattgilldir undir Adalstein konung*, tributaries to Athelstan King of England. V. Johnstone, Antiq. Celto-Scand. p. 33. comp. with pp. 41. 42. Mention is made, in Niala Saga, of an Earl Melkolf, i. e. Malcolm, who seems to have resided on the Border, in a place called Whitsburg, near Berwick. V. Johnstone, p. 142.

In the same work, Makbeth Comes, 952. is also mentioned; and Finleikus Comes Scotorum, 985. Ol. Trygguason S. It is added, that, "if we might credit Torfaeus,—Malcolm Mackenneth was in use to create Earls;" and that "there is an earlier account of the creation of an Earl;" for Skuli, the brother of Liot, having gone into Scotland, was there dignified with the name of Earl by the Scottish king. V. Ol. Trygguason S. Johnstone, p. 118.

Mr. Dalyell has justly observed, that "great latitude must be given to the imperfect accounts Torfaeus and the writers of the Sagas might obtain." When they use the term, it is highly probable, that it is meant to express the dignity of *Thane;* as the latter designation, although of Gothic origin, does not appear to have been used, among the Scandinavians, as so honourable a term, or in so definite a sense.

It is probable, that some were created, by our kings, earls in Caithness, before the term was more generally used. As this country had been long in the possession of the Norwegians, and governed by those who had been honoured with this title by the kings of Norway, their successors in power, who adhered to the Scottish crown, might view it as more honourable than *Thane*.

It seems evident that this name, as used in the instances referred to, was not merely honorary, but descriptive of office. For no sooner was Skuli, above mentioned, made an Earl, than he raised forces in Caithness, and led them into the islands; Antiq. Celto-Scand. p. 118. The same thing was done by Moddan, after he had been made an Earl by a Scottish king, called Karl by the Norwegian writers; Orkneyinga, S. p. 31. Whether such a king ever existed or not, is not material. These passages shew, that they understood the title as conferring at least territorial authority.

It is probable that *Thane* was at first synon. with Lat. *Comes*, as expressive of an honour arising from office. He, who enjoyed this title, seems to have presided in a county, and sometimes in a province,

Macduff, as *Thane of Fife*, must have had an extensive jurisdiction.

It may also be supposed, that he had a partial command in the army, at least of the forces in his own district. Spelman accordingly observes, that *Thane*, among the ancient Scots, is equivalent to *Tosch*; and Gael. *Toshich* signifies the General, or Leader of the van. This interpretation, as Dr. Macpherson observes, is confirmed by the name of a considerable family in the Highlands of Scotland,—the clan of M'Intosh, who say, that they derive their pedigree from the illustrious Macduff, once *Thane*, and afterwards Earl of Fife. Macduff, in consideration of his services to Malcolm Canmore, obtained a grant, which gave him and his heirs a right of leading the van of the royal army on every important occasion. The chieftain of the clan, that is descended from this great Earl, is stiled *Mac in Toshich*, that is to say, "the Son of the General." Crit. Diss. 13.

The *Thane*, according to Boece, collected the king's revenues; Fol. 20, a. Fordun, speaking of an *Abthane*, says that, "under the king, he was the superior of those who were bound to give an annual account of their farms and rents due to the king. For," he adds, "the *Abthane* had to reckon the royal revenues, as discharging the office of a Steward or Chamberlain." Lib. iv. c. 43.

Thane, according to Mr. Pinkerton, is equivalent to *Murmor*; (Enquiry, ii. 193.) which seems to have been the highest title anciently given to a subject. To this, we imagine, the A.S. term succeeded. It is worthy of observation, that *Thane* and *Mair*, in their primary sense, conveyed the same idea; both signifying a *servant*.

As *Thane* succeeded to *Mair* in its composite form (*Murmor*), it is hence probable, that there has been some foundation for the assertion of Buchanan and other writers, that the *Thane* not only administered justice, but collected the King's revenues in a county or district. For Gael. *maor* is also expl. *steward*. V. MAIR.

It has been supposed, that the *Thane* "did not transmit his honours to his posterity;" Notes, Sibb. Fife, p. 225. This is not quite consistent with what is said, in the page immediately preceding, that the extract from the Book of Paisley represents Macduff as asking the privileges referred to, for himself and his successors, *Thanes of Fife*. This extract evidently supposes indeed, that, in this family at least, the honour was hereditary. Petiit a rege Malcolmo, primum, quod ipse et successores, *Thani de Fyf*, regem tempore sui coronationis in sede regia locaret. Ap. Sibb. Fife, p. 212.

From some ancient charters, it appears that *thanages* were hereditary. In one granted by David II., it is said; "Although we have infeoffed Walter de Lesly, Knight, in the *Thanage* of Abirkyrdore, in the sheriffdom of Banff, and in the *Thanages* of Kyncardyn; nevertheless, because perchance the heirs of the *Thanes* who anciently held the said *Thanages* in few farm, may be able to recover the said *Thanages*, to be held as their predecessors held them; we have granted, that if the said heirs, or any one of them, should recover the said *Thanages*, or any one of them, our said cousin and his heirs shall have the services of the said heirs or heir of the said *Thanes* or *Thane*, and the few farms anciently due from the foresaid *Thanages*." Robertson's Index of Charters, p. 87. No. 220. V. also p. 96. No. 315; 121; No. 72; p. 133. N. 13.

It may be added, that the title of *Earl of F.* which succeeded to that of *Thane of Fife*, and seems to have included all the honours con. with the latter, was given by David Bruce to Thomas Biset, and his heirs male by Isabella [illegible], whom failing, the whole earldom was to return to the King and his heirs. Ibid. p. 74. No. 62.

Sometimes this honour was conferred only for life. Thus, the moiety of the *Thanage* of Fermartine, in the shire of Aberdeen, is given by David Bruce to the Earl of Sutherland, and his male heirs, "which had formerly been given to him only during the term of his life." Ibid. p. 81. No. 157.

The last *Thane* said to be mentioned is William *Thane* of Caldor; Cart. Morav. fol. 98. V. Hailes' Annals, i. 27. N.

It perhaps deserves notice, that all the *thanedoms* specified, in the Index of Charters, are to the north of Forth, and seem to have been situated within the limits of the Pictish kingdom, in the counties of Cromarty, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Fife, and in the lower parts of Perthshire. Shall we view this a proof, that the designation never extended to that part of the country which was inhabited by the Celts?

Abthane has been considered as a title expressive of still higher dignity, and explained as equivalent to that of High Steward of Scotland; Buchanan. Hist. vii. 19. This title, it has been conjectured, has found a place in our history, merely in consequence of a mistake of Fordun, who, perhaps unwilling to admit that an Abbot was married, or misled by the contractions common in MSS., has substituted *Abthane* of *Dull*, for *Abbat* of *Dunkeldyn*. V. Pink. Enquiry, ii. 193. Notes to Wynt. ii. 467. But Mr. Pinkerton seems to go too far, when he says; "Who ever heard of an *Abthane?*" The modest remark made by Mr. Macpherson supplies an answer to this query. "The nature and antiquity of this office is unknown to me; but that there was such an office, and that it remained for ages after this time, is unquestionable. David II. granted to Donald Macnayre the lands of Easter Fossache with the *Abthanrie* of *Dull* in Perthshire. [*Roll*, D. 2. K, 22, *in MS. Harl.* 4609.] The Baillerie of *Abthane* of Dull, and the lands of the *Abthane* of Kinghorn, occur in other grants in the same MS. in Roll *D.* 2. *F.*" V. Robertson's Index, p. 46. No. 46. 50.

Mr. Pinkerton seems inclined to think, that *Abthane* is q. *Abbot-Thane*, a title given to a *Thane* who was also an *Abbot*, and corresponding to *Abbas Comes* expl. by Du Cange, as denoting a laic count to whom an abbey was given *in commendam*. But, whatever be the origin of the particle prefixed, it seems to have signified an inferior dignity.

The title of *Thane*, as has been formerly observed, seems gradually to have sunk in its meaning. It may not perhaps be viewed as a sufficient proof

of this, that, according to our old laws, the *Cro* of an Earl's son was equal to that of a *Thane*; Reg. Maj. Lib. iv. c. 36. s. 2. In the Statutes of Alexander II., however, the *Thane* is ranked, not only as inferior to a Baron, but apparently as on a level with a Knight.

"Touching all others quha remaines from the hoist, that is, of lands perteining to Bischops, Abbats, Earles, Barones, Knichts, *Thanes*, quha halds of the king: the king allanerlie sall haue the vnlaw [—] but the king sall haue onlie the ane halfe thereof: and the *Thane* or *Knicht*, ane other half." Stat. Alex. II. c. 15. s. 1.

It affords further evidence of this, that, whereas, in the more early periods of our history, a *Thanedom* seems to have been as extensive as a sheriffdom, in the reign of Robert Bruce, and of his son David, we find several *Thanedoms* within one county; as the *Thanedom* of Aberbuthnot, of Cowie, of Aberlachwich, of Morphie, of Duris, of Newdoskis, &c. in the sheriffdom of Kincardine. V. Robertson's Index of Charters, p. 17, No. 55. 56. p. 18, No. 59. p. 23, No. 4. p. 32, No. 14. p. 33, No. 37.

It appears, indeed, that some of the more ancient *Thanedoms* were as extensive as what are now called counties, including all the extent of jurisdiction originally given to *Comites* or Earls. This is evident, not only from the *Thanedom* of Fife, but from that ascribed to Macbeth. He, as has been seen, is called by Wyntown, *Thayne of Crumbawchty*; i. e. Cromarty. Now, this was a sheriffdom as early at least as the reign of Robert Bruce. Robertson's Index, p. 2, No. 50. In this reign also, the *Thandome* of Alith (Alyth) gave designation to a sheriffdom. Ibid. p. 4, No. 38.

In some instances, the term *Thandome* is used as synon. with *Barony*. Thus, the "baronies of Kincardin, and Aberluthnok, and Fettercardin, vic. Kincardin (Ibid. p. 63, No. 53.) are called "the *thanedome* of Kincardine, Abercouthnot, [in both places, for Aberluthnot] Fetherkern;" Ibid. p. 65, No. 15. Chart. David II. At first view, it might seem that the *thanedome*, as mentioned in the singular, included these three *baronies*. But we find the phrase, *thanagiorum* de Kyncardyn, Abirlouthnot, et Fethirkern, in vic. de Kincardyn; Ibid. p. 89, No. 242.

According to the A.S. laws, as Cowel has remarked after Spelman, some, distinguished by this title, were called *Thani Majores* and *Thani Regis*; while those who served under them, as they did under the King, were denominated *Thani minores*, or the lesser *Thanes*. The term, as used in the Laws of Alex. II., seems nearly to correspond to the latter.

In its original use, indeed, in other languages, it was quite indefinite. A.S. *thegen*, *thegn*, in its primary sense, denotes a servant. Thus *theowne oththe frigc* signifies a slave as distinguished from a freeman; Leg. Inae, c. 11. Hence it was transferred to a military servant; and, from the dignity attached to an important trust in war, it seems at length to have been used to signify a grandee, one who enjoyed the privilege of being near the person of the King, or of representing him in the exercise of authority. The person, who was thus distinguished, was designed *cyninges thegen*; Thanus regius, satrapa, optimas, dynasta, baro. One of an inferior rank was called *medmera thegen*, mediocris vel inferior Thanus; "a *Thane* or nobleman of a lower degree, as that at this day of a Baronet;" Somner. *Woruld-thegen* signified a secular *Thane*; *maesse-thegen*, a spiritual *Thane* or priest.

Germ. *degen* has a similar variety of significations; servus; civis, et quilibet subditus; dominus, sed superiori domino (Principi vel Regi) obnoxius; miles, ab infima ad supremam conditionem; vir fortis; sensus a milite ad omnes strenuos traductus. Franc. *thegn* signified not only a common soldier, but a general. V. Wachter.

Dan. *degn*, *diagn*, now written *tagn*, was used nearly with the same latitude as the Germ. word Worm. Monum. Dan. p. 264—267. Schilter seems to give the original sense. For he observes, that Alem. *thegan* properly signifies a man; hence *theganliche*, viriliter, manfully. "By and by," he says, "it came to be used to denote the peculiar state of those subject to the power of others, as *soldiers*, and *servants*." He derives it from *diuh-en*, progredi, proficere, crescere, prodesse; vo. *Diuhen*, p. 230.

In the celebrated *Death-Song* of Regner Lodbrog, v. 23. this phrase occurs; *Hrokkve ei degn fyrir degne*; Man yields not to man; literally *thane—to thane*. Spelman, although he explains *thegan* vir fortis, mentions *lesse thegen* as used in the Laws of Canute, MS., in the sense of, mediocris homo. Ol. Wormius seems to think that the office of *Decanus*, (mentioned by Vegetius, Lib. 2. c. 13.) who presided over ten soldiers, might originate from this Gothic term.

It appears that Alem. *thegan* denoted a servant, prior to its use as signifying a grandee. For an epithet was prefixed to determine its signification. Hence *edilthegan*, literally, a noble servant. It is evident, indeed, that *thegan* was anciently synon. with *skalk*, *knab*, and *knecht*; all signifying a servant. Hence Lindenbrog, vo. *Adelscalc*, expl. this term as equivalent to Germ. *edelknab*; adding, that they were formerly denominated *edildegin*. *Aedelknecht* was used in a similar sense in Denmark. Monum. ubi sup. In Isl., *thegn* is equivalent to *Lord*. *Thiaegn oc thrael*, dominus et servus; Verel. To the same source *Danneman*, a Su.G. title of honour has been traced. V. Ihre in vo. But this is doubtful; as *thaegn* in that language corresponds to A.S. *thegn*.

The word is most probably from A.S. *thegn-ian*, *then-ian*, Germ. *dien-en*, Dan. *thien-er*, *tien-er*, Isl. *thien-a*, *then-a* to serve; although some invert the derivation. The common fountain seems to be Isl. *thi-a* humiliare, subigere, (whence Su.G. *tiacn-a*,) *thiad-ur*, serviturte oppressus.

Lambard has justly observed, that the motto, *Ic Dien*, (retained in the arms of the Prince of Wales,) is of Saxon origin, for *Ic thegn*; or, according to the Belg. mode of writing, *Ic dien*; i. e. *I serve*. Archaionom. Rer. et Verb. Expl.

Verstegan, on the same subject, observes, that *d* and *th* were "in our ancient language indifferently used;" Restitution, p. 259.

Comites, the term used by Tacitus to denote men of rank among the ancient Germans, had a similar origin, as conveying the idea of honourable service. For, as Dr. Robertson has remarked, "we learn from Tacitus, that the chief men among the Germans endeavoured to attach to their persons and interests certain adherents whom he calls *Comites*. These fought under their standards, and followed them in all their enterprises. The same custom continued among them in their new settlements, and those attached or *devoted followers* were called *fideles, antrustiones, homines in trusta Domini, leudes*." Hist. Cha. V. i. 260. Tacitus evidently uses a Lat. term, well understood by his countrymen. He most probably substitutes *Comes* for the Germ. word *Graf*, in A.S. *gerefa*, expl. comes, socius.

Shaw views Gael. *Tanaiste*, "lord, dynast, governor," as equivalent to *Thane*. Dr. Macpherson indeed apprehends, that it is an ancient Gael. word, signifying "the second person or second thing." In proof of this he observes, that "before the conquest of Ireland by Henry the second, the title of *Tanist* became obsolete." Crit. Diss. 13. It appears, however, that it continued to be used so late as the year 1594. V. Ware's Antiq. p. 71. From the similarity of the terms, and from the sameness of signification, it is far more probable, that *Tanist* was formed from *Thane*, or was imported into Ireland by the Belgae. In confirmation of this, it may be observed, that there is no evidence of the existence of any Celtic root, from which *Tanist* can reasonably be deduced. I observe, that my ingenious friend, the Rev. Mr. Todd, has thrown out the same idea, in his Illustrations of Spenser, vol. viii. 308.

THANEDOM, THAYNDOM, THANAGE, *s.* The extent of the jurisdiction of a Thane.

Sone eftyre that in hys yhowthad
Of thyr *Thayndomys* he Thayne wes made.
Wyntown, vi. 18. 28.

"— Hugonis de Ross, of the *Thanage* of Glendouachy in Bamfe;"—"Hugonis Barclay, of the *Thaniage* of Balhelvie." Robertson's Index of Charters, p. 2, No. 45. 48. V. THANE.

THANE, *s.* Apparently, a fane.

——Feill turretis men micht find,
And goldin *thanis* waifand with the wind.
Palice of Honour, iii. 16.

L.B. *ten-a*, or *ten-ia*, denotes the extremity of the garland, or ribbons of different colours, which hang down from a crown or chaplet. V. Du Cange.

THANE, THAIN, *adj.* Not thoroughly roasted, rare; a term applied to meat, S.

"The meat is *thain*; raw, little done." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 109.

A.S. *than* moist, humid; as meat of this description retains more of the natural juices; *thacn-ian*, to moisten.

To THARF, *v. n.*

Who wil lesinges layt,
Tharf him no ferther go;
Falsly canstow fayt,
That ever worth the wo.
Sir Tristrem, p. 175.

"*To dare.*—He will not dare *(be able)* to go far;" Gl. Trist. It seems rather to signify, to need, to have occasion, to find it necessary. A.S. *thearf-an* carere, indigere, opus habere; MoesG. *tharf-un*, *thaurb-an*, necesse habere, Alem. *tharf-an*, *tharb-en*, Isl. *thurf-a*, Su.G. *tarfw-a*, id. E. *dare* is from A.S. *dearr-an*, *dyrr-an*. The sense may be; "He who gives heed to lies, has no occasion to proceed any further." It must be admitted, however, that verbs, signifying *to dare*, seem to be occasionally used, in ancient writing, as denoting power. V. THURCH, THURST.

THE, THEY, *s.* Thigh.

As he glaid by, aukwart he couth hym ta,
The and arson in sondyr gart he ga.
Wallace, iii. 176. MS.

He lappit me fast by baith the *theys*.
Doug. Virgil, 88. 54.

A.S. *theo*, *theoh*, *thegh*, Belg. *die*, id. The original idea seems retained in Isl. *thio*, which denotes the thickest part of the flesh of any animal. Densissima et crassissima carnis pars in quovis corpore vel animali. Inde *thio*, foemur; Verel.

THE-PESS, *s.* Thigh-piece, or armour for the thigh.

Throuch out the stour to Wallace sone he socht;
On the *the pess* a felloun strak hym gaiff,
Kerwit the plait with his scharp groundyn glaiff.
Wallace, viii. 265. MS.

Rendered *pesant*, Edit. 1648, 1673, &c.

To THE, *v. n.* To thrive, to prosper.

Seththen thou so hast sayd,
Amendes ther ought to ly;
Therefore prout swayn,
So schal Y *the* for thi,
Right than.
Sir Tristrem, p. 48.

The eldest than began the grace, and said,
And blissit the breid with *Benedicite*,
With *Dominus Amen*, sa mot I *the*.
Priests of Peblis, *S.P.R.* i. 4.

It is sometimes written *thee*, but as would seem, in the first instance, from its being mistaken for the pronoun.

Let's drink, and rant, and merry make,
And he that spares, ne'er mote he *thee*.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 132.

A.S. *the-an* proficere, vigere, to thrive. *Theah hwa theo on eallum welium;* Quamvis quis polleat omnibus divitiis; Boeth. c. 19. ap. Lye. MoesG. *theih-an*, Alem. *thi-en*, Su.G. *ty-a*, Isl. *tya-a*, Germ. *deih-en*, Belg. *dij-en*, *dyd-en*, id. However different in form, this *v.* seems to acknowledge a common origin with Dow, 2. to thrive, q. v.

This *v.* is frequently used by Chaucer.

So *the* ik, quod he, ful wel coude I him quite,
With blering of a proud milleres eye.
Reeves Prol. ver. 3862.

He also uses *thedome* for thriving, success.

What? evil *thedome* on his monkes snoute.
Shipmans T. 13335.

"*Theah*, or *Theeh;* in latter English *Thee.*—To thrive, or to prosper; and so is also *Betheed*, and *Bethied*, for having prospered." Verstegan's Restitut. p. 259.

THEDE, *s.* 1. A nation, a people.

—Ye are thre in this *thede* thrivand oft in thrang;
War al your strenthis in ane,
In his grippis and ye gane,
He wald ourcum you ilk ane.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 3.

i. e. "Ye are three persons, belonging to this nation, often prosperous in the heat of battle."

Mr. Pinkerton conjectures that this word means *business.* But it is undoubtedly from A.S. *theod* gens, populus. According to Verstegan, *theod* or *thiad* signifies a strange nation. But I do not perceive the ground of this assertion; especially as he renders pl. *thiada* simply *nations.*

It seems used in this sense by R. Brunne.

Tille Adelwolf gaf he Westsex, hede of alle the *thede*,
Lordschip ouer all the londes bituex Douer & Tuede. P. 18.

Isl. Su.G. *thiod*, *thiud*, *thyd*, *thiaud*, *thiot*, populus; MoesG. *thiuda*, Alem. *thiot*, *thiota*, *thiade*, pl. *thied;* Germ. *deut*, Ir. *tuath*, id.

Hence Junius and Ihre derive the L.B. term *diaeta*, diet, used by the Germ. to denote a public convention; although this may perhaps be from *dies*, the day fixed for meeting. Hence also *Theotisc*, gentiles; the name given by the Franks or Alemans to all the people of their nation; A.S. *getheode* vernacular language; Franc. *bithiot-en*, Belg. *beduyd-en*, to interpret, Isl. *thyd-en*, to explain.

2. A region, a province.

Sen hail our doughty elderis has bene endurand,
Thrivandly in this *thede*, unchargit as thril.
If I for obeisance, or boist, to bondage me bynde,
I war wourthy to be
Hingit heigh on ane tre,
That ilk creature might se
To waif with the wynd.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 10.

It might bear this sense in the passage quoted, sense 1. In the same poem i. 14. instead of,

All the wyis in welth he weildis in weid
Sall halely be at your will, all that is his;

it ought to be, according to Edit. 1508,

——weildis in *theid*—

i. e. "all the wealthy wights which he rules in the nation or province."

The same idea is thus expressed in the following stanza.

Of all the wyis, and welth, I weild in this *steid.*

i. e. place; A.S. *stede* locus, *folcstede*, populi statio. Perhaps *in welth*, in the first passage, should be read, *and welth*, as here. Thus persons are distinguished from property.

With alle thing Y say,
That pende to marchandis,
In ledc;
Thai ferden of this wise,
Intil Yrlond *thede.* *Sir Tristrem*, p. 85.

This, misquoted in Gl. as p. 95, is viewed as "apparently a contraction for *they gede.*" But it certainly signifies *Ireland country. They gede* would be an obvious tautology, being anticipated by *ferden*, fared.

A.S. *theod* signifies not only gens, but provincia. *East-Seaxna theod*, Orientalium Saxonum provincia; *Myrcna theod*, Merciorum provincia.

3. It seems to be used in the sense of species, kind.

Fiftene yere he gan hem fede,
Sir Rohand the trewe;
He taught him ich alede,
Of ich maner of glewe;
And everich playing *thede*,
Old lawes and newe;
On hunting oft he yede,
To swiche alawe he drewe.
Sir Tristrem, p. 22.

Playing thede appears to signify "kind," or "manner of play," i. e. game. V. THEW.

THEETS, *s. pl.* V. THETIS.

THE-FURTH, *adv.* Out of doors, abroad, S. as *forth* E. is used.

——But yesterday I saw,
Nae farrer gane, gang by here lasses twa,
That had gane wiil, and been *the-furth* all night.
Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

THEGITHER, *adv.* Corr. of *together*, S.

Says Lindy, We maun marry now ere lang;
Fouk will speak o's, and fash us wi' the kirk,
Gin we be seen *the gither* in the mirk.
Ross's Helenore, p. 19.

A' thegither, altogether.

—What this warld is *a' thegither*,
If bereft o' honest fame.
Macneil's Poetical Works, i. 33.

THEI, *conj.* Though.

Marke schuld yeld, unhold,
Thei he were king with croun,
Thre hundred pounde of gold,
Ich yer out of toun.
Sir Tristrem, p. 52. st. 86. V. ALLTHOCHT.

To THEIK, THEK, *v. a.* 1. To cover, to give a roof, of whatever kind; applied to a house, a stack of corn, &c. S.

Of the Corskyrk the ilys twa,
Wyth lede the south yle *thekyd* alsua.
Wyntown, ix. 6. 124.

"He *theikkit* the kirk with leid." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 16.

"Peel the kirk, and *thick* [*thiek*] the quire," S. Prov. "Eng. Rob Peter and pay Paul;" Kelly, p. 276.

2. To cover with straw, rushes, &c. to thatch, S. A.S. *thecc-an*, Alem. *thek-en*, Isl. *thaeck-a*, Su.G. *taeck-a*, tecto munire, *teg-ere.* The latter has been viewed as a cognate term.

THEIVIL, THIVEL, *s.* A stick for stirring a pot; as, in making porridge, broth, &c. S.B. *thivel;* Ayrs. Fife, A. Bor. *theil.*

But then I'll never mind when the
Goodman to labour cries;

The *thivel* on the pottage pan
Shall strike my hour to rise.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 134.

A. Bor. *thible, thivel*, a stick to stir a pot; Ray. A.S. *thyfel*, a shrub? q. a slender piece of wood.

THEME, Thame, *s.* 1. A serf, a bondservant or slave born on, and attached to, the soil.

The Kyng than of his cownsale
Made this delyverans thare fynale;
That Erldwme to be delt in twa
Partis, and the tane of tha
Wyth the *Themys* assygnyd he
Til Walter Stwart: the lave to be
Made als gud in all profyt;
Schyre Willame Comyn til hawe that qwyt.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 449. MS.

2. The right, granted to a baron, of holding servants, in such a state of bondage, that he might sell them, their children and goods.

"*Theme*—is power to haue seruandes and slaues, quhilk ar called *nativi, bondi, villani*, and all Barrones infeft with *Theme*, hes the same power. For vnto them all their bondmen, their barnes, gudes, and geare properly perteinis, swa that they may dispone thereupon at their pleasure." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

Sibb. first observes, that "it seems to be an abbreviation of Sax. *theive-dom*, servitium, from the verb *theow-ian*, mancipare, in servitium redigere." Afterwards he mentions *themys*, as the pl. of *theow*, servus. *Theowum* is indeed the dat. pl. of this *s.* But the etymon of Lye and others is preferable, from A.S. *team*, offspring. Proinde, apud forenses, *Sequela*, i. e. familia nativorum bondorum et Villanorum manerio pertinentium: necnon *jus habendi* istam sequelam, ubicunque inventi fuerunt in *Anglia*. For the term has been borrowed from the E. law; as it has been adopted, into this, from the A.S. *Team* is the word used in a charter of Edw. the Confessor, and in the Sax. Chronicle; *Toll and team*. V. Lye, vo. *Toll*.

This is sometimes written *Thane*. V. Vert.

THEN, *conj.* Than, S.

THERE-BEN, *adv.* In the inner apartment. V. Thairben.

THETIS, Thetes, *s. pl.* 1. The ropes or traces, by means of which horses draw in a carriage, plow or harrow, S.

The bodyis of Rutilianis here and thare
Thay did persaue, and by the coist alquhare
The cartis stand with lymouris bendit strek,
The men ligging the hames about thare nek,
Or than amangis the quhelis and the *thetis*,
All samyn lay thare armour, wyne, and metis.
Doug. Virgil, 287. 7.

2. The term is often used metaph. One is said to be *quite out of thetes*, when one's conduct or language is quite disorderly, like that of a horse that has broke loose from its harness, S.

¶ Hence the ordinary expression in Scotland, *Ye are out of theet*, i. e. ye are extravagant or in the wrong;" Rudd.

It appears from Sibb. that in some places, perhaps S.A., this is corr. pron. *Feets*.

One might fancy that there were some affinity with A.S. *theowet*, servitude; as cords are the badges of bondage, and Isl. *thiad-ur* denotes one oppressed with servitude. But it is undoubtedly from an Isl. term, *thatt-r*, a thread, cord, &c. The term is also used for a narration, or the or connexion of a discourse. This has some to the metaph. sense mentioned above. riae, narratio; proprie filum vel fu quo funis crassior conficitur; Gl. Kri

THEW, *s.* Custom, manner, quality.

Wilyhame Wyschard of Sayncť A
Byschape, wertus, and of gud *the*
Wys, honest, and awenand,
Til God and men in all plesand
Deyd.——— *Wyntown*, vii. 10. 292.

O Troiane prynce, I lawly the beseik,
Be thyne awne vertuis, and thy *thewis* meik.
Doug. Virgil, 339. 26.

A.S. *theaw*, mos, modus. Hence (says Lye) A. Bor. *thew'd*, docilis; towardly, Grose. Seren. gives Sw. *thooiclse* in the sense of quality, which seems to acknowledge the same origin. A.S. *theaw* mos, and *theow* servus, can scarcely be viewed as radically different; especially as the word, signifying a servant, is sometimes written *theaw*. Both, I suspect, must be traced to Isl. *thia, thiaa*, humiliare, duriter tractare, subigere: as a *servant* is one brought into a state of *subjection*; and what are *manners*, but the habits learned in consequence of instruction, restraint, and chastisement? It is highly probable, indeed, that the term *thede*, as primarily signifying a nation, A.S. *theod*, is from the same source, q. a body of men brought into a state of subjection. It may be viewed as a proof of this, that the *v. theodan*, formed from *theod*, signifies to serve. *Ic him geornlicor theodde*; Ego illis impensius servire curavi; Bed. 516. 9. and *Theoden* denotes a king, q. one who subjects others, or causes them to serve. Isl. *thiod*, populus; *God thiod*, bonus populus, i. e. cives et fideles subditi. *Thiad-ur*, servitute oppressus, *thyda* mansuetudo, obsequium; Verel.

Thewit, *part. pa.* Disciplined, regulated. *Weill thewit*, having a proper deportment.

Thair was na wicht that gat a sicht eschewit,
War he never sa constant, or weill *thewit*,
Na he was woundit, and him hir seruant grantis.
Palice of Honour, i. 38.

The term seems to denote that self-command which a knight, or one regularly bred to arms, ought to have over himself. One of the senses of A.S. *theaw* is, institutum. V. the *s.*

Thewles, Thieveless, *adj.* 1. Unprofitable.

Lat vs in ryot leif, in sport and gam,
In Venus court, sen born thareto I am,
My tyme wel sall I spend: wenys thou not so?
Bot all your solace sall returne in gram,
Sic *thewles* lustis in bittir pane and wo.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96. 24.

Thowles seems formerly to have been used nearly in the sense of mod. *dissipated*, or *profligate*.

He wes *thowles*, and had in wown
By hys wyf oft-syis to ly
Othir syndry women by.
Wyntown, viii. 24. 166.

Welle waxyn wp that tyme he wes,
And *thowles* than, for his yowthhed
To . at nature wald hym lede:
Justyage, dawnsyng, and playnge
He luwyd welle, for he wes yhyng.
Ibid. 38. 291.

From A.S. *theow* a servant, or *theow-ian*, to serve, and the privative particle *les*, less; q. what does no service.

2. Inactive, remiss, S. pron. *thowless*.

How worthless is a poor and haughty drone,
Wha *thowless* stands a lazy looker-on!
Ramsay's Works, i. 55.

Sibb. justly gives *thieveless* as synon. *A thieveless excuse*, one that is not satisfactory, q. does not *serve* the purpose. *He came on a thieveless errand*, S.; "He pretended to have business about which he was not in earnest."

3. "Cold, forbidding;" S. Gl. Sibb.

It chanc'd his new-come neebor took his ee,
And een a vex'd and angry heart had he!
Wi' *thieveless* sneer to see his modish mien,
He down the water gies him this guideen.
Burns, iii. 54.

"*Thieveless*, cold, dry, spited;" Gl. Shirr.

To look thieveless to one, to give one a cold reception, S.O.

4. Hence transferred to a cold, bleak day. *It's a thieveless morning*, is a phrase used in this sense by old people, Renfrews.

5. Insipid, as applied to mind; destitute of taste, S.

A saul with sic a *thowless* flame,
Is sure a silly sot ane.
Ramsay's Works, i. 118.

6. Feeble.

For *thowless* age, wi' wrinklet brow,—
Mae need the aid I gae to you,
When strang an' young.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 47.

It is used indeed to denote frigidity or insipidity of manner, but evidently as including the primary idea; being applied to one who appears unfit for action, S.

THEWTILL, THEWITTEL, *s.* A large knife, or one that may serve as a dagger.

Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wer,
A Scotts *thewtill* wndyr thi belt to ber.
Wallace, i. 218. MS.

E. and S. *whittle*, a knife; A.S. *hwitel;* Chauc. and A. Bor. *thwite*, cultello resecare, A.S. *thwit-an*, *thweot-an*, id.

THICK, *adj.* Intimate, familiar, S. also cant E. Grose's Class. Dict. *Great* or *grit*, *thrang*, synon. V. PACK.

THIEVELESS, *adj.* V. THEWLES.

To THIG, THIGG, *v. a.* 1. To ask, to beg.

His fyrst noryss, of the Newtoun of Ayr,
Till him scho come, quhilk was full will of reid,
And *thyggyt* leiff away with him to fayr.
Wallace, ii. 259. MS.

Grete goddis mot the Grekis recompens,
Gif I may *thig* ane vengeance but offens.
Doug. Virgil, 182. 37.

To tar and tig, sync grace to *thig*,
That is a pityous preis.
Evergreen, ii. 199. V. TAR, *v.*

"So we perceive that England never forgot their old quarrels upon small or no regard, when they saw an apparent advantage to have been masters; and, by the contrary, they were fain to *thigg* and cry for peace and good-will of Scottish-men, when there was unity and concord amongst the nobles living under subjection and obedience of a manly Prince." Pitscottie, p. 56.

Alem. *thig-en*, *dich-en*, petere; *thigi*, *digi*, *dichi*, preces. *Gote thigiti*, they prayed God. V. Schilt. vo. *Diche*. Su.G. *tigg-a*, petere.

2. To go about, receiving supply, not in the way of common mendicants, but rather as giving others an opportunity of manifesting their liberality, S.

"It is used properly for a more civil way of seeking supply, usual enough in the Highlands and North of Scotland, where new married persons, who have no great stock, or others low in their fortune, bring carts and horses with them to the houses of their relations, and receive from them corn, meal, wool, or what else they can get;" Rudd.

"Better a *thigging* mother than a riding father," S. Prov. Kelly, p. 66. He expl. it by another; "Better the mother with the poke, than the father with the sack;" observing that "both these signify, that the mother, though in a low condition, will be more kindly to, and more careful of, orphans, than the father can be, though in a better."

He that borrows and bigs,
Makes feasts and *thigs*,
Drinks and is not dry;
These three are not thrifty.
Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 13.

The father buys, the son biggs,
The grandchild sells, and his son *thiggs*.

"A proverb much used in Lowthian, where estates stay not long in one family; but hardly heard of in the rest of the nation." Kelly, p. 312.

Had Kelly lived a little later, he would have seen no reason for the restriction of the proverb to Lothian.

It seems uncertain, whether this, or the preceding, be the primary sense. Although the Alem. *v.* signifies to ask, A.S. *thicg-an*, *thicg-ean*, *thig-ian*, is rendered accipere, sumere, sc. cibum; having properly a relation to food. Isl. *thygg-ia* very nearly approaches the common sense of the term in S. Gratis accipere, dono auferre; from *thau*, id. Hence G. Andr. derives *thack-a*, q. *thagk-a*, to thank: and the derivation is certainly natural; for that only, which is received as a gift, can properly be matter of thankfulness.

3. To beg, to act the part of a common mendicant, S.

It is probably in this sense that the term is used by Henrysone.

For Goddis aw, how dar thow tak on hand,
And thow in berne and byre so bene and big,
To put him fra his tak, and gar him *thig?*
Bannatyne Poems, p. 120.

This is the most common sense of the Su.G. *v. tigg-a*, petere, proprie usurpatur de mendicantium precibus; Ihre. V. the *s.*

4. To borrow; used improperly.

Some other chiel may daftly sing,—
And blaw ye up with windy fancies,
That he has *thigit* frae romances.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 144.

THIGGAR, *s.* A beggar, a common mendicant.

"The King hes statute—that na *Thiggaris* be tholit to beg, nouther to burgh nor to landwart, betuix xiiii and LXX yeiris, bot thay be sene be the counsall of the townis of the land, that thay may not win thair leuing vther wayis. And thay that sal be tholit to beg, sall haue a certane takin on thame, to landwart of the Schiref, and in the burrowis thay sall haue takin of the Alderman or of the Baillies." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 27. Edit. 1566.

Su.G. *teggare*, id.

THIMBER, *adj.* Given as not understood by Ritson.

—There I spy'd a wee wee man,
And he was the least that ere I saw.
His legs were scarce a shathmout's length,
And thick and *thimber* was his thighs;
Between his brows there was a span,
And between his shoulders there was three.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 139.

It seems to signify gross, heavy, cumbrous, or perhaps swollen; Isl. *thungber*, gravis, portatu molestus, from *thungi*, onus, and *ber-a*, ferre, portare; q. what is difficult to carry. *Thamb-a*, inflare; *thember upp*, turgescit, inflatur.

THINARE, *s.*

——Swete Ysonde *thinare*,
Thou preye the king for me.
Sir Tristrem, p. 119.

Probably, an intercessor. A.S. *thingere*, id. from *thing-ian* to intercede, to manage one's *thing*, cause or business; or to do so in a *thing*, i. e. a court or convention. V. THING.

THINE, THYNE, *adv.* Thence; often with *fra*, from, prefixed.

For *fra thyne* wp wes grewouser
To climb wp, ne be neth befer.
Barbour, x. 636. MS.

i. e. by far more troublesome or difficult.

A.S. *thanon* inde, illinc; or perhaps from Su.G. *then*, this, with the prep. prefixed.

THINE-FURTH, *adv.* Thenceforward.

And til Cumnokys Kyrk broucht he
This Schyr Dowgald to mak fewtè
To the wardane: and Gallway
Fra *thine-furth* held the Scottis fay.
Wyntown, viii. 42. 174.

A.S. *thanon furth*, deinceps, deinde, de caetero.

THING, *s.* 1. Affairs of state.

And gyff it happyt Robert the King
To pass to God, quhill thai war ying,
The gud Erle off Murreff, Thomas,
And the Lord alsua off Dowglas,
Suld haff thaim into gouernyng,
Quhill thai had wyt to ster thair *thing*,
And than the Lordschip suld thai ta.
Barbour, xx. 142. MS.

Not *ring*, or *reigne*, as in Edit. Pink. and others. *Ster thar thing* is, manage their affairs of state.

2. It seems to signify a meeting, or convention, concerning public affairs.

Chanslar, schaw furth quhat ye desyr of me.
The Chanslar said, The most causs of this *thing*,
To procur peess I am send fra our King,
With the gret seill, and woice off hys parliament,
Quhat I bynd her oure barnage sall consent.
Wallace, vi. 904. MS.

Not understanding *thing* in this sense, Editors have reckoned it necessary to substitute another word for *causs*, i. e. *cause*; as in Edit. 1648;

The chancellar said, The most *part* of this thing,
To procure peace, I am sent from the King.

Isl. *thing*, Su.G. *ting*, a meeting of the citizens called for consultation concerning public affairs; also used for the forum, the place of meeting or judgment. Hence *Thingvoll-r*, the plain of convention, (which has been viewed as the origin of the name of *Dingwall* in the county of Ross); *Thingstod*, the place of meeting; *Althing*, an universal convention.

There is a parish of this name in Shetland, the signification of which confirms the etymon given of Dingwall.

"*Tingwall*—is said to derive its name from a small island, in a water called the Loch of Tingwall, and joined to the nearest shore by the remains of a stone wall. In this island, the courts of law are said to have been anciently held, and to this day it is called *the Law-Taing*." Stat. Acc. xxi. 274. It is more properly written *Law-ting*; Neill's Tour, p. 89.

The etymon given of *Tingwall*, Stat. Acc. ubi sup. rather opposes the preceding account. For it is said, that 'Taing, in the language of that country, signifies a point of land stretching out into the water.'

In the Orkney Islands, the *Law-ting*, or the "Supreme Court, in which business of the utmost importance was transacted," continued till the time of the Commonwealth. V. Barry's Orkney, p. 217.

It is thought that *Ting*, as denoting a convention, is derived from Su.G. *ting-a* to speak, Alem. *ding-an*; because they anciently met in their public assemblies for *conference*, and in this manner settled their business. This etymon is supported by analogy. MoesG. *mathls* signifies forum, from *mathlian*, to speak. In the Laws of the Lombards, the place of public meeting is called the *Mall*, from Goth. *mal*, discourse. Among the ancient Germ. *Sprache* also denoted such a convention; from *sprach-en*, to converse; as Fr. *Parlement* is from *parl-er*, to speak. V. *Ting*, Ihre.

To THINK SHAME, to feel abashed, to have a sense of shame, S. This idiom seems pretty ancient.

Bot ane thing have I hecht sickerly,
That nane sal cum about hir, Sir, bot I.

The virgine is bot yong, and *think[i]s shame;*
And is full laith to cum in ane ill name.
Priests of Peblis, S. P. Repr. i. 32.

She perceived that I *thought shame;*
She asked not what was my name.
Sir Egeir, v. 304.

Or, need this day *think shame* compar'd
Wi' auld lang syne?
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 58.

THIR, *pron. pl.* These, S. *thir*, Cumb.

Be *thir* quheyne, that sa worthily
Wane sik a king, and sa mychty,
Ye may weill be ensampill se,
That na man suld disparyt be.
Barbour, iii. 249. MS. i. e. "these few."

And all the Lordis that thar war
To *thir* twa wardanys athis swar.
Ibid. xx. 146. MS.

—*Thir* hertis in herdis coud hove.
Houlate, i. 2.

Isl. *theyr* illi, *thaer* illae. V. Runolf. Ion. Isl. Vocab. The learned Hickes has demonstrated, that these might be rendered not less properly by Lat. *hi*, E. *these*.

Sibb. observes, that in some cases there seems no correspondent English word; as, 'Thir shillings (which I hold concealed in my hand) are better than *these* upon the table." A Scotsman would say, "than *thai*." For *thir* and *thai* are generally opposed, like *these* and *those*; although they seem properly to have both the same meaning.

To THIRL, THYRL, *v. a.* 1. To perforate, to bore, to drill, S.

Besides your targe, in battle keen
But little danger tholes,
While mine wi' mony a thudd is clowr'd,
An' *thirl'd* sair wi' holes.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

2. To pierce, to penetrate.

Bot yhit the lele Scottis men,
That in that feld ware feychtand then,
To-gyddyr stwd sa fermly
Strykand before thame manlykly,
Swa that nane thare *thyrl* thame mycht.
Wyntown, viii. 15. 31.

The bustuous strake throw al the armour thrang,
That styntit na thing at the fyne hawbrek,
Quhil thorow the coist *thirllit* the dedely prik.
Doug. Virgil, 334. 23.

Thryis the holkit craggis herd we yell,
Quhare as the swelth and the rokkis *thirllit*.
Ibid. 87. 28.

3. To pierce, to wound, metaph.

——My *thirlit* heart dois bleid,
My painis dois exceid.——
Throw langour of my sweit, so *thirlit* is my spreit.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 203.

Lord Hailes expl. this, "bound, engaged;" misled by the common use of the word, S. as denoting the obligation of a tenant to bring his grain to a certain mill. V. THIRL, *v.* 4.

A.S. *thirl-ian*, perforare; whence E. *thrill* and *drill*. Su.G. *trill-a*, Teut. *trill-en*, *drill-en*, id.

To THIRL, *v. a.* To thrill, to cause to vibrate, S.

There was ae sang, amang the rest,
It *thirl'd* the heart-strings thro' the breast,
A' to the life.
Burns, iii. 236.

To THIRL, THIRLE, *v. n.* To pass with a tingling sensation, S. *dirle*, and *dinle*, synon.

And then he speaks with sic a taking art,
His words they *thirle* like music thro' my heart.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 79.

Thro' ilka limb and lith the terror *thirl'd*,
At every time the dowie monster skirl'd.
Ross's Helenore, p. 24.

To THIRL, *v. a.* To furl.

"Tak in your top salis, and *thirl* them." Compl. S. p. 64.

This at first view might seem a corr. of the E. word. But it is rather allied to Teut. *drill-en*, *trill-en*, gyrare, rotare, volvere, conglomerare.

To THIRL, THIRLL, *v. a.* 1. To enslave, to thrall.

"Ye sal nocht alanerly be iniurit be euil vordis, bot als ye sal be violently strykkyn in your bodeis, quharfor ye sal lyf in mair thirlage nor brutal bestis, quhilkis ar *thirlit* of nature." Compl. S. p. 144.

"Thay micht outhir *thirll* the Scottis to maist vile seruytude, or ellis expell thaym (gyf thay plesit) out of Albioun." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 76, a.

Thus four times *thirld* and overharld,
You're the great refuse of all the warld.
Rob. III's Answ. to Henry IV. Watson's Coll. ii. 6.

From A.S. Isl. *thrael*, Su.G. *trael*, a bondservant. According to the ingenious Editor of Spec. Eng. Poetry, i. 20. the name of a slave is from *thirl-ian* to bore. He accordingly quotes that passage concerning a servant, Exod. xxi. 6. from the A.S. version; "He shall also bring him to the door," or "to the door-post," *and thirlie his eare mid anum aele*, "and bore his ear through with an awl:" adding that this custom was "retained by our forefathers, and executed on their slaves at the church door."

If this custom can be authenticated, it must greatly confirm the etymon given. Yet one difficulty would still remain; that, although Isl. *thrael*, *thraela*, Dan. *trael*, and Su.G. *traell*, signify a bondservant, there is no similar term in these languages, signifying to bore, except Su.G. *drill-a*.

Ihre, with less probability, derives Su.G. *trael*, a bondservant, from A.S. *thre-an*, to correct, to chasten; observing, that the term properly denotes a slave that is wont to be beaten, or that wretched race of men who seem born for stripes. Su.G. *annodag* also signified a slave; with this difference, however, according to the same learned writer, that it strictly denoted one who had been made captive in war, or otherwise subjected, whereas *trael* was the designation of one born a slave.

2. To bind or subject to; as when a person lays himself, or is laid, under a necessity of acting in any particular way, or when a thing is bound by some fixed law. S. *Ill no thirl myself*, or *be thirled, to ony tradesman*; i. e. I will not

confine my custom to him, as if I were bound to do it.

"All thingis (quhilkis ar comprehendit within the speir of the mone) ar sa *thirlit* to deith and alteration, that thai ar othir consumit afore us, or ellis we afore thame." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 1.

"Na Mailman, or Fermour, may *thirle* his Lord of his frie tenement." Baron Courts, c. 48.

3. To bind, by the terms of a lease, or otherwise, to grind at a certain mill, S.

"Thirlage is constituted by writing, either directly or indirectly. It may be constituted directly, first, by the proprietor *thirling* his tenants to his own mill by an act or regulation of his own court." Erskine's Instit. B. ii. Tit. 9. s. 21.

THIRL, *s.* The term used to denote those lands, the tenants of which are bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill, S.

"The astricted lands are called the *thirl*, or the *sucken*." Erskine's Instit. B. ii. Tit. 9. s. 20. V. SUCKEN.

THIRLAGE, *s.* 1. Thraldom, in a general sense.

This mysfortoun is myne of auld *thirllage*,
As therto detbund in my wrechit age.
Doug. Virgil, 366. 28.

2. Servitude to a particular mill, S.

"That servitude by which lands are astricted or *thirled* to a particular mill, to which the possessors must carry the grain of the growth of the astricted lands to be grinded, for the payment of such duties as are either expressed or implied in the constitution of the right." Erskine, ubi sup. s. 18.

THIRLDOME, *s.* Thraldom.

Na he, that ay hass levyt fre,
May nocht knaw weill the propyrté,
The angyr, na the wrechyt dome,
That is cowplyt to foule *thyrldome*.
Barbour, i. 236. MS. *Threldome*, ibid. v. 265.

THO, *adv.* Then, at that time.

Ane wattry cloud blak and dirk but dout,
Gan ouer thare hedis *tho* appere ful richt.
Doug. Virgil, 127. 35.

This word occurs very frequently in the same sense in Chaucer and Gower. It is also used by Langland, in a passage which contains such genuine strokes of poetry, that I cannot resist the inclination of transcribing it.

Consummatum est, quod Christe, and coinseth for to swonne,
Pitiously and pale as a prisoner doth that dieth;
The Lord of life & of light *tho* laied his eies togither;
The day for dread withdrew, & darck became the sunne;
The wall wagged and clefte, & all the world quaued;
Dead men for that dine came out of depe graues,
And tolde why that tempest so longe time endured.
'For a bitter battel,' the dead body saide,
'Life & deth in this darknes, here one fordoth the other:
'Shal no wight wit witterly, who shal haue maistrye
'Er Sonday about sunne rising;' & sanke with that to thearth.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 97. b.

Quaueth quaketh, A.S. *cwau-an*. A.S. tsl. *tha* Su.G. Dan. *da*, tum, tunc.

THO, *pron. pl.* These.

——Defend I suld be one of *tho*,
Quhilk of their feid and malice ne[illegible]
Palice of Honour, [illegible] 25.

A catchpole came forth, & cragged both the legges,
And the armes after, of either of *tho* theues.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 98, a.

MoesG. *tho*, nom. and acc. pl. of the article. In A.S. it is *tha*. *Tho*, however, seems synon. with *Thai*, q. v.

THOCHT, THOUCHT, *conj.* Though, although.

The Inglissmen, *thocht* thar chyftayn was slayne,
Bauldly thai baid, as men mekill off mayn.
Wallace, iii. 191. MS.

——He wes blyth of that tithing,
And for dispyte bad draw and hing
All the prisoneris, *thoucht* thai war ma.
Barbour, ii. 456. MS.

As out of mynd myne armour on I thrast,
Thocht be na resoun persaue I mycht but fale,
Quhat than the force of armes could auale.
Doug. Virgil, 49. 36. V. ALLTHOCHT.

THOCHTY, *adj.* Thoughtful.

—He past a-pon a day
In-til huntyng hym til play
Wytht honest curt and cumpany
Of hys gamyn all *thochty*.
Wyntown, vi. 16. 14.

THOF, *conj.* Although, Loth.

Thof to the weet my ripen'd aits had lawn,
Or shake-winds owr my rigs wi' pith had blawn,
To this I cou'd hae said, "I carena by."
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 6. V. ALLTHOCHT.

THOILL, TOLL, *s.* One of the ancient privileges of barons, usually mentioned in charters.

"Barons hauand liberties, with sock, sak, theme, *thoill*, infang-theif, and out-fang-theif, may doe justice in their court, vpon ane man, taken within their fredome, saised with manifest thift." Quon. Attach. c. 100. s. 1. *Toll* and thame, Reg. Maj. B. i. c. 4. s. 2.

According to Skene, it is an immunity from payment of custom in buying.

"He quha is infeft with *Toll*, is custome free, and payis na custome.——All Earles, Barrones, Knichts, vassalles, life-renters, Free-halders, and al quha hes landes *nomine eleemosynae*, suld be quite and free fra payment of *Toll* and custome within burgh; in bying meate and claith, and vther necessair things to their awin proper vse. Bot gif ony of them be commoun merchandes, they suld paye *tholl* and custome; albeit they haue als great libertie as Barronnes." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Toll*.

In this sense it was also used in E. V. Cowel, vo. *Toll*. But Spelman defines it to be "the liberty of buying or selling on one's own lands." It occurs indeed in both senses in the A.S. laws; al-

though most frequently in the latter. V. Lye, vo. *Toll.* L.B. *tholonium, telonium.*

To THOLE, THOILL, *v. a.* 1. To bear, to undergo, to suffer, S. A. Bor. Chauc.

—The King, and his cumpany,
That war ii c. and na ma,
Fra thai had send thar horss thaim fra,
Wandryt emang the hey montanys,
Quhar he, and his, oft *tholyt* panys.
Barbour, iii. 372. MS.

How that Helenus declaris till Enee
Quhat dangeris he suld *thole* on land and se.
Doug. Virgil, 79. 52.

A.S. *thol-ian*, MoesG. *thul-an*, Alem. *thol-en*, Isl. *thol-a*, Su.G. *tol-a*, Germ. Belg. *duld-en*, pati, ferre.

Ihre thinks that the ancient Latins had used *tol-o* or *tul-o* in the same sense. This he infers from the use of *tuli*, the pret. of *fer-o*, which is employed to express the bearing of hardships; and also from *toler-o*, which he considers as derived from *tol-o*, in the same manner as *gener-o* from the obsolete *gen-o*. He also refers to Gr. τλα-αω suffero, perpetior, &c. τλα-αος miser.

2. To bear with, not to oppose.

"Quha brekis this command?—Thai that *tholis* nocht thair father and mother, suppose thai do thame iuiuris and be cummersum." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 46, b.

3. To bear patiently, to endure, S.

Son of the goddes, lat vs follow that way
Bakwart or fordwart quhiddir our fatis driue:
Quhat euir betid, this is na bute to striue:
Al chance of fortoun *tholand* ouercummin is.
Doug. Virgil, 151. 34.

"Happy is the man that *tholis* trubil, for quhen he is preuit & knawin, he sall resaif the croune of lyfe, quhilk God hais promissit till thame that luflis him." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 27, a.

A.S. *thol-ian*, MoesG. *thul-an*, tolerare. A.S. *Swa lange ic eow tholige?* MoesG. *Und quha thuldu izwis?* How long shall I suffer, or exercise patience with, you? Mar. ix. 19. Su.G. *tol-a*, patienter ferre. MoesG. *thuldaina*, A.S. *tholemodnesse*, Isl. *thol*, patientia, Su.G. *tolig*, patiens.

4. To restrain one's self, to exercise self-command; as a *v. n.*

Had Bruce past by but baid to Sanct Jhonstoun,
Be haill assent he had ressawyt the croun;
On Cumyn syn he mycht haiff done the law.
He couth nocht *thoill* fra tym that he him saw.
Wallace, x. 1162. MS.

5. To tolerate, in relation to one accounted a heretic.

"For if I *thoill* him, I will be accusit for all thame that he corruptis and infectis in Heresie." Memorand. Archbishop of St. Androis, Knox's Hist. p. 103.

Su.G. *tol-a*, to tolerate, Seren.

6. To exempt from military execution, on certain terms.

The King gert men of gret noblay
Ryd in till Ingland for to prey;
That broucht owt gret plenté of fe:
And sum contreis *tholyt he*,
For wittaill, that in gret foysoun
He gert bring smertly to the toun.
Barbour, xvii. 228. MS.

And with some countries *trewes tooke* he.
Edit. 1620.

7. To permit, to allow, S.

Yeit glaid wes he that he had chapyt swa,
Bot for his men gret murnyng can he ma;
Flayt by him self to the Makar off buffe,
Quhy he *sufferyt* he suld sic paynys pruff.
He wyst nocht weill giff it wes Goddis will,
Rycht or wrang his fortoun to fulfill:
Hade he plesd God, he trowit it mycht nocht be,
He suld him *thoill* in sic perplexité.
Wallace, v. 234. MS.

Thoill is evidently used as synon. with *suffer*, v. 230., as denoting permission. V. also viii. 43.

Faint-hearted wights, wha dully stood afar,
Tholling your reason great attempts to mar.—
Ramsay's Poems, i. 325.

8. To wait; to expect.

This seems to be the sense in the following passage.

"We suld nocht prescriue to God any special tyme to heir our prayer, bot paciently commit all to God baith the maner of our helping and the tyme, according as the Prophet commandis in the Psalme, sayand: Expecta Dominum, viriliter age, comfortetur cor tuum, et sustine Dominum. Wait apon our Lord, do all thi deidis stoutly, lat thi hart be of gud comfort, and *thole* our Lord to wyrk all thingis to his pleisure." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 46, b.

Thole a wee, wait a little; A. Bor. *Thole a while*; corresponding to Su.G. *tola tiden*, tempus expectare. The idea plainly is; "Exercise patience for a short time." Su.G. *gifwa sig tol*, to be patient of delay.

9. *To thole the law*, to be subjected to a legal trial.

"It is—forbidden, that ony man, that is officiar of ony countrie, or ony man, that indictis ane vther for ony actioun, be on hys assyse, that sall *thole the law*, vnder the pane of ten pund to the king." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 56. Edit. 1566.

THOLMUDE, THOILMUDE, *adj.* Patient.

In vane that name thou beris, I dare say,
Gif thou sa *thoilmude* sufferis lede away
Sa grete ane price but derene or batell.
Doug. Virgil, 140. 35.

"Scot. Bor. say *tholemoody*, i. e. patient," Rudd. A.S. *thole-mod*, *tholmod*, *tholmoda*, patiens animi.

THONE, *pron. demonstr.* Yonder, Loth. *yon*, S. the accus. of the article A.S.

MoesG. *thana*, id. or from Su.G. *then*, anciently *thoen*, ille, iste.

THOR, *s.* "Durance, confinement. Swed. *thor*, carcer;" Gl. Sibb.

THORROWS, *s. pl.*

Gret sorrows and *thorrows*
Ill companie procuris:

Forese than, with me than,
This trouble that induris.
Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 49.

Apparently troubles, q. *throws*, from A.S. *threow-ian*, pati; the word being lengthened for the sake of the measure.

To THORTER, *v. a.* To oppose, to thwart, S.

—"Their willingness to suppresse the growth of these enormities hath been ever *thortered* and impeded by too many advocations of these matters granted by you, whereby they were discharged of all further proceeding." Letter Ja. VI. Calderwood, p. 581. V. THORTOUR, *adj.*

THORTOUR, *s.* Opposition, resistance, S.

"The Romanis hes experience aboue ingyne of man in cheualry. Sa agill of thair bodyis, that thay may dant all *thortour* and difficill gatis. Swift of rynk, and reddy to euery kynd of jeopardé." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 27, a.

"The third *thorture* and debate he had was with the Provest, bailyes and Councell of the town about their ministery." Mr. James Mellvill's MS. Mem. p. 85.

THORTER-ILL, THWARTER-ILL, *s.* A kind of palsy to which sheep are subject, Tweedd.

"3d, Palsy, called trembling or *thorter ill*, to which those fed on certain lands are peculiarly subject." P. Linton, Tweedd. Statist. Acc. i. 138.

"*Trembling*, *Thwarter*, or *Leaping ill*. These three appellations, of which the last is most common in Annandale, and the first in Selkirkshire and to the eastward, are now used as synonimous."

"The animal—continues leaping frequently during the day, and the neck is frequently stiff, and turned to one side." Prize Essays Highl. Soc. S. iii. 385. 390.

The disease seems to receive its name from this distortion of the neck.

THORTOUR, THUORTOUR, *adj.* Cross, transverse, laid across.

A cleuch thar was, quharoff a stronth thai maid
With *thuortour* treis, bauldly thar abaid.
Wallace, iv. 540. MS.

Su.G. *twert oefwer*, transverse; from *twert* adv. *twaer* transverse, and *oefwer*, over, softened into *our*, S. Dan. *twertover*, transversely. A.S. *thweor*, *thwyr*, *thwur*, Belg. *dwars*, *dwers*, Isl. *twer*, transversus, oppositus, E. *thwart*.

To THOW, *v. a.* To address in the singular number, as a token of contempt.

This *v.* is used by Shakspeare in the same sense. I take notice of it, therefore, merely to observe that it had been early used in S.

Wallace answer'd, said, "*Thow* art in the wrang."
"Quham *thowis* thow, Scot? in faith thow serwis a blaw."
Till him he ran, and out a suerd can draw.
Wallace, i. 398. MS.

Dowis, Ed. Perth; evidently an error of the transcriber for *thowis*. The sense is preserved in Ed. 1648.

Whom *thowst* thou, Scot?——

I need scarcely add that it corresponds to Fr. *tutoy-er*.

THOUGHT, THOUGHTY, *s.* 1. *In a thought*, in a moment, as respecting time, S.

2. At a little distance, in respect of place, S.B.

Upon his bow he lean'd his milk white hand,
A bonny boy *a thoughty* aff did stand.
Ross's Helenore, p. 68.

To THOUT, *v. n.* To sob, S.B. Gl. Shirr.

The only terms that seem to have any affinity are A.S. *theot-an*, Isl. *theyt-a*, Su.G. *tiut-a*, ululare. But these are more nearly allied to *Toot*, *v.*

THOUT, *s.* A sob, S.B.

——Judge gin her heart was sair;
Out at her mou' it just was like to bout
Intill her lap, at ilka ither *thout*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

To THOW, *v. n.* 1. To thaw, S.

2. Used actively; to remove the rigour produced by cold, S.

I—beekt him brawly at my ingle,
Dighted his face, his handies *thow'd*.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

THOW, THOWE, *s.* Thaw, S.

When *thowes* dissolve the snawy hoord,
Then Water-kelpies haunt the foord,
By your direction. *Burns*, iii. 73.

SMORE THOW. This term is applied to a heavy snow, accompanied with a strong wind, which, as it were, threatens to *smore*, smother, or suffocate one, Ang.

THOWEL, *s.* The nitch or hollow in which the oar of a boat acts, Loth. perhaps allied to *Thafts*, q. v.

THOWLESS, *adj.* Inactive. V. THEWLES.

THOWLESNES, THOWLYSNES, *s.* Inactivity, or evil habits; literally, unfitness for service.

Hys dochteris he kend to wewe and spyn,
As pure wemen thare met to wyn,
That thai suld noucht for ydilnes
Fall in-til iwyl *thowlysnes*.
Wyntown, vi. 3. 74.

This is printed *thowtesnes*, Barbour, i. 333. expl. thoughtlessness, Gl. But the word in MS. is *thowlesnes*.

——Sone to Paryss can he ga,
And levyt thar full sympylly,
The quhethir he glaid was and joly;
And til swylk *thowlesnes* he yeid,
As the courss askis off yowtheid!
V. THEWLES.

THOWRROURIS, *s. pl.* Wallace, iii. 103, most probably, by mistake of some copyist, for *skorrowris*.

The worthi Scottis maid thar no soiornyng,
—Send twa *thowrrouris* to wesy weyll the playne.

THRA, THRO, *adj.* 1. Eager, earnest.

Rohand was ful *thra*,
Of Tristrem for to frain.
Sir Tristrem, p. 37. st. 56.

Hys frendis movyd the Kyng of Frawns
For this Willame to mak instawns
And *thra* prayere to the Pape,
This Willame that he wald mak Byschape
Of Saynct Andrewis se wacand.
Wyntown, viii. 38. 235.

i. e. eager to ask of him.
Lo here the boundis, lo here Hesperia,
Quhilk thou to seik in werefare was sa *thra*.
Doug. Virgil, 422. 10.

2. Brave, courageous; like E. *keen*.
Wallace with him had fourty archarys *thra*,
The layff was speris, full nobill in a neid,
On thair enemys thai bykkyr with gud speid.
Wallace, ix. 844. MS.

Thus the batayl it bigan,
Witeth wele it was so,
Bituene the Douk Morgan,
And Rouland that was *thro*.
Sir Tristrem, p. 11. st. 4.

3. Obstinate, pertinacious.
Bot thar mycht na consaill awaile.
He wald algat hav bataile.
And quhen thai saw he wes sa *thra*
To fycht, thai said, "Ye ma weil ga
To fycht with yone gret cumpany.
Bot we acqnyt ws wirely
That nane of ws will stand to fycht."
Barbour, xviii. 71. MS.

This may also be the sense of the term in the following passage.
Like as twa bustuous bullis by and by,—
Quhen thay assembill in austerne batall *thra*,
With front to front and horn for horne attanis
Ruschand togiddir with crones and ferefull granis.——
Doug. Virgil, 437. 47.

4. Opposite, reluctant, averse.
Anone the catall, quhilk fauourit langere
The beist ouercumin as thare cheif and here,
Now thame subdewis vndir his warde in hye,
Quhilk has the ouerhand, wynnyng and maistery,
And of fre wil, al thocht thare myndis be *thra*,
Assentis him til obey———
Doug. Virgil, 454. 2.

Isl. *thra* pertinacia, *thraa-r*, *thra*, *thrati*, pertinax, assiduus; Su.G. *traa*, id. *tra*, sese alicui opponere, resistere.

THRA, *s.* 1. Eagerness, keenness.
Our men on him thrang forward in to *thra*,
Maid throuch his ost feill sloppis to and fra.
Wallace, viii. 237. MS.

2. Debate, contention.
So thochtis thretis in *thra* our breistis ouerthort,
Baleful besynes bayth blis and blythnes gan boist.
Doug. Virgil, 238. a. 23. V. the *adj.*

THRA, THRAW, THRALY, *adv.* Eagerly.
The berne bounit to the burgh, with ane blith cheir,
Fand the yettis unclosit, and thrang in full *thra*.
Gawan and Gol. i. 5.

i. e. pressed in full eagerly.
——The batellis so brym, brathly and blicht,
Were jonit *thraly* in thrang, mony thowsand.
Houlate, ii. 14.

Thay pingil *thraly* quha mycht formest be,
Wyth doure myndis, vnto the wallis hye.
Doug. Virgil, 431. 34.

Thraw seems used in the same sense, if it be not the *adj.*
Bot lo ane sworl of fyre blesis vp *thraw*;
Lemand towart the lift the flamb he saw.
Ibid. 435. 38.

THRAFTLY, *adv.* In a chiding or surly manner.
"The ambassadours past out of Scotland, in this manner as I have shewn you, to London to King Hary, where they were but *thraftly* received of the King and council of England at that time." Pitscottie, p. 171.

A.S. *thraf-ian* increpare, *thrafung* increpatio, "a chiding, reproving, or blaming;" Somner.

The A.S. *v.* seems to have the same origin with THRA, q. v.

THRAIF, THRAVE, THREAVE, *s.* 1. Twenty-four sheaves of corn, including two *stooks* or shocks, S. A. Bor. Glouc.
"A farmer who rented 60, 80, or 100 acres, was sometimes under the necessity of buying meal for his family in the summer season: Nor will this appear wonderful, when it is considered that 15 bolls of bear have of late years been produced on the same field, where 50 *thrave* [i. e. thraves] (1200 sheaves) formerly grew, which the owner said 'he would give for 50 bear bannocks (barley cakes)." P. Caputh, Perth. Statist. Acc. ix. 419, N.

"The produce of this farm, which in the year 1780 was only 900 *threaves*, amounted to 2700 *threaves* in the year 1790." P. Turreff, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvii. 406.

2. A multitude, a considerable number, S.
Unwourthy I, amang the laif,
Ane kirk dois craif, and nane can have;
Sum with ane *thraif* playis passage plane,
Quhilk to considder is ane pane.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 117.

——In came visitants a *threave*,
To entertain them she man leave
Her looking-glass.———
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 463.

Su.G. *trafwe*, a heap of any kind, acervus segetum, lignorum aliarumque rerum. In one part of Sw. it has precisely the sense of our *thrave*. Smolando-Goth. *en trafwe saad*, strues segetum *viginti quatuor* fascibus constans; Seren. Isl. *trafwe*, a heap of corn cut down. C.B. *trefa*, *drefa*, id. L.B. *trava*, *trava bladi*, acervus frumenti. Ihre has remarked on this word, that, among the ancient Goths *straba* was used to denote that *heap* of spoils, or trophy, which was erected in honour of a deceased warrior.

To THRAIP, *v. n.* Apparently, to thrive, to prosper.
The smith swoir be rude and raip,
Intill a gallowis mot I gaip,
Gif I ten dayis wan pennies thré,
For with that craft I can nocht *thraip*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 33.

Isl. *thrif-ast*, Su.G. *trifw-a*, id. *F* and *P* are often interchanged in all the Goth. dialects.

To THRAM, *v. n.* To thrive, Aberd. Moray, Gl. Shirr.

Sae, while we honest means pursue,
Well mat thou *thram*, for sin thou's been so free,
I for a whyllie yet sal lat thee be.
Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

We yet may chance to *thram:*
Nor ferly, tho' sparely
The blessings now are gi'en.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 360.

Isl. *thro-ast* invalescere, incrementum capere; *throan*, *thrótte*, incrementum ac vires viriles.

THRANG, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Pressed. V. THRING.

To THRANG, *v. a.* To throng, S.

Sw. *traang-a* to crowd, A.S. *thring-en* to press, from MoesG. *threih-an*, id.

To THRANG, *v. n.* To crowd towards a place; as, *They are thrangin to the kirk;* they are going to church in crowds, S.

MoesG. *thrang-an* signifies currere. But this seems merely the same with E. *throng*, *v. n.*

THRANG, *adj.* 1. Crowded, S. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 109.

Belg. *gedrang*, id. Isl. *thraung-ur*, Su.G. *traang*, arctus, angustus.

2. Intimate, familiar, S. *thick*, *grit*, synon.

Fu' tyr'd he seem'd, yet back wi' me wou'd gang,
Syne hame we scour'd fu' cheery and fu' *thrang:*
Wi' kindly heart he aft your welfare speer'd.
Morison's Poems, p. 136.

"*They are very throng*, for *intimate together*, is a very common Scotticism." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 109. V. GILL-WHEEP.

THRANG, *s.* 1. A throng, a crowd, S.

2. Constant employment, S.

"Ye canna get leave to thrive for *thrang*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 81.

3. Straits, a state of hardship or oppression.

The nobill men, that ar off Scottis kind,
Thar petous dede ye kepe in to your mynd,
And ws rawenge, quhen we ar set in *thrang*.
Wallace, vii. 237. MS.

Editors, not understanding the sense, have changed the word to throng. It is A.S. *thrang* turba, or Isl. *thraeng*, angusta, used metaph. Su.G. *traang-maal*, necessitas.

To THRAPPLE, *v. a.* To throttle or strangle, S. *Thropple*, A. Bor. V. THROPILL.

THRASH, *s.* A rush. V. THRUSH.

To THRATCH, *v. n.* To gasp convulsively, as one does in the agonies of death, S.B.; *to draucht*, synon.

Graenin in mortal agony,
Their steeds were *thratchin* near.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 245.

Isl. *threyte* certo, fatigo, laboro; *thraute*, labor; Su.G. *trot* fatigatus, *trott-a* fatigare.

THRATCH, *s.* The oppressed and violent respiration of one in the last agonies, S.B.

Dead-trach occurs in this sense, evidently an erat. for *dead-thratch*.

"That same deceitfull illusion—having, by slow degrees, mounted to so monstrous an height, is now, agayne, neare the *dead-trach*, to the Devil's great displeasure." Forbes's Eubulus, p. 107.

To THRAW, *v. a.* To cast, to throw.

——With how grete thud in the mellé,
Ane lance towartis his aduersaris *thrawis* he.
Doug. Virgil, 371. 38.

A.S. *thraw-an* jacere.

To THRAW, *v. a.* 1. To wreathe, to twist, S.

"*Thraw* the wand, while it's green;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 30.

Throw is used in the same sense. V. TITUPP.

2. To wrench, to sprain, S. V. Gl. Sibb. *I've thrawn my lute*, I have sprained my ancle.

3. To distort, to wrest.

"Sum factius, and curius men techeis the scripture to be iuge, quha vnder the pretence of the auancement and libertie of the Euangell, hes euir socht the libertie of thare flesche, furthsetting of thare errouris, auancement of thare awin glore, curiosite and opinioun, wrestand and *thrawing* the scripture, contrare the godlie menynge of the samyn, to be the scheild and buklare to thair lustes, and heresiis." Kennedy, Commendatar of Crosraguell, p. 6.

4. To oppose, to resist. V. THRAWIN. To carry any measure by a strong hand, S.

"The Lordis perceaving that, come vnto hir with dissimulat countenance, with reuerent and faire speaches, and said, that thair intentiouns were nawayes to *thraw* hir; and thairfoir imediatelye wald repone hir with freedome to hir awin palace of Halyrudhous, to doe as shoe list." Historie James Sext, p. 21.

5. *To thraw out*, to extort, to obtain by violence.

"When hee hath *thrawne* all these good turnes out of them, whereof they haue noe wite, because they doe it for ane vther end, hee maketh ilkane of them to be hangmen to vther." Bruce's Eleven Serm. R. 1. b.

A.S. *thraw-ian* torquere; *threag-an*, *thre-an*, torquere, vexare.

THRAWIN, *part. adj.* Distorted, having the appearance of ill-humour; applied to the countenance, S. *thrawin.*

Alecto hir *thrawin* vissage did away,
All furius membris laid apart and array.
Doug. Virgil, 221. 32.

2. Cross-grained, of a perverse temper, S. V. THRAW, *v.*

3. Expressive of anger or ill humour, S.

"A *thrawin* question should have a thrawart answer;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 16.

Isl. *thra*, Su.G. *traegen*, pervicax, obstinatus.

THRAWYNLYE, *adv.* In a manner expressive of ill humour.

With bludy ene rolling ful *thrawynlye*,
Oft and rycht schrewitly wald she clepe and crye.
Doug. Virgil, 220. 49.

THRAWN-MUGGENT, *adj.* Having a perverse disposition, Ang. V. ILL-MUGGENT.

THRAW, *s.* A pang, an agony. *The dede thrawis*, the agonies of death, S.

Doun duschit the beist dede on the land can ly,
Spreuland and flychterand in the dede *thrawis*.
Doug. Virgil, 143. 51.

Isl. *thra* aegritudo; Su.G. *traege* dolor, moestitia; A.S. *threa* poena, inflictio; *threow-an* agonizare. Rudd. confounds this with the term denoting a short while. But they are radically different.

THRAW, *s.* Anger, ill humour, S.

Lasses were kiss'd frae lug to lug,
Nor seem'd to tak it ill,
Wi' *thraw* that day.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 93.

This is evidently the same with Thra, *s.* q. v.

THRAW, *s.* A short space of time, a little while, a trice.

Throw help thareof he chasis the wyndis awa,
And trubly cloudis diuidis in ane *thraw*.
Doug. Virgil, 108. 21.

O.E. *throw*, Rom. Cueur de Lyon. *By throwes*, by turns.

By throwes eche of them it hadde.
Gower's Conf. Am. Fol. 10.

A.S. *thrah*, Isl. *thrauge*, cursus, decursus temporis, tempus continuum; from MoesG. *thrag-jan* currere. The A.S. term is used indefinitely. *Sume thrage*, in quoddam tempus; *lange thrage*, in longum tempus. It seems to have been originally used, by our writers, in a similar manner; the duration being determined by the epithet.

——For it is best
Thy wery eue thou priuely withdrew
From langsum labour, and slepe ane *litle thraw*.
Doug. Virgil, 156. 44.

THRAW, *s.*

The Kyng hym self Latinus, the great here,
Quhisperis and musis, and is in manere fere,
Quham he sal cheis, or call vnto hys *thraw*
To be his douchteris spous, and son in law.
Doug. Virgil, 435. 10.

Probably favour, good graces, Su.G. *traa*, anc. *thra*, desiderium. *Jutta hon fick swa myckin thraa*; Jutta tanto desiderio (sororem videndi) terebatur. Chron. Rhythm. p. 36. ap. Ihre. Su.G. Isl. *tra*, desiderare.

THRAW, *adv.* Eagerly; or *adj.* V. Thra, *adv.*

THRAWART, Thraward, *adj.* 1. Froward, perverse.

This Eneas, wyth hyddüous barganyng,
In Itale *thrawart* pepill sall down thring.
Doug. Virgil, 21. 10.

Syne said he, Son, thou irkit ar all gatis
By the contrarius *thrawart* Troiane fatis.
Ibid. 73. 38.

"Be not outrageous, nor *thraward* vpon the woman, but teach her with meekenes." H. Balnaues's Conf. Faith, p. 230.

2. Backward, reluctant, S.

"The owners and workmen were very *thrawart* to do any service either for themselves or us." Baillie's Lett. i. 209.

Rudd. views it as corr. from *Frawart*, q. v. I suspect that it is rather from A.S. *thraw-ian* to twist, or Su.G. *tra* resistere, cum aliquo litigare. Isl. *thrayrdi*, pervicax contentio.

Thrawart, *prep.* Athwart, across.

The schippis steuyn *thrawart* hir went can wryith,
And turnit hir braid syde to the wallis swyth.
Doug. Virgil, 16. 23.

V. preceding word.

THRAW-CRUK, *s.* An instrument for twisting ropes of straw, hair, &c. S.

——Ane *thraw-cruk* to twyne ane tether.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 160. st. 9.

Denominated from its hooked form. Su.G. *krok*, quicquid aduncum vel incurvum est; Belg. *krook*, Fr. *croc*, E. *crook*, C.B. *crwcca*, curvus. *Thraw*, to twist. V. the *v.*

THRAWIN, Thrawynlye. V. Thraw, *v.* 2.

THREFT, *adj.* Reluctant; perverse, Loth.

From A.S. *thraf-ian* increpare, to chide, to reprove. V. Thraftly.

To THREPE, *v. n.* To aver with pertinacity.

It properly denotes continued assertion, in reply to denial, S. A. Bor. *threap*.

—Sum wald swere, that I the text haue waryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or *threpe* planelie, I come neuer nere hand it.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 12. 2.

It is also used actively, S.

——Wald God I had thare eris to pull,
Miskuawis the crede, and *threpis* vthir forwayis.
Ibid. Prol. 66. 25.

A.S. *threap-ian* redarguere.

Threpe, Threap, *s.* A vehement or pertinacious affirmation, S.

Say thai nocht, I haue myne honesté degraid,
And at my self to schut ane but has maid?
Nane vthir thing in *threpe* here wrocht haue I,
Bot fenyete fablis of ydolatry,
With sic myscheif as aucht nocht named be.
Doug. Virgil, 481. 38.

'Bout onie *threap* when he and I fell out,
That was the road that he was for, no doubt.
Ross's Helenore, p. 34.

THRESUM, *adj.* Three together, three in conjunction, S. *threesum*. V. Sum, *term.*

THRESWALD, *s.* Threshold.

Tho to the dur *threswald* cummin ar thay.
Doug. Virgil, 164. 7.

A.S. *threscwald*, *threxwold*; from *thresc-an* ferire, and *wald* liguum, i. e. the *wood* which one *strikes* with one's feet at entering or going out of a house. Su.G. *trooskel*, Dan. *taerskel*, Isl. *throskulld-ur*, id.

THRETE, *s.* 1. A throng, a crowd.

Thus said sche, and with sic sembland as micht be,
Him towart hir has brocht but ony *threte*,
And set the auld doun in the haly sette.
Doug. Virgil, 56. 37.

2. *In thretis*, in pairs, in couples.

——————Enee,
King Murranus, of ancestry mayst hie,——
Furth of his carte has smittin qwyte away,
And bet him doun vnto the erd wyndflaucht,
Wyth ane gret rouk and quhirland stane ouer raucht;
That this Murranus, the renis and the thetis,

Quharewith his ted' yokkit war in *thretis*,
Vnder the quhelis has do weltit down
Doug. Virgil, 429. 35.

"Rather perhaps the same with *thetes*, traces;" Sibb. But there is no good reason for this conjecture.

3. *In threte*, in haste, eagerly.

Sum v hir perordour caldronis gan vpset,
And skatterit endlangis the grene the colis het,
Vnder the spetis swakkis the roste *in threte*.
Doug. Virgil. 130. 46.

The ryunnyng hound dois hym assale *in threte*,
Baith with swift rais, and with his questis grete.
Ibid. 439. 24.

A.S. *threat* caterva, coetus, chorus; *on threate*, in choro; *threatmaelum* catervatim. In sense 3., however, as signifying *eagerly*, it may be allied to Is. *thraete*, *threyte*, contendo, certo, laboro; or *thraa*, *thratt*, assiduus, pervicax.

To THRETE, *v. n.* To crowd, to press.

So thochtis *thretis* in thra our breistis ouerthort,
Baleful besynes bayth blis and blythnes gan boist.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238. a. 23.

A.S. *threat-an* urgere, angariare. This is the primary sense of the *v.* from which E. *threaten* is derived.

THRETTENE, *adj.* Thirteen, Wyntown, S. *thretteen*.

A.S. *threottyne*, Isl. *threttan*, id.

THRETTEINT, *adj.* Thirteenth.

"The *Thretteint* chapitre." Kennedy's Compend. Tractine, p. 74.

THRETTY, *adj.* Thirty, S.

———Assemblyd then,
Thai war welle *thretty* thowsand men.
Wyntown, ix. 7. 37.

A.S. *thrittig*, Isl. *thriatio*, Sw. *trettio*.

THREW, *pret. v.* Struck.

That staff he had, hewy and forgyt new,
With it Wallace wpon the hede him *threw*.
Wallace, iv. 252. MS.

The nearest affinity I have observed is in Su.G. *torfw-a*, to strike (icere, verberare; Ihre.) The term is changed to *drew*, Edit. 1648.

THRY, *adj.* 1. Cross, perverse, S.B.

Among ill hands yoursell as well as I
It seems has fallen, our fortune's been but *thry*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 48.

2. Reluctant, S.B.

——She now was mair nar fain,
That kind gueed luck had latten him till his ain,
Afore mishap had forc'd him to comply
Unto a match to which he was sae *thry*.
Ibid. p. 93.

This seems radically the same with THRA, q. v.

THRID, *adj.* Third, S.

Off thar cowyne the *thrid* had thai.——
The *thrid* with full gret hy with this
Rycht till the bra syd he yeid,
And stert be hynd hym on hys sted.
Barbour, iii. 102. 126. MS.

A.S. *thridda*, Isl. *thridie*, id. Hence, in the Edda, Odin is called *Thridi*, as being third in rank among the deities of the ancient Goths. V. G. Andr.

To THRID, *v. a.* To divide into three parts.

"And quhen the wardane rydis, or ony vther chiftane, and with him greit fellowschip or small, that nane gang away with na maner of gude quhill it be *thriddit*, and partit befoir the chiftane, as vse and custume is of the Merchis vnder the pane of tresoun, and to be hangit and drawin, and his gudis escheit." Acts James II. 1445. c. 57. Edit. 1566. c. 52. Murray.

To THRYFT, *v. n.* To thrive, Dunbar.

Isl. *thref-ast*, Su.G. *trifw-as*, id.

THRYFT, *s.* Prosperity.

Wythin this place, in al plesour and *thryft*
Are hale the pissance quhilkis in iust battell
Slane in defence of thare kynd cuntre fell.
Doug. Virgil, 188. 15.

Isl. *thrif* nutritio, Su.G. *trefnad* vigor. V. the *v.*

To THRYLL, *v. a.* To enslave, to enthrall.

"Quhat othir thyng desyre thay, bot to sit down in our landis, castellis, and townis, and outhir to *thryll* ws to maist schamefull seruitude, or ellis, to banis the maist nobyll and vailycant men amang ws?" Bellend. Cron. Fol. 24. b.

This is equivalent to *thirl*. For a little downward, it is said;

"Behald the Gallis your nychtbouris, quhilkis (as sone as thay war vincust be Romanis) war *thirlit* to perpetuall seruytude." V. THIRL, *v.*

THRYLL, THRIL, THRELL, *s.* A slave, E. *thrall*.

And he that *thryll* is has nocht his;
All that he hass enbandownyt is
Till hys lord, quhateuir he be.
Barbour, i. 243. MS.

Syne for to defend the cité,
Bath serwandis and *threllis* mad he fre.
Ibid. iii. 220. MS. V. THEDE, sense 2.

A.S. Isl. *thrael*, Su.G. id. Isl. *thraellsleg-ur*, of or belonging to a slave.

THRILLAGE, *s.* Bondage, servitude.

Eduuard gayf hym his fadris heretage,
Bot he thocht ay till hald hym in *thrillage*.
Wallace, i. 136. MS.

THRILWALL, *s.* The name by which the wall, between Scotland and England, erected by Severus, was called in the time of Wyntown.

A wall thare-eftyr ordanyt thai
For to be made betwene Scotland
And thame, swa that it mycht wythstand
Thare fays, that thame swa skaythit had;
And of comon cost thai maid;
And yhit men callys it *Thrilwall*.
Wyntown, v. 10. 579.

Fordun gives it the same name. Scotichr. Lib. ii. c. 7. He elsewhere calls it *Thirlitwall*, observing that it was thus denominated on account of the gaps made in it, here and there, by the Scots and Picts, that they might have free issue and entry. Latine *Murus perforatus*, Ibid. Lib. iii. c. 10.

To THRIMLE, THRIMBLE, *v. a.* To press, to squeeze.

I saw my selfe, quhen grufelings amid his cafe
Twa bodies of our sort he tuke and raife,

And intil his hidduous hand thame *thrimblit* and wrang,
And on the stanis out thar harnis dang.
Doug. Virgil, 89. 28. V. *v. n.*

To THRIMLE, THRIMMEL, THRUMBLE, *v. n.* To press into, or through, with difficulty and eagerness, S. applied both to a crowd collectively, and to an individual pressing into a crowd, S.B.

For quhen the feirs Achil persewit sare,
Chasand affrayit Troianis here and thare,
The grete routis to the wallis *thrimland*,
To fore his face half dede for fere trimland.—
Doug. Virgil, 155. 12.

Peter, who was ever maist sudden, sayis: "Thou art *thrumbled* and thrusted be the multitude, and yet thou speeris quha hes twitched thee." Bruce's Serm. Sacr. J. 5. a.

It is strange that Rudd. and Sibb. should both view this as perhaps originally the same with *Thirl*. It does not, as the latter asserts, even bear the same meaning. For it nowise suggests the idea of *drilling*, or *boring*.

It might seem allied to A.S. *thrym* multitudo. But I would rather deduce it from Teut. *drommel*, res simul compactae et densae; from *dromm-en* premere. It may, however, have the same origin with the following *v.*

To THRIMLE, *v. n.* To wrestle, to fumble, S.B. Gl. Shirr.

This seems the meaning of *thrimble* as used by Adamson.

Then on the plain we caprel'd wonder fast:—
With kind embracements did we thurst and *thrimble*,
(For in these days I was exceeding nimble.)
Muse's Threnodie, p. 23.

Isl. *eg thrumc* certo, pugno; G. Andr.

THRYNFALD, *adj.* Threefold.

To me he gaif ane thik clowtit habirihone,
Anc *thrynfald* hawbrek was all gold-begone.
Doug. Virgil, 83. 51.

A.S. *thrynen*, Isl. *threnver*, trinus; from MoesG. *thrins*, three.

To THRING, *v. a.* To press, to thrust; Chaucer, *thringe*, part. pa. *thrung*.

The rumour is, doun *thrung* vnder this mont
Enceladus body with thunder lyis half bront.
Doug. Virgil, 87. 52. V. DOUNTHRING.

I sawe also, that quhere sum were slungin,
Be quhirlyng of the quhele, vnto the ground,
Full sudaynly scho hath vp *ythrungin*,
And set theme on agane full sauf and sound.
King's Quair, v. 14.

"Thrown up;" N. Tytler. But it strictly signifies, thrust up.

A.S. *thring-an* urgere, premere, Isl. *threing-ia*, Su.G. *traeng-a*, Belg. *dring-en*, id. from Su.G. *traeng*, strait, narrow. Ihre views MoesG. *thraihan*, arctare, premere, as proclaiming the antiquity of the word. Hence *thraih-ands vigs*, narrow way, Matt. vii. 14. The *v. Dring*, q. v. is evidently from the same fountain.

To THRING, *v. n.* To press on, or forward; pret. *thrang*.

Thai—war *thringand*, in gret foysoun,
Rycht to the yat a fyr to ma.
Barbour, xvii. 758. MS.

All folkis enuiroun did to the coistis *thring*.
Doug. Virgil, 131. 2.

The berne bounit to the burgh, with ane blith cheir,
Fand the yettis unclosit, and *thrang* in fell thra.
Gawan and Gol. i. 5.

THRISSILL, THRISLE, *s.* The thistle, an herb, S.

Cursit and barren the eirth salbe
Quhair euir thow gois, till that thow die:
But laubour it sall beir na corne,
Bot *thrissil*, nettill, breir, and thorne.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 30.

Thocht thou hes slane the heiniie flour of France,
Quhilk impit was into the *Thrissill* kene,
Quhairin all Scotland saw thair haill plesance;—
Thocht rute be pullit from the leuis grene,
The smell of it sall in despite of thé,
Keip ay twa realmis in peice and amitie.
Ibid. p. 296.

"May yee gather grapes of thornes, or figges of *thrisles?* no no, it is contrary thare nature." H. Balnaues's Conf. Faith, p. 132.

This is the national Badge in the arms of S.

Then callit scho all flouris that grew on feild,
Discryving all their fassiouns and eifeirs;
Upon the awful *thrissill* scho beheld,
And saw him keipit with a busche of speiris:
Considering him so able for the weiris,
A radius crown of rubies scho him gaif,
And said, In feild go furth, and fend the laif.
Dunbar's Thistle and Rose, Bannatyne Poems, p. 5.

It is not easy to determine the particular species of *thistle* which should be viewed as the Scottish emblem. Most probably it is the *Spear thistle*, carduus lanceolatus Linn., which is a wide-spreading elegant plant, very common in Scotland, and which accords well with Buchanan's celebrated inscription, Nemo me impune lacesset.—The Milk thistle, or Our Lady's thistle, Carduus Marianus, has been preferred by some. It grows on the banks of Stirling Castle, and about Fort William; but Lightfoot, in his Flora, denies that it is indigenous to Scotland, never being found but in the neighbourhood of cultivation. Besides, the finely variegated leaves of the Milk thistle would not probably have escaped the praises of Dunbar and others.

This seems to be the Scots *thistle* referred to by Dr. Garnet who, when describing the castle of Dumbarton says; "The true Scotch *thistle*, a rare plant, having its light green leaves variegated with white, grows in considerable quantity about the bottom of the rock, and sparingly even on the very top." Tour through the Highlands, &c. vol. i. p. 14. Others give the preference to the lofty Cotton thistle, onspordon acanthium, which grows on calcareous soils, by our sea-shores, to the height of 10 or 12 feet. But it is destitute of the formidable spines of the two former.

This name, with the *r*, does not seem to occur in any other dialect. It may, however, be supposed that this was its ancient form among the Goths, as

the linnet, which Lat. is called *carduelis* from *carduus*, because it feeds among thistles, is in Isl. denominated *throstr*. V. G. Andr.

THRISSLY, *adj.* Testy, crabbed, S.B.

This at first view might seem a metaph. term formed from *thrissill*, a thistle, to which our national motto, referred to above, is certainly applicable. But perhaps it is rather allied to Germ. *verdriesslich*, fretful, uncivil, rude, &c. or A.S. *thristlecc*, bold, daring.

To THRIST, *v. a.* 1. To thrust.

Thare haris al war towkit vp on thare croun,
That bayth with how and helme was *thristit* doun.
Doug. Virgil, 146. 18.

2. To oppress, to vex.

Bot I sall schaw thé, sen sic thochtis the *thristis*,
And here declare of destanyis the secrete.
Doug. Virgil, 21. 6.

It was also used in E.

Thei schoued, thei *thrist*, thei stode o strut.
R. Brunne, App. to Pref. cxciv.

Isl. *thrijst-a*, *thriost-a*, trudere, premere.

THRIST, *s.* Difficulty, pressure.

Withdrawe the from na perrellis, nor hard *thrist*,
Bot euir enforce mare stranglie to resist
Agane dangeris, than fortoun sufferis the.
Doug. Virgil, 166. 8.

To THRIST, *v. n.* To spin; often, *to thrist a thread*, S.B.

A.S. *thraest-an* to wreathe, to twist.

To THRIST, *v. a.* To trust, to give on credit.

"Browsters, Fleshers, and Baikers, sall lenne (*and thrist*) to their neighbours aill, flesh, and bread, sa lang as they buy fra them. And gif they pay not, they are not halden to lenne (*or thrist*) any mair." Burrow Lawes, c. 130.

From the same origin with E. *trust*. Su.G. *tro*, id.

THROCH, THROUCHE, THRUCH, (gutt.) *s.* 1. A sheet of paper.

"At this time David Beaton Cardinal of Scotland, standing in presence of the King, seeing him begin to fail of his strength and natural speech, held a *throch* of paper to his Grace, and caused him to subscribe the same; wherein the said Cardinal wrote what pleased him for his own particular weil, thinking to have authority and preheminence in the government of the country." Pitscottie, p. 177.

"We command you to mak an act,—that all letteris [issued from the Signet] that conteinis mair nor ane *throuche* of paper, that everie battering, and end of the *throuche*, sall be subscrivit be him;" i. e. by the keeper of the Signet. Act Sederunt, 21st December 1590.

Either from A.S. *throc* a table, because of its flat form; or Dan. *trykk-er* to print, whence *trykpapicr*, printing paper. A *throuche* might originally signify as much paper as was laid in the press at once to receive the impression; Belg. *drucke* impression, character.

2. Used metaph. for a small literary work; as we now say, *a sheet*.

To quhome suld I my rurall veirse direct,
Bot unto him that can thame weill correct,
Befoir quhome suld this matter ga to licht,
Bot to ane faithfull godly christin Knicht,
To quhome can I this lytill *throuch* propyne,
But unto ane of excellent ingyne?
Lament. Lady Scotland, Dedic.

THROLL, *s.* A hole; a gap.

And eik forgane the broken brow of the mont
Ane horribill caue with brade and large front,
Thare may be sene ane *throll*, or aynding stede,
Of terribill Pluto fader of hel and dede,
Ane rifth or swelth so grislie for to se;
To Acheron reuin doun.——
Doug. Virgil, 227. 41.

"Properly, a hole made by drilling or boring;" Gl. Sibb. A.S. *thyrel* foramen.

THROPILL, *s.* 1. The windpipe, the throttle, S. *thrapple*.

——And hyt the formast in the hals,
Till *thropill* and wesand yeid in ii.
And he doun till the erd gan ga.
Barbour, vii. 584. MS.

2. Used improperly for the throat, S. V. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 129.

A.S. *throt-boll*, id. from *throt* the throat, and *bolla* a bowl or vessel, q. the throat-bowl.

Johns. mentions *thrapple* in his Dictionary; but he gives it as a S. word. Both it and E. *throttle* are from the same origin. While the E. lay the emphasis on the *t* in *throt*, we convert the *t* and *b* into *pp*. *Thropple* is used Yorks. in the same sense; Ray.

THROUCH, *s.* Faith, credit.

——Men said he chesyt had
A spyryt, that him answer made,
Off thingis that he wald inquer.
Bot he fulyt, for owtyn wer,
That gaiff *throuch* till that creatur.
For feyndys ar off sic natur,
That thai to mankind has inwy.
Barbour, iv. 223. MS.

In Edit. 1620, the word *traist* is used. *Throuch* may be from the same origin with Su.G. *trogen*, *trygg*, faithful, *tro* to believe.

It may be questioned, however, whether the phrase, *gaiff throuch*, be not equivalent to *gave place*; from A.S. *thurh* through, a prep. respecting place.

THROUCH, (gutt.) *prep.* Through, S. *Throuch and throuch*, S. thoroughly, fully.

—How grislie and how grete I you sane,
Lurkis Polyphemus yymmand his beistis rouch,
And all thare pappis melkis *throuch and throuch*.
Doug. Virgil, 90. 4.

To THROUCH, THROUGH, (gutt.) *v. a.* To carry through.

"In our Assembly, thanks to God, we hâve *throughed* not only our presbyteries, but also our synods provincial and national." Baillie's Lett. ii. 63. *Throughing*, i. 53.

To THROUGH, *v. n.* To go on, literally; *To mak to through*, to make good, S.

Now haud ye there, for ye have said enough,
And muckle mair than ye can mak to *through*.
Burns, iii. 58.

Through is sometimes used as an *adj.*

"They were *through* and satisfied in their own judgments for the truth,—and rather confirmed farther therinto, nor ony wayes moved to the contrary, for ought that had been spoken." Mr. James Melvill's MS. Mem. p. 334. q. *thoroughly satisfied.*

THROUCH, THRUCH, *adj.* Active, expeditious; as, *a throuch wife*, an active woman, S.B. from the *prep.*

THROUGH OTHER, THROW ITHER, *adv.* Confusedly, promiscuously, S. *throuther.*

"The King, being some part dejected in so great a variance, gathered an army of all kind of people *through other*, without any order, and sent them forth to repress the proudness of the commons." Pitscottie, p. 28.

For Nory's heart began to cool full fast,
Whan she fand things had taken sic a cast,
And sae *throw ither* wrapl'd were, that she
Began to dread atweesh them what might be.
Ross's Helenore, p. 86.

Their bauldest thoughts a haak'ring swither
To stan' or rin,
Till skelp—a shot—they're aff, a' *throwther*,
To save their skin.
Burns, iii. 26.

THROWGANG, *s.* A thoroughfare, a passage, S.

By the quhilk slop the place within apperis,
The wyde wallis wox patent all in feris
Of Priamus and ancient Kingis of Troy,
Secret *throwgangis* ar schawin wont to be koy.
Doug. Virgil, 55. 11.

It is sometimes used as an *adj.*

A throwgang close is an open passage, by which one may go from one street to another, as opposed to a blind alley, S.

Belg. *doorgang*, a passage.

THROUGHPIT, *s.* Activity, expedition in doing any thing. Throughpit of wark, S.B. pron. *throwpit*, from *through* and *put.*

To THROW, *v. a.* To twist; to wrench, the same with *Thraw*, q. v.

THRUCH-STANE, *s.* A flat grave-stone, Loth. Ayrs.

Throh of ston occurs in the same sense, O.E.

Aylwart hihte thilke abbot:
As me wolde him nymen up,
Ant leggen in a *throh* of ston,
He founden him both fleys ant bon
Al so hol, ant al so sound,
Ase he was leyd furst in ground.
Chron. Engl. Ritson's E. M. R. ii. 301.

A.S. *thruh*, *thurh*, *thurruc*, sarcophagus, a grave, a coffin. Isl. *thro* id. *Sidann var hogguin ny stein thro, oc lagdr i likami Ynguars*; Postea novus loculus saxeus factus est, cui inditum est corpus mortui Ynguars; S. "Syne was hewn a new stane-*thruch*, and Ynguars licame was laid in it." Ynguars Sag. p. 45. Ihre, vo. *Trog.*

* *Silfrthro*, a tilver chest in which the reliques of Martyrs were kept; Verel. In an old Alem. Gloss. quoted by Wachter, a sarcophagus is denominated *steininer druho*, which approaches nearly to our *thruch-stane.* Wachter derives it from Germ. *trieg-en*, to cover for the purpose of preserving. He expl. *truhe*, receptaculum clausum, sive arca sit, sive loculus.

L.B. *truc-a* denotes a coffin. Sepulchrum—fabricavit;—similiter *Trucam* etiam, in qua sepeliri debuit, cum vestibus funeralibus ibidem impositis. Eberhard. A. 1296, ap. Du Cange.

It has been supposed, but apparently without sufficient ground, that our term has some affinity with A.S. *thurh*, through, and with *dure* door. Ihre conjectures, that there has been an ancient Celtic or Scythic word, denoting any thing hollow or perforated; and that not only Su.G. *trog*, a trough, but A.S. *thruh*, sarcophagus, is allied to it.

The word *thruch* may have been originally used to signify a grave or coffin promiscuously; especially as in former ages, in this country, a grave was properly composed of four stones set on end. The cover, laid on these, seems to have been called the *thruch-stane.* Perhaps the form of a *grave*, or of such a coffin, *gave rise to the name; from its resemblance to a trough. The hold of a ship may in* like manner *have been denominated a tharrok*, from its hollow form. This term is used by Chaucer.

THRUNLAND, *part. pr.* "Rolling, tumbling about; q. *trundling.*" Gl. Sibb.

Thair wes not ane of thame that day
Wald do ane utheris biddin.
Thairby lay thre and threttie sum
Thrunland in a midding
Off draf. *Peblis to the Play*, st. 14.

A.S. *tryndyled* orbiculatus.

To THRUS, THRUSCH, *v. n.* 1. To fall, or come down, with a rushing or crashing noise.

Adam Wallace, the ayr off Ricardtoun,
Straik ane Bewmound, a squier of renoun,
On the pyssan, with his hand burnyst bar,
The *thrusande* blaid his halss in sonder schar.
Wallace, iii. 190. MS.

Hand should perhaps be *brand.*

2. To cleave with a crashing noise, used actively.

Awkwart the bak than Wallace can him ta,
With his gud suerd that was off burnyst steill;
His body in twa it *thruschyt* euirilkdeill.
Wallace, xi. 252. MS.

This is merely an oblique sense. In Gl. Perth Edit. it is rendered *burnished.* The Editor has been probably misled by the boldness of some former Editor, who has inserted this word in the text.

The *birnisht* blade his halse in sunder share.

Isl. *thrusk-a* strepere; G. Andr. p. 268. There seems to be no reason to doubt that this is radically the same with MoesG. *drius-an* cadere; *draus-jan*, ex alto deorsum praecipitare: whence *draus*, a fall, ruin; Teut. *druysch-en* strepere, impetere, stridere, fremere; and *druysch* impetus, strepitus. Junius has observed, that Belg. *ge-druysch* signifies a great noise, or more properly, a prodigious crash of any great mass suddenly broken and falling; Immanis fragor magnae alicujus molis ex improviso disruptae

ac procidentis. Gl. Goth. The Goth. word, however varied in different dialects, has primarily signified the act of rushing or falling, and hence been secondarily used to denote the noise produced by a fall or disruption. Ihre views MoesG. *drius-a* as having the same origin with Su.G. *rus-a*, to rush; *d* being prefixed.

THIRUSH, THRUSH-BUSH, *s.* The rush; Loth. *thrash.*

———Lately in the Borders
Where there was nought but theift and murders,
Rapine, cheating, and resetting,
Slight of hand fortuns getting,
Their designation as ye ken
Was all along, *the taking men.*
Now rebels prevails more with words
Then Drawgoons does with guns and swords,
So that their bare preaching now
Makes the *thrush-bush* keep the cow,
Better then Scots or English kings
Could do by kilting them with strings.
Cleland's Poems, p. 30.

THUD, *s.* 1. The forcible impression made by a tempestuous wind; as including the idea of the loud, but intermitting, noise caused by it, S.

Small birdis flokand throw thik ronnys thrang
In chirmynge, and with cheping changit thare sang,
Sekand hidlis and hirnys thame to hyde
Fra ferefull *thuddis* of the tempestuus tyde.
Doug. Virgil, 201. 22. *Tyde*, i. e. season.

About the trie ruts thir twa ran;
Yit all in vaine, na thing thay wan,
Bot did thole mony *thud:*
For cauld thay wer discomfeist clene,
The schowrs wer sa seueir.
Burel's Pitgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 22.

Thus it is commonly said, *The wind comes in thuds*, when it comes in gusts; and especially when it strikes on any body that conveys the sound, as a door, &c. S.

It sometimes implies the idea of that velocity of motion which distinguishes a stormy wind.

Before thame all furth boltis with ane bend
Nisus ane fer way, stert mare spedely
Than *thud* of weddir, or thundir in the sky.
Doug. Virgil, 138. 21. Quanta *turbine*, Virg.

2. *Impetus*, resembling that of a tempestuous wind.

Beleif me as expert, how stout and wicht
He is outhir in battall place or feild,
And how sternlie he raises vp his scheild,
Or with how grete *thud* in the mellé
Ane lance towartis his aduersaris thrawis he.
Doug. Virgil, 371. 37. Quo *turbine*, Virg.

3. Transferred to any loud noise, as that of thunder, cannons, &c.

Neuir sa swiftlie quhidderand the stane flaw,
Swakkit from the ingyne vnto the wall,
Nor fulderis dynt that causis touris fall,
With sic ane rumyll come bratland on sa fast,
Lyk the blak *thud* of awfull thunderis blast.
Doug. Virgil, 446. 50.

Renew your roaring rage and eager ire,
Inflam'd with fearful thundring *thuds* of fire.
Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 23.

Hir voice sa rank, with reuthful reir againe,
Most lyik the thundring *thuds* of canour din,
Affrayit me.— *Maitland Poems*, p. 246.

4. A stroke, causing a blunt and hollow sound; as resembling that made by the wind, S.

From Jupiter the wylde fyre down sche flang
Furth of the cloudis, distrois thare schyppis all,
Ouerquhelmit the sey with mony wyndy wall,
Aiax peirsit gaspand and furth flamand smoke
Sche with ane *thud* stikkit on ane scharpe rok.
Doug. Virgil, 14. 29. V. RUTHER.

Sometimes it merely signifies a blow with the fist, S.B.

Nor can she please him in his barlic mood;
He cocks his hand, and gi's his wife a *thud.*
Morison's Poems, p. 151.

It is surprising that Rudd. should view this word as formed from the sound. We have seen that Doug. uses it as giving the sense of Lat. *turbo*. Now, A.S. *thoden* conveys this very idea: "Turbo, noise, din, a whirlwind;" Somner. This must certainly be traced to Isl. *thyt, thaut, ad thiot-a*, cum sonitu transvolo; *thyt-r* sonitus; G. Andr. p. 266. Germ. *dud-en*, sonare, seems radically the same. Ir. *dud*, a noise in the ear.

To THUD, *v. n.* 1. To rush with a hollow sound, S.

——The blastis wyth thare bustuous soune,
Fra mont Edone in Trace cummys *thuddand* doun
On the depe sey Egeane fast at hand,
Chaissand the flude and wallis to athir land.
Doug. Virgil, 422. 20. V. RUDDY.

Quhais thundering, with wondering,
I hard up throw the air,
Throw cluds so he *thuds* so,
And flew I wist not quhair.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 17.

2. To move with velocity; a metaph. borrowed from the wind, S.

"Scot. we also use it as a verb; as, *He thudded away*, i. e. went away very swiftly;" Rudd. V. the *s.*

To THUD, *v. a.* 1. To beat, to strike, S.

"*I'll thud you*, i. e. I'll beat you;" Rudd.

2. To drive with impetuosity, S.

——Boreas nae mair *thuds*
Hail, snaw, and sleet, frae blacken'd clouds.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 418.

To THUMB, *v. a.* To prepare any thing by applying the *thumbs* to it; a vulgar mode of making a thing *clean*, S.

——Honest Jean brings forward, in a clap,
The green-horn cutties rattling in her lap;
And frae them wyl'd the sleekest that was there,
And *thumb'd* it round, and gave it to the Squire.
Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

THUMBIKINS, *s. pl.* An instrument of torture, applied as a screw to the thumbs, S.

"A respectable gentleman in the town, a relation of the celebrated Principal Carstairs, has in his possession the identical *thumbikins*, with which the

Principal was severely tortured.—The story of the *thumbikins* is, that Carstairs asked, and obtained them in a present from his tormentors. 'I have heard, Principal,' said King William to him the first time he waited on his Majesty, 'that you were tortured with something they call *thumbikins;* Pray what sort of instrument of torture is it?' 'I will shew it you,' replied Carstairs, 'the next time I have the honour to wait on your Majesty.' The Principal was as good as his word. 'I must try them,' said the King; 'I must put in my thumbs here,—now, Principal, turn the screw.'—'O not so gently—another turn—another—Stop! stop! no more—another turn, I'm afraid, would make me confess any thing." P. Greenock, Statist. Acc. v. 583.

This mode of torture was practised on the persecuted Presbyterians, during the reign of Charles II. Whether the *merciful* rulers of that period borrowed the idea from the Spaniards, I cannot say. But it has been generally asserted, that part of the cargo of the *Invincible* Armada, was a large assortment of *thumbikins*, which it was meant should be employed as powerful arguments for convincing the *heretics*.

THUMBLICKING, *s.* An ancient mode of confirming a bargain, S.

"Another symbol was anciently used in proof that a sale was perfected, which continues to this day in bargains of lesser importance among the lower rank of people, the parties licking and joining of thumbs: and decrees are yet extant in our records, prior to the institution of the college of justice, sustaining sales upon summonses of *thumb-licking*, upon this medium, That the parties had licked thumbs at finishing the bargain." Erskine's Inst. B. iii. T. 3. s. 5.

The same form is retained among the vulgar in the Highlands; an imprecation against the defaulter being generally added to the symbol.

There is evidently an allusion to this mode of entering into engagements, in the S. Song,

There's my *thumb*, I'll ne'er beguile thee.
Ramsay's Works, ii. 263.

This custom, although it now appears ridiculous and childish, bears indubitable marks of great antiquity. We learn from Tacitus, that it existed among the Iberians, a people who inhabited the country now called Georgia. His language seems also to apply to their neighbours the Armenians. "It was customary," he says, "with these kings, in concluding a peace, or striking an alliance, to join their right hands, and bind their *thumbs* together, and draw them hard with a running knot. Immediately when the blood had diffused itself to the extremities, it was let out by a slight prick, and mutually *licked* by the contracting parties. Their covenant was henceforth deemed sacred, as being ratified by each other's blood." V. Tacit. Ann. Lib. xii. Anc. Univ. Hist. ix. 516.

Hence it has been supposed by some interpreters, that Adonibezek might excuse his cruelty, in cutting off the thumbs of threescore kings, by pretending that he thus punished their treachery in breaking the covenant that had been confirmed by this symbol. V. Pol. Synops. in Jud. i. 7.

This custom might be introduced into our country by the Goths, as the Iberi appear to have been a Scythian nation. Anc. Univ. Hist. vi. 57. x. 138.

That the Goths were not strangers to it, appears by the definition which Ihre gives of Su.G. *Topp*. Formula digito micantium, et *veteri more pollice pollici oppositò*, consensum indicantium. Hence, it would seem Germ. *doppe* is used as an invitation to strike a bargain. Wachter thinks that it may be viewed as the imperat. of *dupp-en*, percutere. Ihre also mentions Fr. *topp-er*, convenire, oblatas conditiones acceptare.

This custom is well known on the continent of India. I have not heard that it is used among the Hindoos; but am assured by a gentleman, who has long resided in that country, that he has often observed the Moors, when concluding a bargain, do it in the very same manner as the vulgar in Scotland, by licking their thumbs.

Something of a similar kind prevailed among the Romans. According to Pierius, the hand being stretched out, the thumb, bent downward, was held by them a symbol of the confirmation of peace. He quotes Quintilian as his authority. Ait, Qui gestus in statuis pacificatorum esse solet, qui inclinato in humerum dextrum capite, brachio ab aure-practense, manum *inflexo pollice* extendit. Hieroglyphic. Lib. xxxvi. Tit. *Pacificatio;* Fol. 260. V. also Plin. Hist. Nat. Lib. xxviii. c. 2.

Lat. *pollic-eri* to promise, to engage, has been viewed as comp. of *per* and *liceor*, for *pellic-eri;* as properly signifying, to offer and promise a price for merchandize. But it is not improbable, that the v. had been formed from *pollex, -icis*, the thumb. This member being used among the Romans, in latter times, as a symbol of the ratification of peace, it may be conjectured, that, in an earlier period, they had some custom more analogous to that of the Iberians, which gave rise to the term used to denote a promise or engagement, although the original reason of the designation was afterwards lost.

I had hazarded this conjecture, before observing that Wachter throws out the same idea. Having derived Germ. *zusagen*, to promise, from *zu* copulative, and *zagen* to say, because promises, according to ancient manners, were made by pledging the hand; he adds, Forte etiam Latinis a pressione pollicis dicitur *Polliceri*. Prolegom. Sect. v. vo. *Zu*.

The shedding of blood, in entering into covenants, has, in various modes, been practised among many nations. Lucian gives an account of the custom of the Scythians, the same people with the Goths, in this respect. "The happy chosen friends enter into a solemn oath and covenant, that they will live with, and, if occasion calls for, die for each other: and when it is performed, each cuts his *finger*, and drops the blood into a bowl; they then dip the points of their swords in the blood, and both drink together of it, after which nothing can dissolve the band;" Toxaris. V. also Herodot. Melpom. iv. 70. Brotier (in his Notes on Tacit. ubi sup.) refers to Herodot. Thal. iii. 8. in proof of the existence of a similar custom among the Arabs. He seems disposed to trace these observances, among the heathen, to the very ancient and divinely instituted

rite of confirming covenants by sacrifice. For he quotes Gen. xv. 3. and Ezek. xxxiv. 18. observing, that the Scripture exhibits a similar use of blood, although one more consistent with humanity.

THUNNERIN, *adj.* An epithet applied to drought. *A thunnerin drouth*, a strong drought, S.B. apparently expressing that which is viewed as the effect of fire in the air, or lightning.

THUORT, THUORTOUR. V. THORTOUR.

THURCH.

Bot his hart, that wes stout and hey,
Consaillyt hym allane to bid,
And kepe thaim at the furd syd;
And defend weill the wpcummyng;
Sen he wes warnyst off armyng,
That he thar arowys *thurch* nocht dreid.
Barbour, vi. 124. MS.

Hurt, Edit. Pink.; *should*, in former copies.

Thurch may be viewed as a *s.*, signifying force. "Being provided with sufficient armour, he did not dread the force of their arrows," or fear that they would penetrate it. Isl. *thrug-a*, invitum cogere, *thrugan* force, violence; Su.G. *trug-a* premere.

It may, however, signify *might*, as synon. with *Thurst*, q. v. but immediately allied to Isl. *thor-a* audere.

THURST, *s.*

For scho wes syne the best lady,
And the fayrest, that men *thurst* se.
Barbour, xx. 107. MS.

This seems to signify *could*, as allied to Su.G. *troest-a* valere, posse.

Han troeste *cy mera ther foerwaerfwa.*
Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre.

i.e. There he *could* accomplish no other thing. The *v.* primarily signifies to dare.

THUS-GATE, *adv.* In this manner.

The justyng *thus-gate* endyt is,
And athyr part went hame wyth pris.
Wyntown, viii. 36. 1. V. GAT.

THWAYNG, *s.* A thong, S. *whang.*

A rone skyne tuk he thare-of syne
And schayre a *thwayng* all at laysere.
Wyntown, viii. 32. 51.

A.S. *thwang*, Isl. *thweing*, id.

THWARTER-ILL. V. THORTER-ILL.

TYAL, *s.* Any thing used for tying a latchet, S.B. Isl. *tigill*, ligula.

TYBER, *s.*

Yet shal the riche remayns with one be forronen,
And with the Rounde Table the rentes be reved.
Thus shal a *Tyber* untrue tymber with tene.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 22.

A.S. *tiber* signifies a sacrifice, an offering; and *timbr-ian*, to build. But the connexion of these ideas is not obvious. The language is metaph., expressing the consequences of the death of King Arthur.

TIBRIC, TIBRICK, *s.* A name given to the young of the Coal-fish, Orkn.

"These boats sometimes go to sea, for the purpose of fishing cod, cooths, and *tibrics*, which are the small or young cooths.—The time of fishing the young cooths or *tibricks* begins about the middle of August." P. Westray, Statist. Acc. xvi. 261.

Were it not that there are no Gael. words found in Orkn., this might seem a corr. of *Dowbreck*, q. v. a name given to the sparling or smelt.

TICHT, *pret.* Tied. V. TIGHT.

To TICK, *v. n.* To click, as a watch, S.

Belg. *tikk-en*, *als een uurwerk*, id.

TICK, TICKER, *s.* 1. A dot of any kind. *The tick above an I*, the dot above the letter *I*, S.

Teut. *tick*, punctus.

2. A very small spot on the skin, S.B.

Hence perhaps freckles are called *fernie-tickles*, q. *tickers*, as resembling the dots on the herb called a *fern.* V. TEICHER.

TICKET, *s.* A pat, a slight stroke with the hand, or with any instrument, S.

Belg. *tik* a pat, a touch; *tikk-en* to pat, to touch slightly; MoesG. *tek-an*, to touch.

TID, *s.* 1. Proper time, season, S.

2. Metaph. applied to the mind, as denoting humour, S. *I'm just in the tid;* I am in the proper humour of doing any thing, S.

What pleasure matrimony brings
To counterbalance a' its stings.
To pay for a' their plaids and gowns,—
To hide their fauts and keep their *tid*,
And, whan they're ill, to ca them gude.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 11.

It is also applied to brute animals.

Tak tent case Crummy tak her wonted *tid*,
And ca' the laiglen's treasure on the ground.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 58.

A.S. Su.G. *tid*, time, season. V. TXTE, *adv.*

To TID, *v. a.* To time, to choose the proper season. *The aitseed has been weill tiddit;* The proper season for sowing oats has been taken, S. V. the *s.*

TID, TYD, *v. impers.* Happened. Chauc. id. E. *betid.*

Peraunture of Priamus wald ye spere
How *tid* the chance, his fate gif ye list here.
Doug. Virgil, 56. 6.
For ony trety may *tyd*, I tell thé the teynd,
I will noght turn myn entent, for all this warld brerd. *Gawan and Gol.* iv. 7.

A.S. *tid-an*, Su.G. *tid-a*, contingere.

These verbs are undoubtedly formed from *tid*, tempus, as primarily denoting the *time* when any thing takes place.

TYDY, TYDIE, *adj.* 1. Neat, synon. *trig*, S.

In this sense *tidy* is used in E. as in the passage which Johns. quotes from Gay's Pastorals.

Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* lass.

2. Plump, fat, S.

Fyue twintoris britnyt he, as was the gyis,
And als mony swine, and *tydy* qwyis
Wyth hydis blak— *Doug. Virgil*, 130. 35.
Tydy ky lowis, velis by thaym rynnis.
Ibid. Prol. 402. 25.
——Lo, we se
Flokkis and herdis of oxin and of fee,

Fat and *tydy*, rakand ouer all quhare.
Ibid. 75. 5.

A tydy bairn, a child that is plump and thriving, S.

3. Lucky, favourable.
King Aeol, grant a *tydie* tirl,
But boast the blasts that rudely whirl.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 201.

The term, in sense 1, seems most analogous to Isl. *tyd-r* obsequens, applicabilis. The phrase *en tyd kona* is expl. by the Sw. synon. *liuflig husfru*, i. e. a pleasant housewife. Su.G. *tidig* decorus, decens, conveniens.

The second sense is perhaps immediately borrowed from Teut. *tydigh*, in season, mature, ripe. Thus a young cow is denominated, *eene tydighe koe*; Kilian. To this corresponds Su.G. *tidfoedd kiord*, grex mature editus; and *tidig frukt*, fructus cito maturescens, which Ihre derives from *tid* tempus. Teut. *tydigh* also signifies, tempestivus, which corresponds to the third sense.

TIFT, *s.* Condition, plight, humour, S. *tid*, synon. *In tift*, in proper capacity for doing any thing.

"The soldiers owned that the country men behaved themselves with the utmost bravery, and very few of them who engaged, escaped, being overpowered by numbers, and the King's horse being in good *tift*." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 140.

To sing or dance, I'm now in proper *tift:*
My birn, O Bess, has got an unco lift.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 84.

Isl. *tif-a*, *tyf-a*, praeceps ire; G. Andr. p. 237. 238. Hence it might be used to denote eagerness to engage in any business.

To TIFT, *v. a.* To put in order, S.B.
The fidler *tifted* ilka string.
Morison's Poems, p. 25.

TIFT, *s.* Used as expressive of tediousness; at least of considerable duration. *A lang tift*, a long discourse, S.

Isl. *tef-ia*, Su.G. *toefw-a*, to delay, morari, moram facere. Hence *tof* mora; *lang tof*, a long delay.

TIFT, *s.* 1. The act of quarrelling, Loth. *tiff*, E.

2. It sometimes signifies the act of struggling in a wanton or dallying way, Loth. synon. with *tousling*.

3. Used to denote the action of the wind.
Four and twenty siller bells
Were a' tyed till his mane,
And at ae *tift* of the norland wind,
They tinkled ane by-ane.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 190.

Isl. *tyft-a* to chastise; *tyf-a* to run headlong.

To TIFT, *v. a.* To quaff.
Well fed were they; nor wanted to propine
Among their friends; but *tifted* canty wine.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 39.

Apparently allied to E. *tiff*, drink, or a draught.

To TIG, *v. n.* 1. To touch lightly, to dally. Young people are said to be *tigging*, when sporting with gentle touches; or patting each other. It properly applies to those of different sexes, S.

Fareweil with chestetie,
Frae wenchis fall a chucking,
Thair follow things thre,
To gar them gae a gucking;
Imbracing, *tigging*, plucking.
Scott, Evergreen, i. 125. 126. V. TAR.

2. To trifle with, to treat in a scornful and contemptuous manner.

—"Complain, and tell him how the world handleth us, and how our King's business goeth, that he may get up, and lend them a blow, who are *tigging* and playing with Christ and his spouse." Rutherford's Lett. P. iii. ep. 35.

This may either be allied to MoesG. *tek-an* to touch, Belg. *tikk-en* to pat; or Isl. *tey-a*, *teg-ia*, *teig-ia*, lactare, allicere, as denoting the allurements employed in this way. *Teyging* allectio, illecebra. V. TYTE, *s.* Hence,

TIG-TOW, *s.* *To play at tig-tow*, to pat backwards and forwards, to dally, S. It is sometimes used as a *v.*

Formed perhaps from *tig* and Su.G. *toefw-a* morari; as denoting procrastination in the way of dallying.

TIG, TEYG, *s.* A pet, a fit of sullen humour. *To tak the tig*, to be pettish, S. *dorts*, synon.
What *tig* then takes the fates that they can thole
Thrawart to fix me i' this dreary hole?
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 73.

Perhaps from Su.G. *tig-a*, to be silent; as it is a usual mark of the pettishness expressed by this term, that the person preserves a sullen taciturnity. Or, it may be allied to C.B. *dig*, ira, iracundia; Davies. Hence,

TIGGY, *adj.* Petty, prone to pettishness, S. *Dorty* more properly expresses that ill humour which is manifested by giving a saucy answer.

To TIG-TAG, *v. n.* To trifle, to be busy while doing nothing of importance.

"The King came on Sunday last to Basing-house, with purpose to break up Waller's quarters, and then to enter Kent; but, as we hear, Waller is recruited, from Kent, with horse and foot, and minds to stand to it. They may *tig tag* on this way this twelve-month." Baillie's Lett. i. 404.

Probably from E. *ticktack*, a game at tables; q. moving backwards and forwards to little purpose.

TIGHT, TICHT, *part. pa.* and *pret.* 1. Tied.
The tasses were of topas, that were thereto *tight*.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 2.

2. Prepared, girt for action.
Nour will I rekkin the renkis of the round tabill,
That has traistly thame *tight* to governe that gait.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 8.

For *ticht*, id. V. TISCHE.

Qu. bound up, from A.S. *tyg-an* to bind. And here perhaps we see the true origin of E. *tight* as signifying neat, generally traced to Teut. *dicht* solidus. It seems merely, q. tied close, well knit. The term, however, as used in sense 2, may be immediately allied to Isl. *ty-ia* armo, instruo; *ty*, arma, utensilia; *tyad-r* armatus.

TYISDAY, *s.* Tuesday. V. TYSDAY.

TIKE, TYKE, TYK, *s.* A dog, a cur; properly,

one of a larger and common breed, as a mastiff, a shepherd's dog, &c. S. A. Bor.

—Thocht he dow not to leid a *tyk*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 62.

Su.G. *tik*, Isl. *tyk*, a little bitch; Alem. *zoh*, Germ. *zucke*, id.; the *t*, in other languages, being softened into *z* in the German dialects.

TIKE-TYRIT, *adj.* *Dog-weary*, tired like a dog after coursing or running, S.

Quhan greits the wean, the nurse in vain,
Thoch *tyke-tyrit*, tries to sleip.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 363.

It is the same word, I suspect, that Rudd. writes *tig-tyre*, rendering it, to vex or disquiet, vo. *Tary*; unless this be q. to *tire* with *tigging*, or childish sportiveness.

The same idiom is found in Sw. *troett som en hund*, dog-weary; Seren. vo. *Dog*.

TYKED, *adj.* Having the disposition of a degenerate dog, currish; from *tike*.

For all her waful cries and greeting,
Her loving words and fair intreating,
(These follows were too *tyked*)
To her they would make nae supplie,
Nor yet let her remaining be
Amang them, but twa days or three,
Say to them, what she liked.
Watson's Coll. i. 46.

TYKE AND TRYKE, *adv.* Higgledy-piggledy, in an intermingled state, S.B.

Su.G. *tiock*, densus; *tryck-a* angustare, used to denote a crowd of objects pressing one upon another; q. closely crowded or pressed together.

TIL, TILL, *prep.* 1. To, S. A. Bor.

Now God gyff grace that I may swa
Tret it, and bryng it *till* endyng;
That I say nought bot suthfast-thing.
Barbour, i. 35. MS.

Tille is often used by R. Brunne for *to*.

Ther were chanons of clergie,
That knewe wele of Astronomie,
To knowe the sternes ther wittes leid,
& *tille* Arthure oft tymes seid,
That what thing that he was aboute,
He suld spede withouten doute.
V. *Tille*, Gloss. R. Glouc.

MoesG. A.S. Isl. *til*, Su.G. *till*, id.

2. With, in addition to.

The Empryce than, owre story sayis,
Come in Ingland in tha dayis,
In that land to ger be dwne,
And to be mad Kyng hyr swne
Henry, the qwhilk owre Kyng Dawy,
And *til* hym Lordis rycht mony,
Kend hyme nerrast ayre to be
Than of all that reawte.
Wyntown, vii. 6. 230.

3. From, improperly.

Swa *til* Saynt Margret eftyre syne,
As *til* Malcolme in ewyn lyne,
All oure kyngis of Scotland
Ware in-til successyowne discendand.
Wyntown, vi. 19. 139.

TIL, TILL, as a mark of the infinitive, instead of *to*. It is more generally used by our old writers, before a vowel or the aspirate; although this rule is by no means strictly observed.

For ioy thay pingil than for *till* renew
Thare bankettis with al obseruance dew.
Doug. Virgil, 210. 3.

Mr. Macpherson has observed that it is used by Ulphilas, as a prefix to the infinitive, Luk. vi. 7. "where Junius is quite at a loss for a meaning to it." Gl. Wynt. *Ei bigetcina du til wrohjan ina*; Ut invenirent unde accusarent eum. *Du til* is a redundant phraseology, resembling *for till*; *du*, as well as *til*, signifying *to*.

To TYLD, *v. a.* To cover, S.B.

The bodie of the cairt of evir bone,
With crisolitis and mony precious stone
Was all onirfret, in dew proportioun,—
Tyldit abone, and to the eirth adoun,
In richest claith of gold of purpure broun.
Palice of Honour, i. 34.

A window is said to be *tyldit*, when it is covered in the inside with a cloth or curtain, Ang.

Isl. *tialld-a*, tentorium figere, aulaeum extendere; G. Andr. V. the.

TYLD, *s.* Covert. *Undre tyld*, under covert.

Thus with trety ye cast yon trew *undre tyld*,
And faynd his frendschip to fang, with fyne favour.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 4.

A.S. *tyld*, *geteld*, Su.G. *tiäell*, Isl. *tiald*, Belg. *telde*, Germ. *zelt*, C.B. *tyle*, a tent, an awning. Hence E. *tilt*, the covering of a boat, any covering over head.

TYLD, *s.* Tile.

"He—send thame in Britane and othir realmes, to wyn mettellis, querrellis, and to mak *tyld*." Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 2. Formandisque *lateribus*, Boeth.

TILL, *adv.* While, during the time that.

Thai wald nocht fecht *till* that he wes
Liand in till his seknes.
Barbour, ix. 105. MS.

This line is omitted in Edit. Pink.

As *quhill* S. is used for *till* E., *till*, *vice versa*, occurs in the sense of *while*.

The A.S. *s. tille* signifies rest, as if it were synon. with *hwile*, id. whence E. *while*, which is evidently from Isl. Su.G. *hwil-a*, quiescere. Thus, it would appear that the change of *till* for *quhill* is not accidental, or merely arbitrary.

To TILL, *v. a.* To entice. V. TEAL.

TILL, *s.* A cold unproductive clay, S.

"The soil of the upper grounds, in general, is a very strong heavy clay, lying upon a stratum of a dense argillaceous substance, generally of a great depth; which, under all its different appearances, is called *till* in this country." P. Dalserf, Lanarks. Statist. Acc. ii. 372.

"The bottom is a very bad sort of clay, commonly called by the farmers here *mortar* or *till*." P. Kilspindie, Perths. Statist. Acc. iv. 203.

TILLIESOUL, *s.* A place at some distance from a gentleman's mansion-house, whither the ser-

vants and horses of his guests are sent, when he does not choose to entertain the former at his own expence. The person employed is often an old servant of the family, who is allowed to sell corn, hay, &c. for his own sustenance, and for the accommodation of visitors, Loth.

It does not appear that this is of Gael. origin. It may perhaps have been formed, in allusion to soldiers getting dry billets, as they are called, i. e. money to pay for lodging elsewhere, from Fr. *tillet* a ticket, and *sould* soldier's entertainment or pay.

TILLING, *s.*

"The birds are—plover pages, *tillings*, linnets, thrushes, hill sparrows," &c. P. Reay, Caithn. Statist. Acc. vii. 574.

This might seem the Sea-pie, Haematopus ostralegus, Linn. (Norv. *tield.* In Iceland the male is called *Tialld-ur*, the female *Tilldra;* Penn. Zool. p. 482.) But as sea-pies are mentioned before, it is probably an erratum for *titting* or *teeting*, the Titlark, Alauda pratensis.

TILLIT, *pret. v.*

'Quhat suld a Scot do with sa fayr a knyff?'
"Sa said the Prest that last janglyt thi wyff.
"That woman lang has *tillit* him so fayr,
"Quhill that his child worthit to be thine ayr."
Wallace, vi. 149. MS.

This is part of the dialogue between Wallace and an Englishman, who, according to the story, was employed to provoke Wallace to some act that might seem to warrant an attack on him and his handful of friends at Lanark.

Tillit most probably signifies, coaxed, enticed; Isl. *tael-ia*, pellicere; the same with *Teal*, q. v. *Tillit* is absurdly changed to *called*, Edit. 1648.

TILT, *s.* Account, tidings of, S.B.

Great search was made for her baith far and near,
But *tilt* nor trial of her cud we hear.
Ross's Helenore, p. 126.

If not an errat. for *tint*, (V. TAINT); apparently formed from A.S. *tel-ian* to tell, or Isl. *til-ia* narrare; like *tilth* tillage from *til-ian* to till.

TYMBER, TYMMER, TYMBRELL, TYMBRILL, *s.* The crest of a helmet.

The creist or schynand *tymber*, that was set
Aboue Eneas helme and top on hicht,
Kest lemand flambis with ane glitterand lycht.
Doug. Virgil, 324. 45.

Twa noweltyis that day thay saw,
That forouth in Scotland had bene nane.
Tymmeris for helmys war the tane,
That thaim thoucht thane off gret bewté.
Barbour, xix. 396. MS.

The portratour of armes was misknaw,
All war but Grekis *tymbrillis* that thay saw.
Doug. Virgil, 52. 46.

Fr. *timbre*, "a crest upon an helmet, corresponding to the crest of the bearer's coat of arms;" Pink. Bullet derives the Fr. word from Arm. *tymbr* a mark; L.B. *timbr-um*, *tymbr-is*. Du Cange observes, that Fr. *tymbre* anciently signified the helmet itself.

TYMBRIT, *part. pa.* Crested.

His sonir scheild assayis he also,
And eik his *tymbrit* helme with crestis two.
Doug. Virgil, 409. 32.

TIMEABOUT, *adv.* Alternately, S. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 50. It is used in the vulgar Prov. *Timeabout's fair play.*

"That—divers of his friends should come in competent number, *time about*, and attend him upon their own expences." Spalding's Troubles, i. 102.

TIMMER, *s.* 1. Timber, wood, S. V. sense 2. Sw. *timmer*, id.

2. A certain quantity of skins, denominated from the mode in which they are packed.

"Ane *Timmer* of skinnes: That is, swa monie as is inclused within twa broddes of *Timmer*, quhilk commounlie conteinis fourtie skinnes: In the quhilk manner, merchandes vsis to bring hame martrick, sable and vther coastlie skinnes and furringes." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Timbria.*

TIMMERTUNED, *adj.* Having a harsh voice, one that is by no means musical, S. from *timmer* timber, q. having as little music as a piece of wood.

TIMMING, TEMMING, *s.* A kind of woollen cloth resembling what is called *durant*, but very coarse and thin, S.

"*Timming*, camblet for womens gowns, when in colours, are respectively sold at 3s. and 2s. 10d. the yard." P. Barrie, Forfars. Statist. Acc. iv. 242.

This seems to be the same with *Taminy*, Johns. *Tammie*, Pennant.

"There is no inconsiderable manufacture, at Durham, of shalloons, *tammies*, stripes and callimancoes." Tour in S. 1769. p. 36.

TYMPANE, *s.* The instrument called a *sistrum* by Virg.; from Lat. *tympan-um.*

The routis did assembill to fecht bedene,
With *tympane* sound, in gyse of hir cuntré,
Doug. Virgil, 268. 53.

TIN, *s.* Loss.

Tristrem and Ganhardin,
Treuthe plighten thay,
In wining, and in *tin*,
Trewe to ben ay.
Sir Tristrem, p. 173.

i. e. gaining or losing. V. TINE, *v.*

TINCHILL, *s.* A snare or gin.

"After this, there followed nothing but slaughter in this realm, every party ilk one lying in wait for another, as they had been setting *tinchills* for the slaughter of wild beasts." Pitscottie, p. 22.

Perhaps originally an improper use of Fr. *etincelle* a spark, as applied to the *blazes*, made in the night season, in the *black fishing*, and transferred to hunting.

To TYND, *v. n.* To kindle. TYND, *s.* A spark. V. TEIND.

TYND, *s.* 1. The tooth of a harrow, S. *tine*, E.

From Isl. *tindr*, Su.G. *tinne*, id.; *harftinnar*, the teeth of a harrow.

2. Used to denote the act of harrowing. *A double tynd*, or *teind*, is harrowing the same piece of ground twice at the same yoking, S.B. q. bringing it twice under the *teeth* of the harrow.

3. *Tyndis*, pl. "The horns of a hart, properly the *tines* of the horns;" Rudd.

This hart of body was bayth grete and square,
With large hede and *tyndis* birnist fare.
Doug. Virgil, 224. 22.

This is from the same origin. For Su.G. *tinne* signifies any thing sharp like a tooth; hence used to denote the niched battlements of walls, pinnae murorum.

TINDE, *s.* *On tinde*, in a collected state.

He tight the mawe *on tinde*,
And eke the gargiloun.
Sir Tristrem, p. 32. st. 46.

i. e. He tied its parts together, in the way of collecting the grease of the deer, and all its appurtenances. Isl. *tin-a* colligere, *tynt*, collectum; Verel.

To TINE, TYNE, *v. a.* 1. To lose; *tynt*, pret. and part. pa.

Thus Wallace wist: Had he beyne left allayne,
And he war falss, to enemyss he wald ga;
Gyff he war trew, the Sothroun wald him sla.
Mycht he do ocht bot *tyne* him as it was?
Wallace, v. 121. MS.

He left the toune, and held his way;
And syne wes put to sik assay,
Throw the power off that cité,
That his lyff and his land *tynt* he.
Barbour, iii. 248. MS.

It occurs in the same sense in O.E.

——That can I repreue,
And preuen it by Peter, and by Paule bothe,
That ben baptised be saued, be he ryche or pore,
That is *in extremis*, quod Scripture, among Saracens & Jewes;
They mow be sauyd so, and that is our beleue,
That an vnchristen in that case may christen an heathen,
And for his lely beleue, whan he the lyfe *tyneth*,
Haue the heritage of heauen, as an man christen.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 50, b.

Lely beleue, i. e. true faith, *leal belief*, S.

2. To forfeit; used as a forensic term.

—"And gif he slayis, he sall die thairfoir, and *tyne* all his gudis as escheit to the King." Acts Ja. 1. 1426. c. 108. Edit. 1566.

"And at the thrid tyme gif he be convict of sic trespas he sall *tyne* his lyfe or than by it.—And gif ony dois the contrare he sall *tyne* anc hundreth. S. for the vnlaw befoir the Justice." Ibid. 1424. c. 12.

3. To kill or destroy.

In-to the innys lang or day,
Quhare that the Erle of Athole lay,
A fell fyre hym to colys brynt.
Thus suddanly was that lord thare *tynt*,
And wyth hym mony ma.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 506.

"And seeing hee only is terrible, because he is onely Lord of body and soule, onely hee hath power to saue and *tyne*; And seeing it is so, let vs feare and retyre our selfis to him, who is able to preserue & keep baith body and soule." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. R. 4. a.

He seems to refer to James iv. 12. "There is one lawgiver, who is able to save, and to destroy." "*Leese* and delyuere;" Wiclif, ibid.

4. *To tyne the saddle*, to lose all; a proverbial phrase, S.

"You must not look to expences, when presently we are either to win the horse or *tyne the saddle*." Baillie's Lett. i. 397.

This term has no affinity to any A.S. *v.* Isl. *tyn-ast* perdere, *eg tyne* perdo, *tynde* perdidi. The same Isl. *v.* signifies, to separate chaff from grain. Legumina purgare, ab aliis rejectaneis separare; G. Andr. This may have been its primary sense. The chaff being thrown away or lost, the term may have been at length used to denote the loss of any thing in what way soever. Sw. *tyn-a*, *tyn-a af*, *aftyn-a*, to languish, to dwindle away. This sense corresponds to the neut. signification of the Isl. *v.*, perdi, interire. Hence *tion* jactura, perditio; Verel. To this corresponds *Tin*, *s.* q. v.

TINEMAN, *s.* An appellation given to one of the Lords of Douglas whose christian name was Archibald.

Lord Hailes, after Fordun, says that this was that *Archibald* who was killed at Halidon. He was the first of this name. Godscroft ascribes this designation to Archibald the third of the name, who was Duke of Turrane in France. He also assigns a far more satisfying reason for the appellation, than that adopted by Lord Hailes, who says; "He was commonly called *Tineman*, implying, as may be conjectured, *tiny* or *slender little man*." Ann. ii. 260.

According to Godscroft, "this Archbald is hee who was called *Tineman*, for his unfortunate and hard successe he had, in that he *tint* (or lost) almost all his men, and all the battels that he fought. This nick-name, or cognomination, the old manuscript (of Sir Richard Metellan of Lithington) giveth to Archbald slain at Halidoun hill, and calleth this, *Archbald* one eye, for distinction, because of the losse of his eye in a battell against Percie. But that surname of *Tyneman* cannot bee given so conveniently to the former Archbald who lost only one field, and himself in it; whereas this man ever lost his men, himself escaping often." Hist. H. Douglas, p. 115.

Besides its being a mere conjecture that he was a little man, the word *tiny*, I suspect, was never so much in use in S. as to be the foundation of a nickname.

The historical fact cannot perhaps be easily determined; and it is not of great importance. But the first Archibald might be thus denominated, although he lost but one battle, because it was a very fatal one to the Scots; and especially as Douglas seems to have been blamed by the bulk of his countrymen afterwards, for engaging with Edw. III. in the circumstances in which his army was placed. Hence Lesley; Intellexisset Archibaldum Douglasium gubernatorem, *furore* quodam, *tanquam Eren-*

ni, percitum, praelio ad Halidonum monticulum commisso, militibus fusis fugatisque, cecidisse, &c. *Hist.* Lib. vii. p. 238.

TYNAR, TINER, *s.* A loser.

"It is statute and ordanit, that gif ony persoun persewis ane vther within burgh, that the *tynar* of the cause, pay the winnaris expensis." Acts Ja. V. 1540. c. 91. Edit. 1566. *Tiner*, Skene's Edit.

TYNSAILL, TINSALL, TYNSEL, *s.* 1. Loss, in whatever sense, S.B.

For oftsyss throw a word may ryss
Discomford, and *tynsaill* with all.
And throu a word, als weill may fall,
Comford may ryss, and hardyment
May ger men do thair entent.
Barbour, xi. 488. MS.

A wykyd word may wmqwhil mak
Full gret *tynsel*, as it dyd here.
Wyntown, viii. 30. 83.

It is retained in the Buchan Dialect. V. ALLPUIST.

It occurs in a very useful S. Prov. "He that's far from his *geer*, is near his *tinsel*."—"A man may soon be wrong'd when his back is turn'd." Kelly, p. 132. 133.

It is used by R. Brunne.

Lost he had his men ilk one.
Conseile couth he tak at none,
How he myght his brother help.
Of *tynselle* myht he mak his gelp.

V. Gl. R. Glouc. vo. *Boskes*.

2. Forfeiture; used as a forensic term.

"That na man haue out of the realme gold nor siluer, bot he pay XL.d. of ilk pund of custume to the king, vnder the pane of *tinsall* of all gold and siluer that beis fundin with him, and. x. pund to the King for the vnlaw." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 16. Edit. 1566.

To TINSALL, TINSELL, *v. a.* To injure; synon. with *skaith*; formed from the *s.*

"Gif he does otherwise, the partie that is essonyied will be *tinsalled*." Baron Courts, c. 40. s. 2.

"And gif sic essonyie without borgh, be made against the soyte of the partie mutand in court, he that swa is essonyied may be *tinselled* and skaithed." Ibid. c. 54. s. 3.

To TING, *v. a.* To ring.

——In ane dreme she fel,
And by aperaunce herde quhere she did lie
Cupide the King *tingand* a silvir bel,
Quhich men micht here fro hevin into hel.
Henrysone's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P. i. 161.

Hence *ting-tang*, a reduplicative term used among children, to denote the sound made by a bell. Teut. *tinghe-tangh-en* tintinare.

To TINKLE *on*, *v. n.* To trifle about.

"If that man now go to *tinkle on* bishops, and delinquents, and such foolish toys, it seems he is mad." Baillie's Lett. ii. 208.

TINT NOR TRIAL. V. TAINT.

To TIP, *v. n.* To take the ram.

"*Tip* when you will, you shall lamb with the leave;" [*l. lave*, i. e. rest.] S. Prov. Kelly, p. 306. V. LAMB, *v.*

It is also used actively.

"The lamb where it's *tipped*, and the ewe where she's clipped;" S. Prov., "a proverbial rule about tythes; signifying that the lamb shall pay tythes in the place where the ewe was when she took the ram, but the old sheep where they were shorn." Kelly, p. 307.

S. it is *tup*. Johns. expl. this *v.* "to but like a ram." But in O.E. it had the same sense as in S. Hence Phillips renders it, to cover the ewe.

To TIP, *v. a.* This term is used to signify the effect of an expression, action, or event, which disappoints or nettles one. *That tips him*; It silences or mortifies him, S.

It seems to be merely a metaph. use of E. *tip*, as signifying to strike slightly.

To TIPPANIZE, *v. n.* To act the toper, properly in drinking *small beer*, S.

"Your *tippanizing*, scant o' grace,"
Quoth she, "gars me gang duddy;
"Our nibour Pate sin break of day's
"Been thumping at his studdy."
Ramsay's Poems, i. 277.

"Scant o' grace," seems to be an appellation. V. TWO-PENNY.

TIPPERTY, *adj.* 1. Unstable. An object is said to be *tipperty*, or to stand *tipperty-like*, when it is ready to fall, S.B.

2. *To gang tipperty-like*, to walk in a flighty, ridiculous sort of way, S.B.

Q. to walk on *tip*-toes; as allied to E. *tip*, top or end, Su.G. Dan. *tipp*, Isl. *typpe*, cacumen. Or V. next word.

TIPPERTIN, *s.* A bit of card with a small piece of stick passed through it; resembling a *te totum*, Loth. Hence the phrase, *to loup like a tippertin*.

TYRANE, *s.* Tyrant, S.

"Succedit his son Lugtak ane odius and mischeuus *tyrane*." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 1. Fr. *tyran*. Hence,

TYRANE, *adj.* Tyrannical.

Behald how God, ay sen the warld began,
Hes maid of *tyrane* kingis instrumentis,
To scurge pepill, and to kill mony ane man,
Quhilkis to his law wer inobedientis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 119.

TYRANDRY, *s.* Tyranny.

Off *tyrandry* King Eduuard thocht him gud.
Wallace, vii. 737. MS.

TYRANLIE, *adv.* Tyranically. V. UNREST.

TYRE, *s.* A *hat off tyre*, mentioned as part of the dress of Robert Bruce, at the battle of Bannockburn.

And on his bassinet he ber
Ane hat off *tyre* aboune ay quhar;
And tharwpon, in to taknyng,
Ane hey croune, that he wes king.
Barbour, xii. 22. MS.

"This legat als presentit [to King William] ane bonat of *tyre*, made in maner of diademe of purpoure hew, to signify that he was defendar of the faith." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 8. Galerum purpureum; Boeth.

A.S. *tyr* is rendered by Lye, *tiara*, cidaris; which is either a sash about the cap or turban worn by eastern monarchs, or the cap itself. This seems formed from the Lat. designation.

The term may, however, be allied to A.S. *Tir*, *tyr*, originally one of the names of Odin, or of one of the sons of Odin; and in a secondary sense, any lord, prince, or general. It is also transferred from persons to things; so as to signify glory, power, dominion. *Torhte tire*, illustrious in dominion.

TYREMENT, *s.* Interment.

Now Pallas corpis is tyl Euander sent,
Wyth al honour accordyng hys *tyrement*.
Doug. Virgil, 361. 45.

The marginal note, p. 362. determines the sense. "A lang narration contenyng the honour of Pallas funeral *entyrment*." It is merely an abbrev. of this term.

TIRL, *s.* A substitute for the trundle of a mill, Shetland.

"A round piece of wood, about 4 feet in length, and fitted with 12 small boards, in the same manner as the extremity of the exterior wheel of an ordinary mill, with a strong iron spindle fixed to its upper end, supplies the place of a wheel in these mills. The iron spindle, passing through the under millstone, is fixed in the upper. A pivot in the under end of the *tirl* (the piece of wood above mentioned) runs in a hollowed iron plate.—The *tirl* occupies the same situation under this mill, as the trundles in the inner part of an ordinary mill; and it performs the same office. The diameter of the *tirl* is always equal to that of the millstone." P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc. v. 195.

This is undoubtedly allied to Su.G. *trill-a* rotari, to trundle, Dan. *trilld-er*.

TIRL, TIRLE, *s.* 1. A smart tap or stroke, S. either as allied to the *v.* TIRLE, or denominated from its producing a *thrilling* sensation. V. DIRLE.

2. A touch, in the way of intermeddling with any thing.

Her nain-sell shook her naked breeches,
For she was tyred with his speeches;
She would far rather had a *tirrle*
Of an Aquavitae barrel.
Cleland's Poems, p. 32.

3. A dance.

——The young swankies on the green,
Took round a merry *tirle*.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

4. A gentle breeze, S. synon. *a pirr of wind*.

King Aeol, grant a tydie *tirl*,
But boast the blasts that loudly whirl.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 201.

To TIRL, TIRLE, *v. a.* 1. To uncover; as, *to tirl a house*, Gl. Shirr. Aberd.

It seems properly to include the idea of velocity of motion, as having been originally used to denote the effect of the wind.

——Whyles on the strong-wing'd tempest flyin,
Tirling the kirks.
Burns, iii. 71.

Mr. Chalmers is therefore mistaken when he mentions it as one of Sibbald's egregious interpolations, "that he gives *tirl* for *tirr*." Works Sir D. Lyndsay, iii. 215.

2. To pluck off lightly and expeditiously; applied to dress.

And syne this fule thay thankit of al,
That caused sik concord amang them fal.
And *off* his coate thay *tirlit* be the croun,
And on him kest ane syde clarkly goun.
Priests Peblis, S. P. R. i. 36.

This is classed by Sibb., as if it were the same with *Tirr*, or a dimin. from it. But perhaps it is from a common fountain with E. *twirl;* Isl. *thyrl-a* turbine versari subito, G. Andr. This indeed expresses the sense in which the term is still frequently used, as denoting the effect of an impetuous wind.

3. To strip, applied to property, S.

Nane gathers gear withouten care;—
Suppose then they should *tirle* ye bare
And gar ye like;
E'en learn to thole.——
Ramsay's Poems, i. 300.

To TIRLE, *v. n.* To touch the chords of an instrument, so as to produce tremulous vibrations of sound.

Courage to give, was mightily then blown
Saint Johnston's Huntsup, since most famous known
By all musicians, when they sweetly sing
With heavenly voice, and well concording string.
O how they bend their backs and fingers *tirle*.
Muse's Threnodie, p. 133.

Evidently the same as E. *trill*, which Johns. derives from Ital. *trillo*, a quaver. But this, I apprehend, is itself derived from Su.G. *drill-a*, vocem inter canendum crispare; *trall-a* cantillare.

It seems used in a similar sense in the S. poem, Sweet William's Ghost, Ramsay's Tea Table Miscellany.

There came a ghost to Margaret's door,
With many a grievous groan,
And ay he *tirled* at the pin.

i. e. caused a tremulous motion.

TIRLES, *s. pl.* Some kind of disease.

The Teasick, the Tooth-aik, the Titts & the *Tirles*.
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 14. V. FEYK.

Fr. *tarle* signifies a wood worm; but there seems no affinity.

TIRLESS, TIRLASS, TIRLIES, *s.* 1. A lattice, grate, or rail. It is now generally applied to that used for defending a window, *S.*

"At the back of the throne were two rooms on the two sides. In the one, Duke de Vanden, Duke de Valler, and other French nobles, sat; in the other, the King, Queen, Princes, Mary, the Prince Elector, and some court ladies. The *tirlies* that made them to be secret, the King brake down with his own hands; so they sat in the eyes of all; but little more regarded than if they had been absent, for the Lords sat all covered." Baillie's Lett. i. 259.

2. A wicket, a small gate, S.B.

"That at or near the westmost pole,—there is a *tirlass*, at which a single person may enter; and he recollects no other opening on any part of said planted inclosures at the north." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 194.

Fr. *treillis*, "a grate set thick with cross bars of wood." Cotgr. Teut. *traelie*.

TIRLLEST, *part. adj.* Having grates, latticed, trellised, S. V. TERLYST.

TIRLYWIRLY, TIRLIEWIRLIE, *s.* 1. A whirligig, S.

Tirly mirly, used as an appellative, Evergreen, ii. 20. seems originally the same.

2. A figure or ornament of any kind on stone, wood, stockings, S.

It is used to denote clocks in stockings.

Red, blue, an' green, an' likewise pearl,
I hae to fit the little girl;———
Wi' mony a bony *tirly-wirl*
About the queets.
Forbes's Shop Bill, *Journal*, p. 13.

It would seem comp. of two synon. terms, Su.G. *trill-a* and *hworl-a*, rotare, q. something that is whirled.

TIRMA, *s.* The sea-pie, a bird; hoematopus ostralegus, Linn.

"The *Tirma*, or Sea-Pie, by the inhabitants called *Trilichan*, comes in May, goes away in August." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 35.

To TIRR, TIRUE, *v. a.* 1. To tear.

Or in quhat land lyis thou manglit and schent,
Thy fare body and membris *tyrryt* and rent.
Doug. Virgil, 294. 27.

It may be viewed as synon. with *rent*, *lacerum* being the only term used by Virg.

——Aut quae nunc artus avolsaque membra,
Et funus *lacerum*, tellus habet?——
Aen. ix. 491.

There is a possibility, however, that Doug. alludes to the preceding complaint of the mother of Euryalus, that she was not at hand to dress his dead body.

Veste tegens.———

Rudd. and Sibb. derive it from Fr. *tir-er*, to draw.

But if the sense given above be just, (and it receives confirmation from another passage to be quoted just now,) it directs us to A.S. *tyr-an*, *tyrw-an*, to tear, as the origin of our *tirr*.

2. To uncover in a forcible way, S. q. to tear off.

Vnto him syne Eneas geuin has,
That by his vertw wan the secund place,
Ane habirgeoun of birnist mailyeis bricht,—
Quhilk he sum time, with his strang handis two,
Tiruit and rent of bald Demoleo.
Doug. Virgil, 136. 22.

Thir venerable virgins, whom the warld call witches,
In the time of their triumph, *tirr'd* me the tade.
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 17.

"Scot. *to tir one to the skin*, i. e. strip him naked;" Rudd.

Both these examples evidently suggest the idea of force. Hence, a house is often said to be *tirred* by a strong wind.

"They *tirred* skipper Walker out of his cloaths, and clad him in rags." Spalding's Trouble, ii. 170.

3. To unroof, S.

"He *tirred* the haill toofalls of the office-houses, —and carried roof and slates away, wherewith he roofed a long school." Spalding, ut sup. p. 26.

"*To tir a house*, to take of the slates, tiles, &c. of a house;" Rudd.

4. Metaph. to strip one of his property, S.

The term is used in a very emphatic S. Prov. applied to a selfish greedy person: "He caresna quha be *tirr'd*, gin he be theikit."

Sae Fortune, *tirr* me steek by steek,
And hair by hair.
Morison's Poems, p. 99.

5. To pare off the sward by means of a spade. Persons are said to *tirr the ground*, before casting peats; as they first clear off the surface that covers the moss. *To tirr and burn*, to cast turfs on bad ground, and burn them that their ashes may serve for manure, S.

"*Terrnave.*—The name is evidently a corruption of *Terrae navis*; but whether given it by the Romans, or since they left the country, is uncertain. To this place a superstitious regard is attached by the vulgar. Tradition asserts, that some time ago a man attempting to cast divots (*turfs*) on the side of it, no sooner opened the ground with the spade, than the form of an old man, supposed to have been the spirit of the mountain, made its appearance from the opening, and with an angry countenance and tone of voice, asked the countryman why he was *tirring* (uncovering) his house over his head? On saying this, the apparition instantly disappeared.—None has since ventured to disturb the repose of the imaginary spirit." P. Dunning, Perths. Statist. Acc. xix. 442.

The term is also used with respect to quarries.

"These quarries require very little *tirring*. In some places the rock has no covering of earth." P. St. Andrews, Fife, Statist. Acc. xiii. 201. Ibid. xi. 483.

It is probable indeed, that this is the true origin of *turf*, a term that has puzzled etymologists. As *tyrf* is used in the same sense in A.S. it would appear to be derived from *tyrw-an*, to tear; the surface being thus rent from the soil. This etymon is not materially different from that of Seren., who derives Isl. *torf*, id. from what he designs *antiquiss.* Goth. *torfa*, effodere; according to Wachter, (vo. *Torf*,) the most ancient language of Iceland.

To TIRR, *v. n.* To snarl, to speak ill-naturedly, S.

Teut. *tergh-en*, irritare, lacessere, exacerbare; Mod. Sax. *terr-en*, id.

TIRR, *adj.* Crabbed, quarrelsome, in bad humour, S.B. V. the *v.*

TIRRIVEE, *s.* A fit of passion, S.

This has much appearance of being of Fr. origin; perhaps from *tir-er*, to draw; also, to dart forth; and *vif* lively, as denoting the lively action of one animated by rage.

TIRWIRR, Tirwirring, *adj.* Growling; a term applied to one who is habitually chiding or quarrelling. *As tirwirr as a cat*, S.

This might seem comp. of two synon. verbs, as more forcibly expressing the habit referred to; Teut. *tergh-en*, (V. *Tirr*, *v.*) and *werr-en*, to contend, or rather Isl. *verr-a*, to bark.

TISCHE, Tysche, Tyschey, Tusche', *s.* A girdle, a belt.

Ane riche *tysche* or belt hynt he syne,
The pendentis wrocht of byrnist gold maist fyne.
Doug. Virgil, 288. 52.

And quhar hir pap was for the spere cut away,
Of gold thairon was belt ane riche *tischey*.
Ibid. 28. 25.

Holland and Dunbar use *tusché* in the same sense.

Syne schyre schapin to schaw, mony schene scheild
With *tusheis* of tuest silk ticht to the tre.
Houlate, ii. 8. MS.

And of ane burde of silk, richt costlie grein,
Ilir *tusché* was, with silver weil besene.
Maitland Poems, p. 70. V. Burde.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *tissu*, "a wide sort of ribbon, a girth or fillet, or *tissu*, participle of *tistre*, to weave." Ihre views our term as allied to Su.G. *taska*, Alem. Isl. *tasca*, Belg. *tassche*, *tessche*, a bag or scrip; observing, that S. *tesche* denotes such a girdle as the ancients used to fix their purses to. Hence Ital. *tascha* marsupium, *intasc-are*, to hide.

TYSDAY, Tyisday, *s.* Tuesday, the name given to the third day of the week, S.

"Yit befoir the nixt day at 12 Hours (quhilk was *Tyisday* the 13th of Junii) the number passit thre thousand men, quhilk be Godis Providence came unto the Lordis." Knox's Hist. p. 141.

This name has been generally derived from *Tuisco*, one of the deities of the Saxons, to whom it has been supposed that this day was consecrated. In A.S. it is written *Tiwesdaeg*, Dan. *Tigzdag*, *Thysdag*, Isl. *Tijsdag*.

Arngrim views this as *Tyrsdag-ur*, softened into *Tyssdagur;* deriving the term from *Tyr*, one of the deities of the Goths, to whom great power over battle was ascribed. V. Bartholin. de Causis Contempt. Mort. p. 350. 351. According to G. Andr. it is from *Tyr*, Mercury or Mars; in the oblique cases, *Ty*.

Wormius traces the name to *Disa*, or *Thisa*, the wife of *Thor;* who was supposed to preside over justice. From her, he thinks, the third day of the week was in Dan. denominated *Thijsdag*. In honour of this goddess, sacred rites were annually performed with great pomp and solemnity at Upsal in Sweden. These were called *Tijsating*.

This learned writer having mentioned *Tuisco*, Lat. *Teutas* or *Teutates*, who was worshipped as a male divinity, observes that *Tijs* did not correspond to the *Teutates*, but to the *Hesus*, of Latin writers. He adds, that, according to Vossius, de Idolol. Lib. 2. c. 33. *T* was often prefixed to *H*. Monument. Dan. Lib. 1. c. 4. Fast. Dan. Lib. 1. c. 15.

To TYSE, Tyist, Tyst, *v. a.* To entice, to allure, to stir up, S.B.

At hasard wald he derflie play at dyse;
And to the taverne eith he was to *tyse*.
Priests Peblis, *S. P. R.* i. 11.

Quhilk Fury quent, of kynd sa perrellus,
Juno *tyistis* to myscheif, sayand thus.
Doug. Virgil, 217. 51.

O.E. *tyce*. "*I tyce* one by fayre wordes to my purpose;" Palsgraue.

Rudd. derives *tyist*, as Skinner *entice*, from Fr. *attis-er*, Ital. *tizz-are*, accendere, or A.S. *tiht-an*, allicere. But perhaps our term is rather allied to Arm. *tis*, a train; bon train, bon allure, Bullet; or even to Su.G. *tuss-a* incitare, a term used to denote the setting on of dogs.

TYST, (Orkn.) Tystie, (Shetl.) *s.* The Seaturtle; Colymbus grylle, Linn.

To TYSTE, *v. a.* To tease, to scold, Dumfr. Isl. *tast-a*, fervide agere?

TYSTE, Taiste, *s.* The black Guillemote, a bird; Orkn.

Avis parva praepinguis in Orcadibus *Tyst* dicta, Sibb., Scot. p. 22.

"The Black Guillemote, (Colymbus grylle, Lin.) or, as we call it, the *tyste*, remains with us all the year, and may be seen fishing in our sounds and friths, in the very worst weather in winter." Barry's Orkney, p. 305.

"The *taiste*, or black guillemote, builds her nest in the cliffs." P. St. Andrews, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xx. 264.

Isl. *teista*, Norw. *teiste*, id. Penn. Zool. p. 521. V. Scraber.

TYSTYRE, *s.* A case, a cover.

He made a *tystyre* in that quhyle,
Quhare-in wes closyd the Wangyle,
Platyd oure wyth silvyre brycht,
On the hey awter standand rycht.
Wyntown, vi. 10. 69.

Mr. Macpherson refers to Lat. *testa* a shell. L.B. *tester-eum* denotes the covering or roof of a bed.

TIT, *s.* A snatch. V. Tyte, *s.*

TIT. *A tit*, agog.

"All men, I know, ar not alike disposed, and yit all men wer never mair *a tit*." Bruce's Eleven Serm. P. 2, a.

Perhaps allied to Tid, *s.* q. v. q. in the humour of any thing.

To TYTE, *v. a.* 1. To pull, to snatch, to draw suddenly, S. *titt*. Pret. *tyt*, *tyte*.

Of hys throte thai *tyt* owt qwyte
Hys twng.—— *Wyntown*, vi. 3. 9.

Fra that kest thai na ma wordis:
Bot swne wes *tyte* owt mony swordys,
In-to the market of Lanark,
Quhare Inglis men, bath stwr and stark,
Fawcht in-til gret multytud
Agayne Williame Walays gud.
Ibid. viii. 13. 40.

Be he entrit, hys hed was in the swar,
Tytt to the bawk hangyt to ded rycht thar.
Wallace, vii. 212. MS.

2. To make a thing move by sudden jerks, S.

A.S. *tiht-an*, Teut. *tijd-en*, trahere. A.S. *tihte* duxisset, *tihth* trahit; Lye.

TYTE, TYT, *s.* 1. A snatch, a quick pull, S. *Tit.*

Ane a *tyt* made at hys sword.
W. 'Hald stylle thi hand, and spek thi worde.'
Wyntown, viii. 13. 27.

This is nearly the same with the account given of the same rencounter by Blind Harry.

Ane maid a scrip, and *tyt* at his lang suorde.
'Hald still thi hand,' quoth he, 'and spek thi word.' *Wallace*, vi. 141. MS.

The sakeless man deny'd, syne yeed to look,
And lifting of the table-claith the nook,
I gae't a *tit*, and tumbl'd o'er the bree;
Tam got the wyte, and I gae the tehee.
Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

2. A slight stroke, a tap, S. V. the *v.*

Tid seems used in the same sense.

"Mony masters, quoth the paddock, when ilka tine of the harrow took him a *tid*;" S. Prov. Ramsay, p. 55. Kelly writes *tig*.

TYTE, *adj.* Direct, straight, S.B.

—hailst her roughly, and began to say,
I'd got a lump of my ain death this day;
Wi' weet and wind sae *tyte* into my teeth,
That it was like to cut my very breath.
Ross's Helenore, p. 38.

Sw. *taett*, close, thick.

TYTE, TYT, *adv.* Soon, quickly.

He callit his marschall till him *tyt*.
Barbour, ii. 4. MS.

All samyn soundit the dedely bowis string,
Quhirrand smertly furth flaw the takyll *tyte*,
Qwite throw the hede the Remulus did smyte.
Doug. Virgil, 300. 20.

Als tyte, as soon as.

At this ilk coist ar we arriuit *als tyte*,
And in the port enterit, lo, we se
Flokkis and herdis of oxin and of fee.
Doug. Virgil, 75. 2.

Huc *ubi* delati. Virg.

Tite, *full tite*, and *als tite*, are used by R. Brunne.

Me thouht Kyng Philip inouh was disconfite,
Whan he & alle his trip for nouht fled so *tite*.
P. 203.

The bisshop to him said, & told to him *full tite*,
That the Norreis purucied, to do him a despite.
P. 74.

The monkes alle were schent, suspended tham *als tite*. P. 209.

Hearne improperly views this as the same with *tite* close, *tight*. He indeed renders *als tite*, *also* (vel *as*) *tightly*. V. Gl.

As tite, anon, shortly, as soon, id. Lancash.; *tide*, soon, A. Bor.

Rudd. derives it from A.S. *tid* tempus. Macpherson, more properly, from Isl. *titt* ready. This seems formed from *tid-r*, *titt*, Su.G. *tid*, frequens, diurnans; the origin of which is evidently *tijd* tempus. Su.G. *tid*, although primarily signifying time, is used in the sense of, quickly. *Komma i tid*, not to delay. Isl. *Foro their i burt som tydaz*; They departed as quickly as possible; Heims Kringl. 1. p. 261.

TITLY, *adv.* Quickly, speedily.

Artow comen *titly*
Fram Mark thi kinsman.
Sir Tristrem, p. 48. V. TYTE, *adv.*

TYTTAR, TITTAR, *adv.* Rather; sooner.

——Nele the Bruys come, and the Queyn,
And othir ladyis fayr, and farand,
Ilkane for luff off thair husband.——
Thai chesyt *tyttar* with thaim to ta
Angyr, and payn; na be thaim fra.
Barbour, ii. 518. MS.

And nane may betreyss *tyttar* than he
That man in trowis leawté.
Ibid. v. 525. MS.

Wae worth the wicht sould set his appityte,
To reid sic rolls of reprobation;
But *tittar* mak plain proclamation,
To gather all sic lybills bisselic,
And in the fyre mak thair location.
Stewart, *Evergreen*, i. 237.

Isl. *tidari*, compar. from *tid-r*; frequentior. *Tider*, *titter*, sooner, A. Bor.

TITHING, TITHAND, *s.* Tidings.

How now, Panthus, quhat *tything* do ye bring?
Doug. Virgil, 49. 53.

The trew Turture has tane with the *tithandis*.
Houlate, i. 11.

This is the reading of the MS. where *titgandis* occurs in printed copy; the transcriber having mistaken *h* of the old form for *g*.

Belg. *tijding*, Isl. *tidende*, id.

TITGANDIS. V. TITHING.

To TITLE, *v. n.* To prate idly, S. *tittle*, the same with the E. *v. tittle-tattle*.

"Otherwise I should have at the earnest desire of the House of Guise, my old and great acquaintances, while I was residing at the court of France, *titled* in the Queen's ear, that her rebellious subjects, who had at their own hands, without her authority, changed their religion, should have been exemplarily punished as rebels and trayters." Melvil's Mem. Author's Address to his Son.

Under E. *tattle*, Seren. refers to Sw. *tadl-a* reprehendere; Isl. *thwatt-a*, nugari. Perhaps Su.G. *twetalan*, double-tongued, from *twe*, *twaa*, two, and *tala* to tell, may be a cognate term; as tattlers are generally false to both parties.

TITLAR, TITTILLAR, *s.* A tattler.

The *tittillaris* so in his eir can roun,
The innocent may get no awdience.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 136. V. the *v.*

TITLENE, TITLING, *s.* The hedge-sparrow, a small bird which commonly attends the cuckoo, S. Curruca Eliotae, Gesn.

Titlinga, *Titling*, or *Moss-cheeper*, An Currucae species? Sibb. Scot. p. 22.

"The *titlene* followit the goilk, ande gart hyr sing guk guk." Compl. S. p. 60.

When two persons are so intimate that the one obsequiously follows the other, it is said, "They are as grit as the gowk and the *titlene*;" or the names of these birds are ludicrously imposed on them.

Isl. *tytling-r*, id. passerculus, G. Andr. Isl. *tyta, gocktyta*, curruca, avis, in cujus nido cuculus ova sua deponere creditur, quaeque illius pullos dein alit et educat; Ihre. This learned etymologist deduces the name from Gr. τιτθευω nutrio, τιτθις nutrix. Teut. *tyte*, however, not only signifies a chicken, but any very small bird; avis quaclibet minutior; Kilian.

TITTY, *s.* The diminutive of *sister*, S.

He had a wee *titty* that loo'd na me,
Because I was twice as bonny as she.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 129.

TITTY, *adj.* The wind is said to be *titty*, when forcible, or coming in gusts, S.B. from *tit* a stroke. V. TYTE, *v.* and *s.*

TITTISH, *adj.* Captious, testy, ill-humoured, S.B.; apparently from the same origin.

TITTS, *s. pl.* Supposed to be a disease of cows, affecting their dugs.

The Teasick, the Tooth-aik, the *Titts* & the Tirles. *Montgomerie*. V. FEYK.

A.S. *titt*, Teut. *titte*, uber, mamma, mammilla.

TITUPP, *s.* A trigger.

"In the middes of this hous was ane ymage of bras maid in the similitude of Kenneth with ane goldin apill in his hand, with sic ingyne, that als sone as ony man maid him to throw this apill out of the hand of the ymage, the wrying of the samyn drew all the *tituppis* of the crosbowis vp at anis, & schot at hym that threw the apill." Bellend. Cron. B. xi. c. 10.

This is evidently from *tit, tyte*, a pull, a slight stroke, conjoined with the prep. *up;* as denoting the motion of the trigger upwards.

TO, *adv.* Too.

Thai war all out *to* fele to fycht
With few folk, off a symple land.
Bot quhar God helpys quhat may withstand?
Barbour, xi. 201. MS.

i. e. Too many. A.S. *to*, nimis.

TO, *adv.* "When preceding a verb, part. or adj., quite, entirely, very." Gl. Wynt.

Thai fand thare mawmentis, mare and myn,
To fruschyd and *to* brokyn all,
And castyn downe in pecis small.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 71.

Here war we first *to* fruschit and hard beset,
With dartis and with stanis all *to* bet.
Doug. Virgil, 52. 41.

To bet, i. e. much hurt, overpowered. Obruimur, Virg. A.S. *to beat-an*, dilacerare.

This form occurs in O.E.

"Too monithes after the batel of Poyter, the cite of Basile al *to* shaken and rent with an yerth quake." Leland's Collectan. i. 568.

Mr. Macpherson refers to Wachter, who in his Prolegom. Sect. v. observes that Germ. *zu* is used as an adverb, denoting excess, also intension. The former quotes as examples, A.S. *to-qwysan* (l. *to-cwysan*) to shake in pieces; *to-broken* quite broken; *to-faegen*, very glad. He also refers to Tyrwhitt in vo., who observes that "*to*, in composition with verbs, is generally augmentative."

But both these learned writers seem mistaken, in viewing *to*, as if it occurred only in one sense. It is indeed augmentative, as in *to-faegen*, perlaetus; and in this sense may be traced to A.S. *to* insuper. But it is very often disjunctive, having the force of Lat. *dis*. Thus, *to-braecan* is rendered by Lye, disrumpere, *to-cwysan*, not only, quatere, but dissipare; *to-beatan* dilacerare, diverberare, *to-braedan*, dilatare, *to-clifian* diffindere, &c. It must be admitted, however, that in some of these compounds, it is chiefly augmentative or intensive; the *v.* in its simple state conveying the idea; as in *to-braecan* and *to-clifian*.

TO, shut, close, pron. *tu*, as Gr. *υ*. *The dore is ta*, S. The door is shut.

Belg. *toe*, id. *De duur is toe*. In Belg. *toe* is used as an adj. Germ. *zu*, id. Significat clausum, sicut *auf* apertum. Hinc vulgo dicimus, *Die thür est zu*, janua clausa est; item *zuthun, zumachen* claudere, clausum facere. Wachter, Prolegom. Sect. v. vo. *Zu*.

TOCHER, TOUCHQUHARE, TOCHER-GOOD, *s.* The dowry which a wife brings to her husband by marriage, S. *Towgher*, Cumb.

"Peace wes roborat with the Danys in this sort. King Charlis douchtir salbe geuin in mariage to Rolland. And Rolland with all the Danis sall ressaue the Cristin faith, and in the name of *touchquhare* sall haue al thai landis quhilkis wer namit afore Newstria." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 22.

"The first was married upon Sir William Crighton, heir to the said Lord Crighton foresaid, and got with her the land of Frendraught in *tocher*." Pitscottie, p. 26.

"King James III. being of the age of twenty years, taketh to wife Margaret the King of Norroway's daughter, (otherwise the King of Denmark,) and got with her, in *tocher-good*, the lands of Orkney and Shetland, with all right and title of right to them, pertaining to the King of Norroway at that time." Ibid. p. 72.

Sibb., after Skinner, derives it from A.S. *taecan, betaec-an*, tradere, assignare. But it is a Celt. term. Ir. *tochar*, a dowry; perhaps originally from Lat. *douar-ium*, id.

To TOCHER, *v. a.* To give one a dowry, S.

"He married her to his brother John Earl of Athole, the Black Knight of Lorn's son, and *tochered* her with the lordship of Balveny." Pitscottie, p. 56.

TOCHERLESS, *adj.* Having no portion, S.

Wha bids the maist, is sure to win the prize;
While she that's *tocherless*, neglected lies.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 76.

To TO-CUM, *v. n.* To approach.

In sic like wise Turnus was *to cumyng:*
And quhen that Pallas saw him cum so nere,
He mycht areik to him ane casting spere.
Doug. Virgil, 333. 8.

A.S. *to-cum-an*, advenire.

TOCUM, TO-CUMMYNG, *s.* 1. Access, approach.

Baith here and thare Turnus the greuit sire
Went on horsbak, sersand about the wall
Euery dern way and secrete passage al,

Gif ony entré or *tocum* espy
He mycht for till assale the city by.
Doug. Virgil, 275. 49.

And lat vs formest haist vs to the se,
And thare recounter our fais, or thay land.
Quhilk as thay fyrst set fute vpon the sand
With slyd *to cummyng*, half dede in affray,
Or thay thare futesteppis ferme, and tak array.
Ibid. 325. 27.

2. *Meeting*, encounter.

And furth thay streike thare lang speris on fer,
Drew in thare armes wyth schaftis chargeit wele far,
Tasit vp dartis, takillis, and fleand flanis,
To counter the first *tocum*, for the nanis.
Doug. Virgil, 385. 50.

A.S. *to-cyme*, adventus, accessus, an arriving, approaching; Somner. Belg. *toe-komste*, id. In like manner Sw. *tiltrade*, literally, a treading to; *tilgang*, a going to.

TOD, *s.* The fox, S.

"Item of ilk daker of Otter skinnis and *Tod* skinnis vi. d." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 34. Edit. 1566.

Sum in ane lamb-skin is a *Tod*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 41.

"Amang thame are mony martrikis, bevers, quhitredis, and *toddis*." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 8.

—Thou may reid in his halie Evangell;
"Birds hes thair nests, and *tods* hes thair den,
"Bot Christ Jesus, the Saviour of men,
"In all this warld hes nocht ane penny braid,
"Quhairon he may repois his heavenlie head."
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 249.

The fox is vulgarly known by no other name throughout S. Yet I find no term, that has the least resemblance to it, except Isl. *toa*, *tove*, vulpes, G. Audr. *tofa*, Verel.

This crafty animal is often called *Tod Lowrie*, and simply *Lowrie*, q. v.

TOD'S BIRDS, an evil brood, a perverse young generation; sometimes, *Tods Bairns*.

"Suspect ever your affectiouns, what ever entisement they haue to cloake the selfe with: suspect ever the motioun of them, for the Devill is in them: —Swa, they wald ever be handled as *Tod's birds*; for they ar aye the war of ouer great libertie." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. Y. 8. a.

"Argyle—put some 4 or 500 on Kintyre shore, to watch on Antrim's designs; the rest on the head of Lorn, to hold the islanders and those *tods birds* Lochaber in some awe." Baillie's Lett. i. 159.

"The *Tod's Bairns* are ill to tame," S. Prov., apply'd to them who are descended of an ill parentage, or curs'd with a bad education. Such are said to be made good or virtuous." Kelly, p. 329.

"You breed of the *Tod's Bairns*, if one be good, are good," S. Prov., "spoken of a bad family, where there are none to mend another." Ibid. p. 1.

In like manner, those called "the quhelpis of wolfis," Acts Ja. I. c. 115. Edit. 1566. are, in title, denominated *wolf birdis*.

Birds, as applied to quadrupeds, may be merely a tropical use of the term, as denoting the young of a fowl; especially as *bairns* is used in a similar manner. It deserves to be mentioned, however, that Isl. *byrd* has the sense of, nativitas, genus, *familia*; Verel.

TOD and LAMBS, a game played on a perforated board, with wooden pins, S.

This game is materially the same with the E. one, called *Fox and Geese*, described by Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 237. 238.

TOD'S TAILS, *s. pl.* Alpine club-moss, an herb, S. Lycopodium clavatum, Linn. It seems to receive its name S. from its supposed resemblance to the tail of a fox.

To TODLE, TODDLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk with short steps, in a tottering way, as children do, or those who are in some degree intoxicated, S.

Than out thar come the Modiwart,
Ane beist throw nature blind,
Quho fast the eirth culd scraip and scart,
Rest and refuge to find:
Quhiles dodling and *todling*,
Vpon fowr prettie feit.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 22.

Todle and *Dodle* are undoubtedly synon. *Doddle* is given by Seren. as an obsolete E. word, corresponding to Lat. vacillare. Our term seems also equivalent, and allied, to *diddle*, a *v.* used by Quarles, although I have not met with it in any Dictionary.

And when his forward strength began to bloome,
To see him *diddle* up and doune the roome!
O, who would thinke, so sweet a babe as this,
Should ere be slaine by a false-hearted kisse!
Divine Fancies, Lib. i. 4.

The vera wee things, *todlin*, rin
Wi' stocks out-owre their shouther.
Burns, iii. 127.

2. To purl, to move with a gentle noise, S.

Cou'd—*todling* burns, that smoothly play
O'er gowden bed,
Compare wi' *Birks of Indermay?*
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 25.

3. It denotes the murmuring noise caused by meat boiling gently in a pot, Fife; more generally *tottle*, S.

A junt o' beef, baith fat and fresh,
Aft in your pat be *todlin!*
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 67.

Isl. *dudd-a*, segnipes esse; Su.G. *tult-a*, minutis gressibus ire, ut solent decrepiti aut infantes; Ihre. Isl. *tolt-a*, id. Seren. expl. *doddle* by *tulta*. Exm. *totle*, a slow, lazy person, *totling*, slow, idle, E. *totty*, shaking, unsteady, seem allied. The latter is derived by Dr. Johns. from *totter*, which has more the appearance of being a derivative than the other.

TOFALL, TOOFALL, *s.* A building annexed to the wall of a larger one. It now properly denotes one, the roof of which rests on the wall of the principal building, S.

Of the Corskyrk the ilys twa,
Wyth lede the south yle thekyd alsua,
The north ile, and the qwere,
The *tofallis* twa war made but were.
Wyntown, ix. 6. 126.

"The *toofalls* were not theeked, because they might not be overtaken this season." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 30.

TO-FALL, Too-FALL, *s.* The close. *To-fall o' the day*, the evening, S. *Toofal of the night*, id.

He shot them up, he shot them down,
The deer but and the rae;
And he has scour'd the gude green wood
Till *to-fall* o' the day.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 197.

But e'er the *toofal* of the night,
He lay a corps on the Braes of Yarrow.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 152.

Mr. Lambe views this image as drawn from a suspended canopy, so let fall as to cover what is below. V. Gl.

TOFORE, *prep.* Before.

And vther quhilis walde scho raik on raw,
Or pas *tofore* the altaris with fat offerandis.
Doug. Virgil, 101. 42.

A.S. *to-for*, ante, coram.

TOFORE, *adv.* Before.

With thyr wourdis the sprete of Dido Quene,
The quhilk *tofore* in luf was kendillit grene,
Now all in fyre the flambe of luf furth blesis.
Doug. Virgil, 101. 23.

TOHILE, Wyntown, vi. 15. 13.

Gret possessyownys thai tynt qwyte
Be mysdoaris, that had delyt
Pylgrynys to tak, and *tohile*,
Or ony lele men wald despoyle.

Perhaps it should be read as two words *to hile*, q. to imprison; A.S. *hel-an*, Su.G. *hel-a*, occultare; A. Bor. *to hele*, *to hyll*, to conceal.

TOY, *s.* A head dress either of linen or woollen, that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes, S.

"The tenants wives wore *toys* of linen of the coarsest kind, upon their heads, when they went to church, fairs, or markets. At home, in their own houses, they wore *toys* of coarse plaiding." P. Tongland, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc. ix. 325.

I wad na been surpris'd to spy,
You on an auld wife's flainen *toy*.——
Burns, iii. 230. V. MUTCH.

Germ. *tuch* denotes cloth of any kind, linen or woollen; Su.G. *tyg*, id. *natt-tyg*, a night-cap. But it seems rather from Belg. *tooij-en* to tire, to adorn; whence *tooisel*, a tire, an ornament; *tooister*, a tire-woman. This fashion, doubtless, when introduced, was reckoned highly ornamental. From its formidable appearance, it may be supposed that it was at first used *in full dress*.

To TOIR, *v. a.* To beat, S. *toor*.

Tysiphone the wrekare of misdedis
With quhip in hand al reddy fast hir spedis
All to assale, to skurge, *toir* and bete.
Doug. Virgil, 184. 22.

Su.G. *torfw-a* verberare.

TOIT, *s.* A fit, whether of illness, or of bad humour; the same with *Toutt*. V. EYNDLING.

TOYT, *s.* *Toyts of Tay*, the name given to the fresh water mussels found in Tay.

Now let us go, the pretious pearles a fishing,
Th' occasion serveth well, while here we stay,
To catch these muscles, you call *toyts* of Tay.
Muse's Threnodie, p. 91.

Perhaps from Teut. *tote*, *tuyt*, cornu, extremitas instar cornu; Kilian.

To TOYTE, *v. n.* To totter like old age, S. also *tot*.

We've worn to crazy years thegither,
We'll *toyte* about wi' ane anither.
Burns, iii. 145. V. TODLE.

* TOKEN, *s.* The name given in S. to a ticket of lead or tin, which every private christian receives as a mark of admission to the sacrament of the Supper.

The first instance, as far as I have observed, of the use of such tokens, was at the General Assembly at Glasgow 1638.

"The church gates were strictly guarded by the town, none had entrance but he who had a *token* of lead, declaring that he was a covenanter." Spalding's Troubles, i. 89.

TOKIE, *s.* An old woman's head-dress, resembling a monk's cowl, S.B.

Fr. *toque*, "a fashion of bonnet, or cap, (somewhat like our old courtiers velvet cap, worne ordinarily by schollers, and some old men;" Cotgr. *Tocqué*, coiffed. Span. *toca*, Ital. *tocador*, a woman's night head-dress.

TOKIE, *s.* A fondling term applied to a child, S.B. Germ. *tocke*, a baby, a puppet.

TOLL, *s.* A turnpike, S. V. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 130.

TO-LOOK, TOLUIK, *s.* A prospect, matter of expectation; as, *a puir tolook*, an ill prospect as to the future, S.

"Bot heirof had our proud and vane Quene no plesour, and especially efter that her husband was deid; for (thocht sche) the *to-luik* of England sall allure mony wowers to me." Knox's Hist. p. 277.

"Bodwell—had the Queen of England by her Ambassador ordinar—to be his Commer, and Mr. Robert Bruce, my Uncle, and me, being moderator of that Assembly, invited now and then to good cheer; having some great purpose and *to-look* in hand; but he was never luckié, nor honest to God nor man." Mr. Ja. Mellvill's MS. Mem. p. 196.

A.S. *to-loc-ian* adspicere.

To TOLTER, *v. n.* To move unequally, to totter.

So *tolter* quhilum did sche it to wreye,
There was bot clymbe and rycht downward hye,
And sum were eke that falling had sore,
There for to clymbe thair corage was no more.
King's Quair, C. v. 13.

Perhaps there is an inversion, for, "so did she at times writhe herself to make it totter."

Su.G. *tult-a*, vacillare; Lat. *tolutar-is* ambling.

TOLTER, TOLTIR, *adj.* Unstable, in a state of vacellation.

For sothe it is, that, on her *tolter* quhele
Every wight cleverith in his stage,
And failyng foting oft quhen hir lest rele,

Sum up, sum doun, is non estate nor age
Ensured more, the prynce than the page.
King's Quair, i. 9.

Before his face ane apill hang also,
Fast at his mouth, apon a *toltir* threde,
Quhen he gapit, it rokkit to and fro,
And fled as it refusit hym to fede.

This is part of the description given of Tantalus, in the Tractie of Orpheus kyng, Edinburgh, 1508. V. the *v.*

TO-LUCK, *s.* Boot, what is given above bargain, S. *mends*, synon. *I got a penny to the to-luck.*

This has originated from the vulgar idea of giving *luck* to a bargain; like *Lucks-penny*, q. v.

TOME, *s.* A line for a fishing-rod, including the whole length, S.O. Cumb. A *snood* denotes only one length of the hair, from knot to knot.

TOMMY NODDIE, Tom-Noddy. The Puffin, a bird, S. Orkn The *Tam Norie* of the Bass.

"Puffin, *Tom-Noddy.*" P. Luss, Dunbart. Statist. Acc. xvii. 251.

"The Puffin (alca arctica, Lin. Syst.), the coulterneb, or *tommy noddie* of this place, is seen very often on our rocks; it builds in holes under ground, and lays but one egg." Barry's Orkney, p. 305.

Tom-Noddy, S.O. P. Luss, Dunbart. Statist. Acc. xvii. 251. V. Norie.

TO-NAME, *s.* A name added, for the sake of distinction, to one's surname; or used instead of it.

Thay theifs that steillis and tursis hame,
Ilk ane of them has ane *to-name;*
Will of the Lawis,
Hab of the Schawis:
To mak bair wawis,
Thay thinke na schame.
Maitland of Lethington, ap. Scott's Minstrelsy, I. Introd. cliii.

"Owing to the marchmen being divided into large clans, bearing the same sirname, individuals were usually distinguished by some epithet, derived from their place of residence, personal qualities, or descent. Thus, every distinguished moss-trooper had, what is here called a *to-name*, or *nom de guerre*, in addition to his family name." Ibid. N.

TONE, *part. pa.* Taken.

Quhairfoir I counsall every man, that he
With lufe nocht in the feindis net be *tone.*
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 92.

TONGUE-FERDY, *adj.* Loquacious, glib of the tongue, Ang.

Su.G. *tung* lingua, and *faerdig*, paratus. Many words of the same formation occur in Su.G.; as *spakferdig*, meek, peaceable, *raettferdig*, *hogferdig*, &c. Ihre thinks, that all the words, which have this termination, acknowledge A.S. *ferhth* mens, animus, as their origin. If this be the case as to some of them, others seem more nearly allied to Teut. *vaerdigh*, expeditus, promtus, agilis. V. *Laett*, Ihre.

TONGUE-RAIK, *s.* Elocution, S. V. Raik.

To TOOBER, *v. a.* To beat, to strike, S.O. *tabour*, E. and Loth.

Fr. *tabour-er* to strike or bump on the posteriors, q. as on a drum; from *tabour* a drum.

Toober, *s.* A quarrel, S.O.

TOOFAL, *s.* *Toofal of the night*, nightfall, S. V. To-fall.

TOOLYE, *s.* A broil. To Toolye, *v. n.* To quarrel. V. Tuilyie.

TOOM, *adj.* Empty. V. Tume.

To TOOT, Tout, *v. a.* To blow or sound a horn, S.

"Sir William Hamilton of Preston,—and the other heritors of Prestonpans parish, are convened for the riot mentioned *supra*,—for suffering Brown then preaching and praying to be affronted by boys, who *touted* horns," &c. Fountainhall's Decis. i. 182.

O lady, I heard a wee horn *toot*,
And it blew wonder clear.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 172.

Su.G. *tut-a*, Isl. *taut-a*, Dan. *tud-er*, A.S. *thutan*, *theot-an*, *thiot-an*, ululare; Germ. *dud-en*, sonare. Su.G. *tuta i horn*, to blow a horn, Belg. *toet-en*, Teut. *tuyt-en*, id. *tuyte*, a horn; Germ. *dud-horn*, a sounding horn. It seems to be the same Belg. *v.* which also signifies to buzz: *tuyting der ooren*, a buzzing in the ears.

Ihre observes, that Isl. *taut-a* is almost always used to denote the sound made with horns, although it primarily respects the howling of wild beasts. Olaus Rudbeck refers to Chald. *tit*, which signifies both a horn, and the sound made by it.

To Toot, *v. n.* To make a plaintive noise, as when a child cries loud and mournfully, S.

Toot, Tout, *s.* The blast of a horn or trumpet, S.

The rattling drum and trumpet's *tout*
Delight young swankies that are stout.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 369.

"A new *tout* in an old horn;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 7.

Touting Horn, a horn for blowing, S.

"Every individual was accoutred with a large club, and, if possible, a *touting horn* (the horn of an ox perforated at the small end), by blowing on which they made a loud, and not altogether a discordant sound." Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 2. Note.

To TOOT, *v. n.* To express dissatisfaction or contempt.

This *v.*, as well as the E. interj. *tut*, seem formed from the sound.

TOOTHFU', *s.* *To tak a toothfu'*, to take a moderate quantity of strong liquor, S.

Whan night, owre yirth, begins to fa',
Auld gray-hair'd carles, fu' willin,
To *tak* their *toothfu'* gaung-awa——
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 39.

TOOT-NET, *s.* A large fishing-net anchored, Ang. A man stands in a *coble*, or small fishing-boat; and, when he sees the fish enter the net, calls the fishers to haul it. He is designed the *Tootsman*, pron. *tutsman.* This net is used

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TO-LOOK, TOLUIK, *s.* A prospect, matter of expectation; as, *a puir tolook*, an ill prospect as to the future, S.

"Bot heirof had our proud and vane Quene no plesour, and especially efter that her husband was deid; for (thocht sche) the *to-luik* of England sall allure mony wowers to me." Knox's Hist. p. 277.

"Bodwell—had the Queen of England by her Ambassador ordinar—to be his Commer, and Mr. Robert Bruce, my Uncle, and me, being moderator of that Assembly, invited now and then to good cheer; having some great purpose and *to-look* in hand; but he was never luckié, nor honest to God nor man." Mr. Ja. Mellvill's MS. Mem. p. 196.

A.S. *to-loc-ian* adspicere.

To TOLTER, *v. n.* To move unequally, to totter.

So *tolter* quhilum did sche it to wreye,
There was bot clymbe and rycht downward hye,
And sum were eke that falling had sore,
There for to clymbe thair corage was no more.
King's Quair, C. v. 13.

Perhaps there is an inversion, for, "so did she at times writhe herself to make it totter."

Su.G. *tult-a*, vacillare; Lat. *tolutar-is* ambling.

TOLTER, TOLTIR, *adj.* Unstable, in a state of vacellation.

For sothe it is, that, on her *tolter* quhele
Every wight cleverith in his stage,
And failyng foting oft quhen hir lest rele,

Sum up, sum doun, is non estate nor age
Ensured more, the prynce than the page.
King's Quair, i. 9.

Before his face ane apill hang also,
Fast at his mouth, apon a *toltir* threde,
Quhaf he gapit, it rokkit to and fro,
And fled as it refusit hym to fede.

This is part of the description given of Tantalus, in the Tractie of Orpheus kyng, Edinburgh, 1508. V. the *v.*

TO-LUCK, *s.* Boot, what is given above bargain, S. *mends*, synon. *I got a penny to the to-luck.*

This has originated from the vulgar idea of giving *luck* to a bargain; like *Lucks-penny*, q. v.

TOME, *s.* A line for a fishing-rod, including the whole length, S.O. Cumb. A *snood* denotes only one length of the hair, from knot to knot.

TOMMY NODDIE, Tom-Noddy. The Puffin, a bird, S. Orkn. The *Tam Norie* of the Bass.

"Puffin, *Tom-Noddy.*" P. Luss, Dunbart. Statist. Acc. xvii. 251.

"The Puffin (alca arctica, Lin. Syst.), the coulterneb, or *tommy noddie* of this place, is seen very often on our rocks; it builds in holes under ground, and lays but one egg." Barry's Orkney, p. 305.

Tom-Noddy, S.O. P. Luss, Dunbart. Statist. Acc. xvii. 251. V. Norie.

TO-NAME, *s.* A name added, for the sake of distinction, to one's surname; or used instead of it.

Thay theifs that steillis and tursis hame,
Ilk ane of them has ane *to-name;*
Will of the Lawis,
Hab of the Schawis:
To mak bair wawis,
Thay thinke na schame.
Maitland of Lethington, ap. Scott's Minstrelsy, I. Introd. cliii.

"Owing to the marchmen being divided into large clans, bearing the same sirname, individuals were usually distinguished by some epithet, derived from their place of residence, personal qualities, or descent. Thus, every distinguished moss-trooper had, what is here called a *to-name*, or *nom de guerre*, in addition to his family name." Ibid. N.

TONE, *part. pa.* Taken.

Quhairfoir I counsall every man, that he
With lufe nocht in the feindis net be *tone.*
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 92.

TONGUE-FERDY, *adj.* Loquacious, glib of the tongue, Ang.

Su.G. *tung* lingua, and *faerdig*, paratus. Many words of the same formation occur in Su.G.; as *spakferdig*, meek, peaceable, *raettferdig*, *hogferdig*, &c. Ihre thinks, that all the words, which have this termination, acknowledge A.S. *ferhth* mens, animus, as their origin. If this be the case as to some of them, others seem more nearly allied to Teut. *vaerdigh*, expeditus, promtus, agilis. V. *Laett*, Ihre.

TONGUE-RAIK, *s.* Elocution, S. V. Raik.

To TOOBER, *v. a.* To beat, to strike, S.O. *tabour*, E. and Loth.

Fr. *tabour-er* to strike or bump on the posteriors, q. as on a drum; from *tabour* a drum.

Toober, *s.* A quarrel, S.O.

TOOFAL, *s.* *Toofal of the night*, nightfall, S. V. To-fall.

TOOLYE, *s.* A broil. To Toolye, *v. n.* To quarrel. V. Tuilyie.

TOOM, *adj.* Empty. V. Tume.

To TOOT, Tout, *v. a.* To blow or sound a horn, S.

"Sir William Hamilton of Preston,—and the other heritors of Prestonpans parish, are convened for the riot mentioned *supra*,—for suffering Brown then preaching and praying to be affronted by boys, who *touted* horns," &c. Fountainhall's Decis. i. 182.

O lady, I heard a wee horn *toot*,
And it blew wonder clear.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 172.

Su.G. *tut-a*, Isl. *taut-a*, Dan. *tud-er*, A.S. *thut-an*, *theot-an*, *thiot-an*, ululare; Germ. *dud-en*, sonare. Su.G. *tuta i horn*, to blow a horn, Belg. *toet-en*, Teut. *tuyt-en*, id. *tuyte*, a horn; Germ. *dud-horn*, a sounding horn. It seems to be the same Belg. *v.* which also signifies to buzz: *tuyting der ooren*, a buzzing in the ears.

Ihre observes, that Isl. *taut-a* is almost always used to denote the sound made with horns, although it primarily respects the howling of wild beasts. Olaus Rudbeck refers to Chald. *tit*, which signifies both a horn, and the sound made by it.

To Toot, *v. n.* To make a plaintive noise, as when a child cries loud and mournfully, S.

Toot, Tout, *s.* The blast of a horn or trumpet, S.

The rattling drum and trumpet's *tout*
Delight young swankies that are stout.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 369.

"A new *tout* in an old horn;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 7.

Touting Horn, a horn for blowing, S.

"Every individual was accoutred with a large club, and, if possible, a *touting horn* (the horn of an ox perforated at the small end), by blowing on which they made a loud, and not altogether a discordant sound." Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 2. Note.

To TOOT, *v. n.* To express dissatisfaction or contempt.

This *v.*, as well as the E. interj. *tut*, seem formed from the sound.

TOOTHFU', *s.* *To tak a toothfu'*, to take a moderate quantity of strong liquor, S.

Whan night, owre yirth, begins to fa',
Auld gray-hair'd carles, fu' willin,
To *tak* their *toothfu'* gaung awa——
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 39.

TOOT-NET, *s.* A large fishing-net anchored, Ang. A man stands in a *coble*, or small fishing-boat; and, when he sees the fish enter the net, calls the fishers to haul it. He is designed the *Tootsman*, pron. *tutsman*. This net is used

only, it is supposed, in the sea, or in rivers where the tide flows.

"The fishing-tackle formerly employed was of various kinds. Sometimes it consisted of a common moveable net or siene; sometimes of a *toot-net*, much larger and stronger than the former, extending to an indefinite length from the beach into the water, and secured at its extremity by an anchor." Case in the House of Lords, A. 1805. Charles Gray of Carse, Respondent.

This word is evidently of Belg. origin. For *tootebel* is defined, "a certain square net;" Sewel. Perhaps as this species of net projects so far, the term is allied to Teut. *tote*, rostrum.

TOP OUR TAILL, *adv.* Topsyturvy.

The pryd of princis, withowttyn faill,
Garris all the warld rin *top our taill.*
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 97.

TOP ANNUELL, a certain annuity paid from lands or houses.

In the Acts of Mar. 29 May 1551. c. 10. three kinds of *annuells* are mentioned, which Skene doubtfully expl. in the following manner.

"*Ground annuell* is esteemed to be quhen the ground or propertie of onie lande bigged or vnbigged, is disponed and annalied for ane annuell to be payed to the annalier thereof, or to ane vther person, sik as ony Chaiplaine or Priest. *Top annuell*, is ane certaine dewtie, given and disponed furth of ony bigged tenement, or land, of the quhilk tenement the propertie remains with the disponer, & he is only oblished to paye the said annuell. *Few annuell* is ather when the few maill, or dewtie is disponed as ane yeirlie annuel: or quhen the land, or tenement is sette in few-ferme heretablie, for ane certaine annuel to be payed *nomine feudifirmae.*" De Verb. Sign. vo. *Annuell.*

In Acts, Edit. 1566. *tope* is the orthography; *Tope annuellaris*, Fol. 149, b.: *toppe*, Skene.

Erskine has observed, that "the very meaning of these words, Sir John Skene, not above forty years after the statute was enacted, professes himself utterly ignorant of." Instit. B. ii. T. 3. § 52.

"The case being there of tenements within burgh, the *feu-annual*," according to Stair, "is that which is due by the *reddendo* of the property of the ground before the house was built; *ground-annual* is a distinct several annualrent, constitute upon the ground, before the house was built; and the *top*-annualrent is out of the house." Instit. B. ii. T. 5. § 7.

It is possible, that the term *top* may be equivalent to *chief* or *principal*, as it is often used, in this sense, S. as if it were an *adj.* These annuitants may be thus denominated, because the annuity alone is disponed to them, whereas the property remains *with the disponer.* It may have some reference to L.B. *feudum capitale*, Fr. *fief en chef;* the person, giving the annuity, still retaining his right to the lands; only with the burden of paying a certain sum annually, in consequence of his act of disposition.

It may be observed, however, that in O.Fr. we find the phrase, *Terre estant en toppe*, "waste (because unhusbanded, or untilled,) ground;" Cotgr. L.B. *topa*, destructio, ruina vel alienatio; *Du Cange.* Carpentier denies the justness of this definition; observing that it is synon. with *Vastum*, i. e. waste. Ager incultus, terra pascendis animalibus destinata, a veteri Gallico *Tope* & *Toppe*, eadem notione. He shews that *Tope* was used in this sense, A. 1480.

I hesitate whether this correction be just. *Topa* is certainly used, as expl. by Du Cange. It seems, indeed, properly to refer to buildings: Et si qua alienata vel in ruinam seu *topum* deducta fuerint, ad debitam statum deducam. Jurament. Canonic. Belnens. in Burgundia.

To TOPE, *v. a.* To oppose.

"The King nominated one day, in face of parliament, the Earl of Morton; while Argyle *topes* this nomination, as of a man unmeet, because of irresponsibleness to the law for his debts." Baillie's Lett. i. 329.

Perhaps the S. phrase is allied, to be *on* one's *tap*, to assault him, either with hands, or with the tongue.

TO-PUTTER, *s.* This most nearly corresponds to E. *task-master.*

"Ill workers are ay good *to-putters;*" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 43.

TOR (of a chair), *s.* Perhaps the round, or the semicircular arm of a chair of state.

"Things thus put in ordour the Quene cam forth, and with no litle worldly pompe was placed in the chair, having twa faythfull supposts, the Maister of Maxwell upoun the one *Tor*, and Secretare Lethingtoun upoun the vther *Tor* of the chair, quhareupoun they waytit diligently, all the tyme of that accusatioun, sumetyme the one occupying hir ear, sumtyme the uther." Knox's Hist. p. 340.

Fr. *tour*, Teut. *toer*, circulus.

TORE (of a saddle), *s.* The pommel, the fore-part of which is somewhat elevated, S.

A horse he never doth bestride
Without a pistol at each side:
And without other two before,
One at either sadle *tore.*
Colvil's Mock Poem, i. 41.

A.S. *tor* a tower, an eminence.

To TORE, *v. a.* To tear.

Like so as quhare Jouis big foule the erne,
With hir strang tallouns, and hir punsis sterne,
Lichtand had claucht the litil hynd calf ying,
Toring the skyn, and made the blude out spring.
Doug. Virgil, 465. 40.

Rudd. is inclined to view this as the same with *toir.* But this seems formed from A.S. *teor-an* rumpere.

TORFEIR, TORFER, *s.* Hardship, difficulty.

Than said he loud upone loft, "*Lord*, will ye lyth,
"Ye sal nane *torfeir* betyde, I tak upone hand.
"Na mysliking have in hart, nor have ye na dout." *Gawan and Gol.* iii. 18

It occurs in MS. Libr. Royal College of Physicians, marked H. iii. 12, supposed to be of the age of Rob. Bruce, or prior to it.

In thair speling ful wele thai spedde;
Thoh that thai wel sped als I saie,
Ful mani a *torfer* sufferid thaie;

Na lefte thai for na grame of man
Bot werande on the wrang thai wan.

This would seem merely Isl. *torfaer-a*, iter difficile et impeditum, Verel. p. 257. from *Tor*, a particle in composition denoting difficulty and trouble in accomplishing any thing, and *faer-a* to go.

To TORFEL, Torchel, *v. n.* "To pine away, to die;" Gl. Sibb. *Torfle*, to decline in health, A. Bor.

Sibb. derives it from Isl. *thurk-a*, Su.G. *tork-a*, siccare, arescere, abstergere, Isl. *thorr* aridus, siccus. Perhaps it may signify, to be in a state of difficulty or trouble; Isl. *torfellde*, *torvellde*, difficilis, arduus; apparently from *tor*, as in *Torfeir*, and *velld* efficio, valeo, potis sum.

TORYT, Wallace, vii. 1240, Perth Edit. Leg. *taryt*, as in MS. i. e. tarried.

To TORN, *v. a.* To turn.

The cattel eik beheld thay raik on raw,—
Bayth squeil and low in thay ilk plentuous gatis,
Quhilk sum tyme hecht Caryne fare and large,
Quhare the housis war like ane *torned* barge.
Doug. Virgil, 254. 42.

TORN BUT.

And the King that angry wes,
For he his men saw fle him fra,
Said then, 'Lordingis, sen it is swa
'That vre rynnys again ws her,
'Gud is we pass off thar daunger,
'Till God ws send eftsonys grace;
'And yeyt may fall, giff thai will chace,
'Quyt thaim *torn but* sum dele we sall.
Barbour, ii. 438. MS.

Instead of *combat* in Pink. and other Edit. "It may happen, that we shall in some degree retaliate on our enemies for the victory they have obtained, if they attempt to pursue us." The most probable conjecture I can form as to the phrase is, that it is equivalent to *turn about;* Fr. *tourn-er* to turn and *but* in *but a but*, on equal terms.

TORNE, *s.* A turn, an action done to one, whether favourable or injurious.

And in remembrance of this ill *torne*,
Thay can his templis wourschip and adorne.
Doug. Virgil, 480. 13.

TORRIE, *s.* A term applied to peas roasted in the sheaf, *Fife;* apparently from Lat. *torreo*, q. what is scorched.

TORRY-EATEN, *adj. Torry-eaten land*, poor moorish soil, when exhausted by cropping, and appearing puffed, and very bare, having only scattered tufts of sheep's fescue, S.B.

TORRIS, *pl.*

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis,—
Withoutin beilding of blis, of bern, or of byre:
Bot *torris*, and tene wais, teirfull quha tellis.
Gawan and Gol. i. 3.

Does this mean *towers* (Teut. *torre* turris) and mournful ways? Or shall we view *tene* as an error for *teme*, q. empty walls?

TORT, *part. pa.* Tortured, distorted.

Now sal he perische, and now sal he de;
And sched his gentyl blude so pacient,
In greuous panys, be Troianis *tort* and rent.
Doug. Virgil, 340. 34.

Lat. *tort-us*.

TOSCH, Tosche, *adj.* Neat, trim, S.

—So as quhilom the mekil *tosche* fir tre
On Erimanthus the mont of Archadé,
Or in the wod of Ida with ane sound,
Vp by the rutis rent, ruschis to the ground.
Doug. Virgil, 142. 46.

As *cava pinus* is the phrase in Virg., and the reading in MS., according to Rudd., *costhe;* it seems very doubtful what had been the word, as written by Doug. *Bosse* would have been most natural.

I gang ay fou clean and fou *tosh*,
As a' the neighbours can tell.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 99.

Sibb. mentions O.Fr. *tousé* clipped, polled, pared round. Arm. *touz-er* is to cut, q. to make trim. But as *Doss*, S.O. is used as synon. with *tosch*, it may perhaps be allied to Belg. *dos* array, *doss-en* to clothe; transferred, from neatness in clothing, to a trim appearance in whatever respect.

TOSCHEODERACHE, *s.* The deputy of a *Mair of fee;* also, the name given to the office itself, in our old laws. V. Mair, Maire.

TOSIE, *adj.* 1. Tipsy, intoxicated in some degree, S. synon. *ree*.

2. Intoxicating, S.

A good true Scot, who kept a stabling there,—
Frae be't he saw them, came within a blink,
And brought them wealth of meat and *tosie* drink.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 41.

Mod. Sax. *dosig*, giddy; Isl. *dus*, drunken. Su.G. *dus* is used in relation to those who are addicted to tippling. Isl. *tos-a*, to babble, to talk idly; *tos*, babbling.

TOSTIT, *part. adj.* A term vulgarly used, as signifying that one is *tossed* with severe affliction, S.B.

TOT, *s.* A fondling name given to a child, S.

Wow, Jenny! can there greater pleasure be,
Than see sic wee *tots* toolying at your knee;
When a' they ettle at, their greatest wish,
Is to be made of, and obtain a kiss?
Gentle Shep. Ramsay's Works, ii. 81.
O waes me! for our blooming *tots!*
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 41.

Perhaps contr. from *totum*, a term often applied to a child, from its diminutive size, in allusion to the *Te totum* used by children; or from S. *tot*, to totter, in allusion to the motion of children. V. Toyte. It may, however, be an ancient term, allied to Isl. *tott-a*, leviter sugere, applied to infants; G. Andr. p. 241. evidently akin to Teut. *tote*, mamilla.

TOTHIR, Tothyr, *adj.* 1. The other, S. pron. *tither*.

The *tothir* twa fled to thar hors agayne.
Wallace, i. 416. MS.
The tane the *tothire* wald have wndwne.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 76.

Tother is used in the same sense O.E.

Concupiscentia carnis men called the elder mayde,
And Couetis of eyes called was the *tother*.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 53, a.

His sonnes thei ne wald, the ton no the *tother*.
R. Brunne, p. 90.

2. The second.

For-thi haldis clerkis be thare sawe,
That custwme is the *tothir* lawe.
Wyntowu, viii. 4. 256.

We still say, *Custom's a second nature*, Prov. S.

Bot fra the stok down ewynlykly
Discendand persownys lynealy
In the *tothir*, or the thryd gre,
Newu, or Proneyw suld be.
Wyntown, viii. 3. 115.

Tother occurs in the same sense, R. Brunne, p. 169.

At none the *tother* day thei sauh fer in the se
A grete busse & gay, fulle hie of saile was he.

3. It seems to be sometimes used indefinitely, in the sense of another, or posterior.

The Kyng apon the *tothyr* day
Gan till his priwé menye say, &c.
Barbour, iv. 518. MS.

Notwithstanding its resemblance to Gr. δευτερ-ος, the second, this seems merely *other* with *t*, or as some think, *the*, prefixed, after a vowel; like *ta* for *a*.

TOTTIS, *s.*

Na dentie geir this Doctor seikis;
Of *tottis* russet his ryding breikis.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, *Poems 16th Cent.* p. 327.

Perhaps q. *taits*, as denoting the refuse or coarsest locks of wool; Su.G. *totte*, a handful of flax or wool.

To TOTTLE, *v. n.* A term used to denote the noise made by any substance, when boiling gently, S.

In summer time a piece fat beef to *tottle*,—
Some pocket-money; these can please my mind.
A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 100.

It is used, perhaps improperly, as a *v. a.*

Imprimis, then, a haggis fat,
Weel *tottl'd* in a seething pat,
Wi' spice an' ingans weel ca'd thro',
Had help'd to gust the stirrah's mow.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 78. V. TODLE, *v.*

To TOVE, *v. n.* To talk familiarly, prolixly, and cheerfully, S. *To tove and crack*, to carry on a free conversation with great glee, without regard to the lapse of time; often applied to one whose animal spirits are elevated by strong drink.

It may be allied to Belg. *toov-en*, to tarry, Teut. *toëv-en*, prolixe accipere; Kilian. But it has great appearance of being originally the same with O.E. *tave*, insanire, delirare; Jun. Etym. Germ. *tob-en*, Belg. *doov-en*, Alem. *top-un*, id. Hence,

TOVIE, *adj.* Tipsy; a low term, synon. with *Tosie*, q. v. perhaps, q. loquacious, in consequence of drinking.

TOUK, *s.* A hasty pull, a tug, S.

"Scot. the word is used for *a touch, pull*; as, *to take a touk* of any thing, i. e. have a touch of it;" Rudd.

Sibb. properly refers to A.S. *teog-an*, trahere. He also mentions Teut. *tucken* as synon. But it signifies to touch; also, to strike. We may add MoesG. *tiug-a*, Su.G. *tog-a*, trahere. It may be observed, however, that A.S. *twicc-an*, vellicare, precisely expresses the idea conveyed by our term.

To TUCK, *v. a.* To beat.

"Aberdeen carefully caused *tuck* drums through the town, charging all men to be in readiness with their best arms," &c. Spalding's Troubles, ii. 166.

To TOUK, TUCK, *v. n.* To emit a sound, in consequence of being beaten.

The armies met, the trumpet sounds,
The dandring drums alloud did *touk*.
Battle Harlaw, *Evergreen*, i. 85.

"Trumpets sound, and drums *tuck*." Spalding's Troubles, i. 167. V. the *s.*

TOUK, *s.* 1. A stroke, a blow.

Hercules it smytis with ane mychty *touk*,
Apoun the richt half for to mak it jouk.
Doug. Virgil, 249. 23.

2. *Touk of drum*, beat of drum, S. Gl. Sibb.

In this sense, evidently from Teut. *tuck-en* icere; as Sw. *trumbslag*, drumming, from *trumb* and *slaa* to strike.

TOUNDER, *s.* Tinder.

Than vp to Mars in hy we haistit vs,
Wounder hote, and dryer than the *tounder*.
His face flammand, as fyre richt furious;
His bost and brag mair aufull than the thunder,
Maid all the heuin most like to schaik in sunder.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 238.

Alem. *tundere*, Isl. *tunthere*, id. The term seems derived from *tinthra*, MoesG. *tand-jan*, A.S. *tend-an*, to kindle; whence also *Teind*, a spark, q. v.

TOUSIE, TOWZIE, *adj.* 1. Disordered, dishevelled; as, *a tousie head*, one that has not been combed, S. *Touslie* is sometimes used.

2. Rough, shaggy, S.

His breast was white, his *towzie* back
Weel clad wi' coat o' glossy black.
Burns, iii. 3. V. TOUSLE.

To TOUSLE, *v. a.* 1. To put into disorder, to dishevel; often, to rumple, S.

Frae Gudame's mouth auld warld tale they hear,—
O' gaists that win in glen and kirk-yard drear,
Whilk *touzles* a' their tap, and gars them shak wi fear.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 57.

2. To handle roughly, as dogs do each other.

With warwolfes and wild cats thy weird be to wander,
Dragleit through dirty dubs and dykes,
Tousled and tuggled with town tykes.
Polwart, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 16.

Tussel is used for struggle, N. and S. of E. Grose, Prov. Gl. This term is adopted by P. Pindar.

Thus Envy, the vile *Hag*, attacks my rhymes,
Swearing they shall not peep on distant times;
But violent indeed *shall* be the *tussel.*
Royal Tour, Proem.

It seems doubtful, if this has been formed from E. *touse*, expl. "to pull, to tear, to haul, to drag;" Johns. Germ. *tusel-n* signifies to beat. But the S. term has more analogy to Isl. *tusk-a*, luctari, *tusk*, lucta lenis et jocosa, G. Andr. p. 243. as it is most generally used to express the disorder of one's dress in consequence of playful or wanton struggling. It may be a dimin. from the Isl. *v.*, as the adj. is most commonly used, wanting the *l.* V. TAISSLE.

TOUSLE, TOUZLE, *s.* Rough dalliance, S.

For *tho'* I be baith blyth and canty,
I ne'er get a *touzle* at a'.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 214.

To TOUT, *v. a.* To sound a horn. V. TOOT.

To TOUT, TOOT, *v. n.* To drink copiously, to take large draughts, S. pron. *toot.*

——They'll ban fu' sair the time
That e'er they *toutit* aff the horn,
Which wambles thro' their weym
Wi pain that day.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 52.

For now our gentles gabbs are grown sae nice,
At thee they *toot*, an' never spear my price.
Ibid. p. 74.

TOUT, *s.* 1. A copious draught, S.

2. A drinking match, S.B. Gl. Shirr.

To TOUT, TOWT, *v. a.* 1. To toss, to put in disorder, S.

To spill the bed it war a pene,
Quod he, the laird wald not be fane
To find it *towtit* and ourtred.
Chron. S. P. iii. 201.

2. Metaph. to throw into disorder by quibbling or litigation.

"They came in a loving & well willing manner to enquire, but we perceive the purpose is but to canvass and *tout* our matters here a while, that hereafter men of litle skill and less conscience may decern into them as they please," &c. Mr. James Melvill's MS. Mem. p. 298.

3. To teaze, to vex, S.

This might seem allied to Isl. *taatt-a*, to tease (wool), Seren. vo. *Teaze*; or Su.G. *tugt-a* to chastise: But V. the *s.*

TOUT, *s.* 1. A fit of illness; an ailment of a transient kind, S.

Ir. *tockd* signifies a fit or trance. But our term greatly resembles the use of Belg. *tocht*, *togt*, wind, air; also, an expedition, a voyage. *De togt van de deur*, the wind that comes into the door. *Zy had een zwaare togt*, She had a sore bout; Sewel. It is often said, of one who has been pretty severely ill, *He had a sair tout*, S.

2. A transient displeasure, a fit of ill humour, Ang.

It seems to be the same which was anciently written *toit*, *toyt*, expl. "freak," Gl. Everg.

Were he ay sae, he then wad ay be kind;
But then anither *tout* may change his mind.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 42.

TOUTTIE, *adj.* 1. Throwing into disorder; as, *a touttie wind*, a boisterous wind that tosses one who is exposed to it, S.

This is much the same with Belg. *togtig*, windy.

2. One whose temper is very irritable, who is easily put in disorder, S.

It may be observed that Belg. *togt*, which in sing. signifies air, wind, in pl. *(togt-en)* denotes the passions. *Zyne togten bedwingen*, to refrain one's passions; q. to dwang ane's *touts*, S.

TOW, *s.* 1. A rope of any kind; as, *the bell-tow*, the rope for ringing a bell; *the tows* of a ship, the cables, S.

His *towes*, I find, hes bene so fyne,
For all the stormes hes bene sensyne,
His schip come never on the schalde,
But stack still on the ancker halde.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 314.

"The *anchor-tow* abideth fast within the vail." Rutherford's Lett. Ep. 15.

Su.G. *tog*, Isl. *tog*, *taug*, Belg. *touw*, restis, funis. Sw. *ankartog*, a cable. Ihre derives *tog* from *tog-a* ducere, as appearing properly to denote the ropes by which nets, and things of the same kind, are drawn.

L.B. *tugg-ae*, ropes or harness, or traces for drawing. Cowel, in like manner, deduces this from A.S. *getog-an*, to tug, or pull, or draw.

Sibb. mentions *towm* as used in the same sense with *tow*; Sw. *toem*, habena.

2. A halter, S.

And whoso yields alive, this *tow* portends,
Streight must he hing, where did our dearest friends
Who suffered for the truth.——
Muses Threnodie, p. 134.

To TOW, *v. n.* To give way, to fail, to perish, S.B. It is used with respect to both persons and things. In the former acceptation, it denotes death. Perhaps from Alem. *douu-en*, Su.G. *do*, to die.

To TOWEN, *v. a.* To tire, to weary out, Fife.

TOWMONT, TOWMON, TOMOND, *s.* A year; corr. of *twelve-month*, used in the same sense, S.

An' young weel fill'd an' daft are,
Wha winna be sae crous an' bauld
For a lang *towmont* after.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 27.

Till this time *tomond* I'se indent,
Our claiths of dirt will sa'r.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 260.

Towmon, Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 295.

TOWMONTELL, *s.* A cow of a year old, Ayrs.

To TOWN, TOWIN, *v. a.* To tame; as, *to town* an unruly horse, Loth. Berwicks.

Ye *towin'd* him tightly; I commend ye for't;
His bleeding snout gae me nae little sport.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 151.

It may be allied to Su.G. *toeg-a* to draw with a rope; or to Isl. *thion-a*, laborare. It is in favour

of the latter etymon, that *town* properly respects taming by means of hard work.

TOWNNYS, *pl.* Tuns, large casks or barrels.

Syne off he *townnys* the heids out strak;
A foule mellé than gan he mak.
Barbour, v. 403. MS.

TRACED, *adj.* Laced. *A traced hat* is a hat bound with gold lace, S.

Perhaps from Fr. *tress-er*, to weave, to twist.

To TRACHLE, TRAUCHLE, *v. a.* 1. To draggle, to trail; to abuse from carelessness or slovenliness, S.

"That night the Laird—suffered the souldiers to come a land and ly all together to the number of thirteen score, for the most part young beardless men, silly, *trauchled*, and hungered." Mr. James Mellvill's MS. Mem. p. 186. This respects some of the soldiers who sailed on board the Spanish Armada, 1587.

It seems doubtful, whether it be allied to Belg. *treyl-en* trahere, whence E. *trail*; or formed from Teut. *traegh-en*, pigrescere, tardescere; Alem. *dregel-en*, per incuriam aliquid perdere.

2. To dishevel.

"Hyr hayr, of the cullour of fyne gold, vas feltrit & *trachlit* out of ordour, hingand ouer hyr schuldirs." Compl. S. p. 106.

3. To drudge, to overtoil. *I'm trachlit with sair work*, S.B. I am overfatigued with hard labour.

In this sense it would seem allied to Sw. *traal-a*, duro labore exerceri. V. TARVEAL.

TRACK, *s.* Feature, lineament, S. Belg. *trek*, id. from *trekk-en* to delineate.

It is evident that this *v.* has been formed from *drag-a* to draw. For what is *delineation*, but *drawing* in a metaph. sense? Hence *Draught* is used as synon. with *Track*.

TRACK-BOAT, *s.* A boat used on a canal, S.

Belg. *trek-schuyt*, id. from *trekk-en* to draw, because it is drawn by a horse.

TRACK-POT, *s.* A tea-pot, S. i. e. a pot for masking, from Belg. *trekk-en* to draw. *De thee wordt getrekken*; the tea is infused.

TRACTIUE, *s.* A treatise.

This is the title of Mr. Quintine Kennedy's (Commendatar of the Abbey off Crosraguell) work.

"Ane compendius *Tractiue* conforme to the Scripturis of almychtie God, ressoun, and authoritie, declaring the nerrest, and only way, to establische the couscience of ane christiane man in all materis (quhilks ar in debate) concerning faith and religioun;" A. 1558.

Fr. *traieté*, id.

TRAD, *s.* Track, course in travelling or sailing.

The Kyng hym-self in-to that quhyle
Wyth hys nawyn, that sawfyd was,
Wychtly wan owt of the presse,
And tuk the se hamwart the way,
Thare *trad* haldand til Orknay.
Thare than tuk land Haco that Kyng.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 212.

Mr. Macpherson refers to C.B. *trawd*, A.S. *trode*, O.Dan. Isl. *tradk*. The latter is expl. by Verel. Vestigiorum multiplicata impressio. Isl. *troeda*, proprie terra, quod teratur et calcetur, G. Andr. p. 241. q. a beaten path; from *trod-a*, to tread. To this Cumb. *trod*, a footpath, evidently corresponds.

TRAGET, TRIGGET, *s.* A trick, a deceit, S. *triget*, Rudd.

Thou swelth deuourare of tyme vnrecouerabill,—
Of thy *tragetis* quhat toung may tell the tribyll?
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 98. 10.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *trigaut*, "a man that by tricks or slights makes a business hard to be decided." Sibb. views it as a corr. of *tragedy*.

TRAY, *s.* Trouble, vexation, loss.

—He tuk purpos for to rid
With a gret ost in Scotland;
For to weng him with stalwart hand,
Off *tray*, of trawaill, and of tene,
That done tharin till him had bene.
Barbour, xviii. 233. MS.

They wirk him mekle *tray* and tene.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 154. st. 7.

Treie, O.E. id. rendered by Hearne *tryal*, but not so properly.

Was neuer prince, I wene, that I writen of fond,
More had *treie* & tene, than he had for his lond,
In Scotlond & in Wales, in Gasconie also.
R. Brunne, p. 235.

A.S. *treg*, *trege*, vexatio, contumelia, damnum; *treg-ian*, vexare, Su.G. *traeg-a*, id. *traege*, Alem. *trege*, dolor. Isl. *traeg-a* lugere.

To TRAIK, *v. n.* To go idly from place to place, S.

Hence *trakit*, sore fatigued; perhaps implying that one is also draggled.

In winter now for purtith thou art *trakit*.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54. st. 9.

Traikit-like expresses the appearance that one makes, when draggled and fatigued, in consequence of ranging about.

Belg. *treck-en*, *vertreck-en*, to travel, to engage in an expedition. Sw. *traek-a*, niti, cum molestia incedere; Seren. vo. *Trace*. The adj. might seem allied to Sw. *tracck*, dirt, filth; *traeck-a* to dirty one's self.

TRAIK, *s.* 1. A plague, a mischief, a disaster, applied both to things and persons.

—Suddainlie ane cruel pest and *traik*,
So that cornes and frutis gois to wraik,
Throw the corrupit are, and cours of henin,
Ane dedelie yere, fer wers than I can neuin,
Fell in our membris with sic infectioun,
Was na remede, cure, nor correctioun.
Doug. Virgil, 72. 5.

Bot al this time I bid na mare, I wys,
Saif that this wensche, this vengeabil pest or *traik*,
Be bet doun dede by my wound and scharp straik.
Ibid. 393. 49.

It is sometimes used, in profane language, like *meikle Sorrow*, apparently as a designation for the devil.

The *meikle Trake* come o'er their snouts.—
A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 22.

From the same origin with *Tray*, q. v.

2. Used to denote the flesh of sheep that have died of disease or by accident, S.

To TRAIK, *v. n.* To be in a declining state of health.

It is said of one, who is very durable; "He's the gear that winna *traik*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 33. If I mistake not, this Prov. is also applied to one, who is of so little use to society, that his death would not be regretted; as it is generally supposed that persons of this description survive others whose lives are far more valuable.

"The English bodies could not endure to be prisoned in ships.—Had we in time foreseen to have fortified Inchkeith and Inchcolm, as we did thereafter Inchgarvie, they could not have lain in our frith one month; yet, notwithstanding of all the comfort the air and water of these isles could furnish them, many of them died; and when they went home, the most part of all who remained *traiked* pitifully." Baillie's Lett. i. 166.

This might seem allied to Su.G. *trak-a*, cum difficultate progredi; *tra* viribus defici. But it is most probable, that the *v.* has been formed from the *s.*, the idea being transferred from sheep to men.

TRAILSYDE, *adj.* So long as to trail on the ground.

In robbis lang also or *trailsyde* goune
With thame he ioned oratouris in fere.
Doug. Virgil, 466. 9. V. SYDE.

To TRAYN, *v. a.* To draw, to entice.

The Lord Douglas towart thaim raid;
A gowne on his armur he haid:
And trawersyt allwayis wp agayn,
Thaim ner his bataillis for to *trayn*.
Barbour, xix. 354. MS.

Fr. *train-er*, to draw.

TRAIN, *s.* A rope used for *drawing*, Orkn. from Fr. *train-er*.

"The harrows are drawn side-ways by a *train* or side rope, (like that used in a plough), fastened at each end." P. St. Andrews, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xx. 260.

To TRAIST, TREST, TREIST, *v. a.* 1. To trust.

So that the ferd buke of Eneadoun,
Twiching the luf and dede of Dido quene,
The tua part of hys volume doth contene,
That in the text of Virgill, *traistis* me,
The tuelf part skars contenis, as ye may se.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 6. 10.

i. e. believe me, in the imperat.

Thocht thow be greit like Gowmakmorne,
Traist weill I sall yow meit the morne.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. i. 158.

Gude maister, I wald speir at you ane thing,
Quhar *trest* ye sall I find yone new maid king?
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ij. 158.

"Quhar for I *treist* that his diuine iustice vil permit sum vthir straynge natione to be mercyles boreaus to them, ande til extinct that fals seid ande that incredule generatione furtht of rememorance." Compl. S. p. 41.

2. *v. n.* To pledge faith, by entering into a truce.

Syne thai *traist* in the feild, throw trety of trew;
Put up thair brandis sa braid, burly and bair.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 10.

Isl. *treist-a*, Su.G. *traest-a*, Germ. *trost-en*, confidere.

As the Isl. and Su.G. verbs signify both to dare, and to trust, this points out the radical affinity between *durst*, the pret. of *dare*, and *trust*. What is *daring*, but confiding in one's own strength, or means of defence; and what is *trusting* to another, but daring to depend on him?

Ihre has accordingly observed, that the various Northern verbs, signifying to trust, seem all to conspire in Su.G. *toeras* audere; and that *jag toers*, and *jag troester*, equally mean, *I dare*. It is singular, he adds, that the same metathesis, which is observable in the letters here, may be traced to a very early period. The Greeks promiscuously use θαρσος (from θαρρ-ειν) and θρασος audacia; θαρσυνω and θρασυνω, audacem reddo. He also refers to MoesG. *thrafst-jan*, to trust, as bearing an obvious analogy to *daur-an* to dare, whence *ga-daurst-an*, he durst, audebat. V. TRAIST, *adj.*

TRAIST, TREST, *s.* Trust, faith, assurance.

——Gif outhir wit or famè
Or *traist* may be geuin to Helenus the prophete,
Or gif with verité Phebus inspiris his sprete,
This ane thinge, son of the goddes, I the teiche, &c. *Doug. Virgil*, 82. 37.

"God turnit the hazard of fortoune, and tuke vengeance on Xerxes gryt pryde, quhilk suld be ane gryt exempil til al princis, that thai gyf nocht there *trest* in ane particular power of multiplie of men, bot rathere to set there *trest* in God." Compl. S. p. 123.

Isl. *traust-r*, Su.G. *troest*, fiducia.

TRAIST, TRAISTY, *adj.* 1. Trusty, faithful.

Till Erle Malcolme he went vpon a day,
The Lennox haile he had still in his hand;
Till King Eduuard he had nocht than maid band.
That land is strait, and maisterfull to wyn;
Gud men of armyss that tyme was it within.
The lord was *traist*, the men sekyr and trew;
With waik power thai durst him nocht persew.
Wallace, iv. 161. MS.

—We him gaif ansuere not *traist* ynouch,
Astonyst with the word abak he dreuch.
Doug. Virgil, 51. 44.

Be al Eneas destancis I swere,
His *traisty* fayth, or rycht hand into were
Sa vailyeant at vnset and defence.
Ibid. 213. 37.

Treist is used by R. Brunne, p. 175.

Your wille is euer so gode, & your treuth so *treist*;
Your douhtynesse of blode the Sarazins salle freist.

Isl. *traust-r* fidus, fidelis, Su.G. *troest*, Germ. *trost*, id.

2. Confident.

Thai tuk to consaill that thai wald
Thair wayis towart Coigneris hald;
And herbery in the cité ta.
And than in gret hy thai haf don sua;
And raid be nycht to the cité.
Thai fand thair of wittaill gret plenté;
And maid thaim rycht mery cher,
For all *traist* in the toun thai wer.
Barbour, xiv. 466. MS.

Germ. *treist*, *triest*, Su.G. *troest*, audax, intrepidus.

3. Secure, safe.

—And gert dyk thaim sa stalwartly,
That quhill thaim likyt thar to ly,
Thai suld fer owt the *traister* be.
Barbour, xvii. 273. MS. *Surer*, Edit. 1620.

TRAIST, *s.* An appointed meeting.

Syn to the *traist* that thaim was set
Thai sped thaim, with thair cumpany.
Barbour, vii. 280. MS. V. TRYST.

TRAISTIS, *s. pl.* A roll of the accusations brought against those who, in former times, were to be legally tried.

"It is thocht expedient,—that in tyme tocum, quhen the Crownar resaiffis his portewis & *traistis*, that thair be ony parsounis contenit in the samin, that will disobey him, that he dar not, nor is not of powar to arreist, in that caise the Crownar sall pas to the Lord & Barrone of the Barronie, quhair that persoun or persounis dwellis and inhabitis." Acts Ja. III. 1487. c. 119, Ed. 1566.

"*Traistis*—signifies ane roll or catalogue, conteinand the particular dittay, taken vp vpon malefactoures, quhilk with the portuous is delivered be the justice Clerke to the Crowner, to the effect the persons, quhais names ar conteined in the portuous, may be attached conforme to the dittay, conteined in the *traistis*. For like as the portuous comprehends the names of the persons indited: swa the *traistis* conteinis the kindes of dittay, given vp vpon them: quhilk is swa called, because it is committed to the *traist*, faith and credit of the clerkes and crowner, quha gif they be *trustie*, & faithfull, suld nocht reveale, deleete, change, or alter the samin. Jam. 2. par. 6. c. 28." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

TRAISTLY, *adv.* Confidently, securely.

Ga we, and wenge sum off the dispyte,
And that may we haiff done alss tite;
For thai ly *traistly*, but dreding
Off ws, or off our her cummyng.
Barbour, v. 81. MS.

TRAIST, *s.* The frame of a table. V. TREST.

TRAYT, *s.* Bread of *trayt*, a superior kind of bread made of fine wheat.

"They make not all kindes of bread, as law requyres; that is ane fage, symmell, wastell, pure cleane breade,—and bread of *trayt*." Chalm. Air, c. 9. s. 4. Panem de *trayt*, Lat.

"In the Stat. 5. Hen. 3. Bread of *treete* seems to be that bread which was made of fine wheat." Cowel. He derives it from Lat. *triticum*, wheat.

Panis de *Treyt* duos wastellos ponderabit, et panis de omne blado ponderabit ii coket. Fleta, Lib. 2. c. 9.

TRAKIT, *part. pa.* Sore fatigued. V. TRAIK, *v. n.*

TRAM, *s.* 1. The shaft of a cart, or carriage of any kind, S.

I wald scho war, bayth syde and bak,
Weill batterit with a barrow *tram*.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 93.

Nor is the naig the worse to draw
A wee while in the *trams*.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 360.

Su.G. *traam*, that part of a pretty long tree, which is cut into different portions, that it may be more conveniently inserted in a plough; Ihre. Germ. *tram*, a tree, also, a beam. Hence the forensic term *tram-recht*, the liberty of inserting a roof into a wall belonging to a neighbour. MoesG. *thrams*, a tree.

2. A beam or bar.

"By order, the hangman brake his sword between the crosses of Aberdeen, and betwixt the gallows *trams* standing there." Spalding's Troubles, i. 290.

3. Used metaph., in a ludicrous sense for leg or limb; as, *lang trams*, long limbs, S.

TRAMALT NET, corr. from E. *trammel*.

Into thair *tramalt net*, thay fangit ane fische,
Mair nor ane quhale, worthy of memorie:
Of quhom thay haue had mony dainty dische,
Be quhome thay ar exaltit to greit glorie,
That maruellous monstour callit Purgatorie.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 136.

TRAMORT, *s.* A corpse, a dead body.

Thair wes with him an ugly sort,
And mony stinkand fowll *tramort*.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 29. V. also p. 94.

The last part of the word is undoubtedly from Fr. *mort* dead, or Germ. *mord* death. Su.G. *tra* signifies to consume, to rot, tabescere; q. a dead body in a state of consumption.

To TRAMP, *v. a.* 1. To trample, to tread with force, S.

Behald, how your awin brethren now laitly
In Dutchland, Ingland, Denmark and Norroway,
Ar *trampit* doun with thair hypocrisie,
And as the snaw ar moltin clene away.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 75.

Sw. *trampa pa*, conculcare. Belg. *tramp-en* pedibus proculcare; MoesG. *anatramp*, they pressed upon him, Luk. v. 1.

"*Tramp* on a snail, and she'll shoot out her horns;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 30., a proverb founded on the vulgar idea, that the telescopical eyes of the snail are horns.

2. To tread, in reference to walking, S.

Frae this the human race may learn
Reflection's honey'd draps to earn;
Whether they *tramp* life's thorny way,
Or thro' the sunny vineyard stray.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 32.

To TRAMP, *v. n.* 1. To tread with a heavy step, S.

Su.G. *tramp-a*, cum pedum aliqua supplosione incedere.

2. To walk; as opposed to any other mode of travelling; a low sense, S.

I've *trampit* mony a weary fit,
And mony a tumble did I get,
Sin I set out frae hame, jo.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 237.

TRAMP, *s.* 1. The act of striking the foot suddenly downwards, S.

2. An excursion; used metaph. It properly signifies a pedestrian one, S.

If haply knowledge, on a random *tramp*,
Had shor'd them with a glimmer of his lamp,—
Plain, dull Simplicity stept kindly in to aid them.
Burns, iii. 58.

TRANCE, TRANSE, *s.* 1. A passage within a house, S.

"A passage from a stair case." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 169. He derives it from Lat. *transitus*. Perhaps it is rather immediately from the *v. transire* to pass.

2. Also used metaph.

"If death—were any other thing but a friendly dissolution, and a change, not a destruction of life, it would seem a hard voyage to go through such a sad and dark *trance*,—as is the wages of sin." Rutherford's Lett. P. ii. ep. 47.

To TRANE, *v. n.* To go from home, to travel.

Remane ye, or *trane* ye,
On fee so far of schore?
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 52.

Su.G. *tren-a* incedere, gressus facere; *trant*, incessus; O. Teut. *trant* gressus, gradus; *trant-en*, gradi lentè.

To TRANONT, TRANOYNT, TRANOWNT, TRANENT, TRAWYNT, *v. n.* 1. To march suddenly in a clandestine manner; often, to steal a march under night.

And quhen he hard the certanté,
That in Glentrewle wes the King,
And went till hunt, and till playing,
He thoucht, with hys chewalry,
To cum apon him sodanly.
And fra Carlele on nychtis ryd:
And in cowert on dayis bid.
And swagate, with syk *tranenting*,
He thoucht he suld suppryss the King.
Barbour, vii. 508. MS.

It discomfortyt thaim alsua,
That the King, with hys mengne, was
All armyt to defend that place,
That thai wend, throw thar *trauenting*,
Till haiff wonyn, for owtyn fechting.
Ibid. vii. 608. MS.

King Robert, that had witteryng then
That he lay thar with mekill mycht,
Tranountyt swa on him a nycht,
That be the morn that it wes day,
Cummyn in a plane feld war thai,
Fra Biland bot a litill space.
Ibid. xviii. 360. MS.

Til Anand in a *tranowntyng*
Thai come on thame in the dawyng.
Wyntown, viii. 26. 357.

As he relevit was, so wes he ever than,
Off a wycht him allane, wirthy and wicht,
Circlit with Sarazenis mony a sad man,
That *tranoyntit* with a *trane* upoun that trew Knycht.
Houlate, ii. 16. MS.

In printed copy, *trawyntit*.

2. To march quickly, without including the idea of stratagem or secrecy.

The scry sone raiss, the bauld Loran was dede.
Schyr Garrat Heroun *tranontit* to that stede,
And all the host assemblit him about.
Wallace, iv. 672. MS.

3. To return, to turn back.

Thir ladyis feistit according thair estait,
Uprais at last, commandand till *tranoynt*.
Retreit was blawn loude, &c.
Palice of Honour, ii. 52.

Wallace *tranoyntyt* on the secund day,
Fra York thai passyt rycht in a gud aray;
North-west thai past in battaill buskyt boun,
Thar lugeyng tuk besyd Northallyrton.
Wallace, viii. 567. MS.

Than Wallace said, We will pass ner Scotland,
Or ocht be seld; and tharfor mak ws boun:
Agayn we will besid Northallyrtoun,
Quhar King Eduuard fyrstbattaill hecht to me.—
Apon the morn, the ost, but mar awyss,
Tranountyt north apon a gudlye wyss.
Ibid. viii. 1560. MS.

It is used in the same sense, as denoting a retrograde march, Ibid. ii. 52. MS. *tranoyntyt*.

Mr. Macpherson says; "*Travent* or *tranoint* in B. Harry—seems a different word." But there appears to be no ground for this idea. The passages he refers to, are these quoted above. Could we suppose *travent*, or *trawynt*, the original orthography, the term would in form much resemble Teut. *trouwanten*, otiosè vagari; Fr. *truand-er*, to beg, to play the rogue; from Teut. *trouwant*, Germ. *drabant*, satelles, stipator, a retainer. But what affinity would there be in signification, unless we supposed that the reference were to the *clandestine* arts practised by such wanderers? It seems rather connected with Fr. *traine* a snare, an ambush; especially from their being conjoined in the passage quoted from the Houlate.

TRANOWINTYN, *s.* A stratagem of war; without any regard to marching.

We ar the fox: and thai the fyscher,
That stekis forouth ws the way.
Thai wene we may na get away,
Bot rycht quhar thai ly.—
—Our fayis for this small *tranowintyn*
Wenys weill we sall prid us swa,
That we planely on hand sall ta
To giff thaim opynly battaill:
Bot at this tyme thair thoucht sall faill.
Barbour, xix. 694. MS.

To TRANSE, *v. n.* To determine, to resolve.

Perplexit and vexit
Betwixt houp and dispair,

Quhyls *transing*, quhyls pansing
How till eschew the snair.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 48.

i. e. Now resolving, then hesitating.

Fr. *tranch-er*, decider, parler franchement, ou avec autorité. *Illico, praecisèque decernere, statuere;* Dict. Trev. Fr. *transe* denotes extreme fear. But the former sense seems preferable, as retaining the contrast, which occurs in the preceding lines.

TRANSS, *s.* Supposed to be a species of dance anciently in use.

He playit sa schill, and sang sa sweit,
Quhill Towsie tuik ane *transs*.
Chr. Kirk, st. 6.

Callander views it as what the Scots call, "*reel*, a *train*, Belg. *trein*." But the passage may have been misunderstood. *Quhill* does not signify *while*, during, but till. Might it signify, "He continued his exquisite melody, till it cast Towsie into a *trance?*"

To TRANSMUGRIFY, *v. a.* To transform, to transmute; a ludicrous and low word, S.

See social life and glee sit down,
All joyous and unthinking,
Till quite *transmugrify'd*, they're grown,
Debauchery and drinking.
Burns, iii. 115.

*To TRANSPORT, *v. a.* To translate a minister from one charge to another, S.

"Actual ministers, when *transported*, are not to be tryed again, as was done at their entry to the ministery." Stewart's Collect. B. i. Tit. 2. § 11.

To an English ear this seems a very odd use of the word.

TRANSPORTATION, *s.* The act of translating a minister, S.

"That in all *Transportations* in time coming, previous enquiry be made if there be a legal stipend and a decreet therefore, in the Parish craving the *Transportation*." Act 5. Ass. 1702.

TRANTLE, *s.* The rut made by a cart wheel, when it is deep. This is denominated *the trantle of the wheel*, Ang.

TRANTLES, TRITLE-TRANTLES, TRANTLIMS, *s. pl.* 1. Trifling or superstitious ceremonies.

——These I shall
Call acts that's *preter Scriptural.*
And such are baptizing of bells,
Hallowing altars, kirks and cells;—
For to impose gray gowns, or mantles,
Or ony such base *tritle trantles.*
Cleland's Poems, p. 88.

2. Moveables of little value, petty articles of furniture; sometimes, accoutrements; S.

I came fiercelings in,
And wi' my *trantlims*, made a clattering din.
Ross's Helenore, p. 37.

3. Toys used by children, S. Loth. *tranles.*

There seems little reason to doubt that these are only secondary senses of a term originally used to denote one of the Popish services. This contemptuous application might be introduced after the Reformation, from a conviction of the unprofitable and trivial nature of the employment. It is printed *trantals*, Evergreen, ii. 8. st. 12. and expl. in the Gl. by *nig-nays*, a S. word nearly allied in sense to *trantles* as now understood. V. TRENTALIS. *Patter, pattering, pitter-patter*, &c. have had a similar origin.

TRAP, *s.* A sort of ladder, a moveable flight of wooden steps, S. Sw. *trappa*, Teut. *trap*, gradus.

TRAPPYS, *s. pl.* Trappings.

Off saffroun hew betuix yallow and rede
Was his ryche mantil, of quham the forbreist lappys,
Ratlyng of brycht gold wyre wyth gyltyn *trappys;*
Of cordis fyne was buklyt wyth ane knot.
Doug. Virgil, 393. 10.

L.B. *trap-us*, Hisp. *trop-o*, cloth.

TRAPPOURIS, TRAPOURIS, *s. pl.* Trappings; *phalerae*, ornamenta equestria.

Syne cummis sum, and in the fyre dois fling—
Brydyllis and al thare stedis *trappouris* fare.
Doug. Virgil, 367. 47.

Rudd. derives this from Fr. *draperie*,—from *drap* cloath. Although these terms are radically the same; this is more nearly allied to L.B. *trappatura*, ornatus è *trapo* seu panno, amplum equi stratum undique defluens. Du Cange. V. TRAPPYS.

TRAS, *s.* The tract of game.

The kyng blew rechas,
And followed fast on the *tras.*
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 5.

Fr. *trace*, id. *Trasses*, the footing of a deer.

TRAST, TREST, *s.* A beam.

——Wallace gert wrychtis call,
Hewyt *trastis*, wndid the passage all.
Sa tha sam folk he send to the depfurd,
Gert set the ground with scharp spykis off burd.
Wallace, x. 40. MS.

In Perth Edit. it is,

He with crafts undid——

In common editions,

And with *craftsmen*, &c.
Him selff wndyr he ordand thar with all,
Bownd on the *trest* in a creddill to sit,
To louss the pyne quhen Wallace leit him witt.
Wallace, vii. 1158. MS.

Hamilton retains this term.

——Caus'd saw the boards immediately in two,
By the mid *trest*, that none might over goe.
Wallace, p. 168.

But in MS. it is clearly *hewyt trastis*, i. e. caused beams to be hewed; from Fr. *trattes*, which seems to have been anciently written *trastes*, thus defined, Dict. Trev. Terme de charpenterie, qui se dit de gross pieces de bois de trois toises de long, et de 10 pouces de gros, posées au dessus de la chaise, d'un moulin à vent, et qui portent sa cage. *Tigna majora.*

TRAT, TRATTES, *s.* An old woman; a term generally used in contempt, S. Chaucer, *trate*, E. *trot.*

Out on the, auld *trat*, agit wyffe or dame,
Eschames ne time in roust of syn to ly?
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96. 28.

Thus said Dido, and the tothir with that
Hyit on furth with slaw pase lik ane *trat*.
Ibid. 122. 39.

Alecto hir thrawin vissage did away,
All furius membris laid apart and array,
And hir in schape transformyt of ane *trat*,
Hir forrett skorit with runkillis and mony rat;
And with ane vaile ouer sprede hir lyart hare,
Ane branche of oliue thareto knittis yare:
Of Junois tempil semyt scho to be
The Nun and *trattes*, clepit Calybe.
Ibid. 221. 39.

Trat, according to Sibb., is "one who has *trotted*, or trudged about for a long time. Teut. *trat*, gressus; *tratt-en* gradi." This idea is borrowed from Jun. Etym. Su.G. *tratt-a* signifies, to go with short steps like a child.

But the etymon given by Rudd., in his *Addenda*, has greater probability. "Goth. *drotta* domina, Teut. *truhtin*, dominus, whence Dr. Hickes derives the Ital. *drudo*, amasia, concubina."

It must be observed, however, that in signification it is more nearly connected with some other terms proceeding from the same stock; Isl. *draettur*; Su.G. *drott*, a servant; whence *kirkiudrott*, oeconomus templi, corresponding to *kirkiuwaerjande*, which seems nearly the same with *churchwarden*, E. There is an obvious analogy between this designation, and that given by Doug. to Calybe, whom he calls "the nun and *trattes* of Junois tempil."

Some have viewed the term as allied to Germ. *drutte*, a witch; saga, mulier fatidica; *trot*, a woman, an old woman, a witch. Wachter thinks that the latter was a designation originally given to any woman, afterwards restricted to those that were decrepit with age; and hence transferred to witches, because the vulgar generally imputed the crime of witchcraft to old women. Keysler, having made the same observation, in reference to E. *trot*, derives it from *Drut* a female Druid. Antiq. Septent. p. 503. 504.

The word *waltrot* occurs in P. Ploughman, although overlooked both by Skinner and Junius; and might be viewed as favouring the latter etymon.

—"Patriarks & Prophets haue preched here often,
That man shall man saue throughe a womans helpe,
And that was tynt through tree, tree shall it wynne;
And that dethe downe brought, deth shall relieue."
'That thou tellest,' quod Truth, 'is but a tale of *waltrot*;
'For Adam and Eue, Abraham and other
'Patriarkes and Prophetes yet in payne liggen,' &c. Fol. 99. a.

This term, I strongly suspect, has some affinity. Isl. *Vala*, *Volua*, is the name of a certain Sibyl, says G. Andr., whence *Voluspa*, Sibyllinum vaticinium. Thus *waltrot* may signify, an old woman's fable.

I shall only add, that, according to some writers, Isl. *troda* denotes a woman, in general; *foemina*, Gl. Gunnlaug. vo. *Lins-troda*. G. Andr. however, says that they err who view this term, when standing singly, as signifying a woman; p. 241. 242.

To TRATTIL, TRATLE, *v. n.* 1. To prattle; to tattle.

The Kyng thus awnsweryd to thaim then,
'Thare modris has tynt thame, and noucht I.
Yhe rawe, and *tratelys* all foly.'
Wyntown, vii. 10. 360.

But wist thir folkis that uthir demis,
How that thair sawis to uthir semis,
Thair vicious wordis and vanitie,
Thair *tratling* tungis that all furth temis,
Sum wald lat thair deming be.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 63.

Thair honestie sa justifie thai wald,
[As suld] thame schame till lie that war so bald;
And gar thi grace sa ken the veritie,
That thow suld than for honest men thame hald:
And *tratlane* toungs have [na mair] leif to lie.
Maitland Poems, p. 344.

2. To repeat in a rapid and careless manner; nearly synon. with *patter*.

And with greit blis bury we sal your banis,
Sine Trentallis twenty *trattil* al at anis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 208.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *traet-a* detractare.

The idea of Mr. Pinkerton, that the term, as used Maitl. P., signifies to asperse is highly probable. Junius refers to C.B. *tryd-ar*, to prattle.

Trittell trattell, pshaw, expressive of contempt; *tutie-tatie*, synon.

Dil. Better bring hir to the leichis heir.
Fol. Trittell trattell! sche ma not steir.
Lyndsay, *S. P. R.* ii. 88.

TRATTILS, *s. pl.* Trattles, idle talk.

"The Earl of Douglas, hearing this, gave oversoon credit to the wicked false reports of an idle lown, that had no other shift to conquess his living with, except vain *trattils*, to sow discord among noblemen." Pitscottie's Hist. p. 36. V. the *v.*

TRAVESSE, *s.* V. TREVISS.

TRAWART, *adj.* Perverse.

Sic eloquence as they in Earsry use,
In sic is set thy *trawart* appityte.
Dunbar, *Evergreen*, ii. 53. V. THRAWART.

TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

TRAZILEYS, *s. pl.* The props of vines.

Furth of fresche burgeouns the wyne grapis ying,
Endland the *trazileys* dyd on twistis hing.
Doug. Virgil, 400. 50.

Fr. *treillis*, a latticed frame for supporting vines; Rudd. This may be viewed as the origin, if the *z* should, as I suspect, be read *y*. If otherwise, perhaps rather from L.B. *trestell-us*, fulcrum mensae, but used in a general sense for a prop.

To TREADLE, *v. n.* To go frequently and with difficulty, Fife; the idea being perhaps borrowed from the *treadle* of a loom.

TREE, *s.* A barrel, S.

"Gif ony fische, salmound, hering, or keling, beis found in sic barrellis vnmarkit, the samin to be escheit, and siclyke the tume *treis*; that ane half

to our Soüerane Lord, and the vther to the toune." Acts Ja. V. 1540. c. 90. Edit. 1566.

i. e. empty barrels.

"Thir great barrelles ar called Hamburg *trees*." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplaith*.

"That no barrel be sooner made,—but the Coupers birn be set thereon,—in testimony of the sufficiency of the *tree*. Acts Cha. II. 1661. c. 33.

This is a Su.G. idiom. *Trae* denotes a barrel used as a dry measure. Accipitur pro mensura aridorum. Hinc habemus *spiltrae*, dolium ex assulis confectum ad continenda arida; Ihre.

In the passage first quoted, it in like manner denotes a barrel used for a dry measure. But it also signifies a measure of liquids. A barrel for containing ale is vulgarly called a *tree*; as, *a ten gallon tree*, *a twenty gallon tree*, S.

A.S. *aescen*, a pail, and Isl. *ask-r*, a measure of liquids, seem likewise to derive their names from A.S. *aesc*, Isl. *ask-r*, the ash-tree, as having been originally made of this wood.

TREE and TRANTEL, a piece of wood that goes behind a horse's tail, for keeping back the *sunks* or *sods*, used instead of a saddle. This is fastened by a cord on each side, and used instead of a crupper; but reaching farther down, to prevent the horse from being tickled under the tail; Perths.

TREGALLION, *s.* Collection, assortment. *The haill tregallion*, the whole without exception, Dumfr.

If we might suppose that this term had been originally used to denote a measure of liquids, we might view it as allied to Isl. *trygill*, parva trua, from *trog* trua, linter.

TREIN, TRENE, *adj.* Wooden, *treein*, S. as *a treein leg*, a wooden leg.

"Thay spulyeit the eucarist out of the cais of siluer, quhair it hang, & kest it in ane *trein* kist." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 15. In *ligneam* pyxidem; Boeth.

Ane *trene* truncheour, ane ramehorne spone.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 160.

Lord Hailes renders this *spout*; but on what ground I cannot conceive. It evidently means a wooden plate.

A.S *treowen*, arboreus, ligneus, from *treo* arbor. This word was used by E. writers, so late as the time of Camden.

"Sir Thomas Rokesby being controlled for first suffering himselfe to be serued in *treene* cuppes, answered; These homely cups and dishes pay truely for that they containe: I had rather drinke out of *treene*, and pay gold and siluer, than drink out of gold and siluer, and make wooden payment." Remains, p. 354. Hence,

TREIN MARE, a barbarous instrument of punishment, formerly used in the army; E. *the wooden horse*.

"He caused big up a *trein mare* at the cross for punishing the trespassing soldiers according to the discipline of war." Spalding's Troubles, i. 243. It is called a timber mare, ibid. p. 227. V. Grose's Milit. Hist. ii. 106.

TRENE, *adj.* Wooden. V. TREIN.

To TREISSLE, *v. a.* To abuse by treating, Loth. apparently a frequentative from the E. *v.*

To TREIT, TRETE, *v. a.* To intreat.

Giftis fra sum ma na man *treit*;
In geving sould Discretioun be.
Dunbar, *Bannatine Poems*, p. 48.

Saynt Adaman, the haly man,
Come til hyme thare, and fermly
Mad spyrytuale band of cumpany,
And *tretyd* hym to cum in Fyfe,
The tyme to dryve oure of hys lyfe.
Wyntown, v. 12. 1168.

O.Fr. *traict-er*, id. Lat. *tract-are*.

TREYTER, *s.* A messenger for *treating* of peace.

Schyr Alexander off Arghile, that saw
The King destroy wp elene and law
His land; send *treyteris* to the King;
And come his man but mar duelling.
Barbour, x. 125. MS. V. the *v.*

TREITCHEOURE, *s.* A traitour; Fr. *tricheur*.

Sum *treitcheoure* crynis the cunye, and kepis corne stakkis.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238. b. 54.

TRELLYEIS, TRELYEIS, *s. pl.* Currycombs.

Thair lokkerand manis and thare creistis hie,
Dressis with *trelyeis* and kamis honestly.
Doug. Virgil, 409. 23.

Fr. *etrille*, Lat. *strigil-is*.

TREMBLING FEVERS, the ague, Ang. V. SKELP. *Trembling aixes*, Loth. perhaps from A.S. *ace* dolor, Sw. *ack-a*, cruciare.

TRENSAND, *part. pr.* Cutting.

The *trensand* blaid to persyt euery deill
Throu plaitt and stuff, mycht nocht agayn it stand.
Wallace, iv. 662. MS.

Fr. *trenchant*, id.

TRENTAL, *s.* Properly a service of thirty masses, which were usually celebrated upon as many different days, for the dead.

Thay tyrit God with tryfillis tume *trentalis*,
And daifit him with [thair] daylie dargeis;
With owklie Abitis, to augment thair rentalis,
Mantand mort-mumlingis, mixt with monye leis.
Scott, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 197.

It has been observed, (vo. *Trantles*,) that this term was most probably used in a contemptuous sense after the Reformation, to denote any thing mean and trifling. In this passage, it seems rather to admit this general signification. Even long before the Reformation, it appears to have been declining in its acceptation.

And so leue lellye Lordes, forbode els
That pardon and penaunce, & prayers done saue
Soules that haue sinned seuen sythes deadly:
And to trust to these *trentals*, truely me thinketh,
Is not so siker for the soule as to do well.
Therefore I rede you reukes, that rich be on this earth,

Apon truste of your treasure, *trientales* to haue,
Be ye neuer the bolder to breake the ten hestes.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 39. a.

The term is also used by Chaucer. V. Tyrwhitt.

Fr. *trentel*, id. from *trente*, thirty.

To TREST, to trust. TREST, faith. V. TRAIST.

TREST, TRAIST, TRIST, *s.* 1. The frame of a table, S. *tress*, E. *trestle*.

The goldin *tristis* sliynand standis ouerthorte,
Vnder rich tabillis dicht for maniory.
Doug. Virgil, 185. 34.

Of sardanis, of jasp, and smaragdane,
Traists, formis, and benkis, war poleist plane.
Palice of Honour, iii. 70.

2. A tripod.

Before thare ene war set, that all beheild,
The gilt *trestis*, and the grene tre,
The laurere crounis for the price and gre.
Doug. Virgil, 131. 9.

3. The frames for supporting artillery.

"And ilk man hauand fourtie pund land, sall haue ane culuering, with calmes, leid, and pouder, gauand thairto, with *trestis* to be at all tymes reddy, for schuting of the saidis hagbuttis." Acts Ja. V. 1540. c. 73. Ed. 1566. *Treastes*, Skene.

Fr. *tresteau*, fulcrum mensae.

TREST, *s.* A beam. V. TRAST.

TRET, *adj.* Long and well proportioned.

Braid breyst and heych, with sturdy crag and gret,
His lyppys round, his noyss was squar and *tret*.
Wallace, ix. 1925. MS.

Fr. *traict*, *trait*, drawn out, lengthened. From the same origin is the O. adj. *traictif*, *traictis*, *traitis*, *treitis*. *Nez traictif*, a pretty long nose, *traictisses mains*, long and slender hands; Cotgr. The very phrase used in Wallace occurs in Rom. de la Rose.

Les yieux rians, le nez *treitis*,
Qui n' est trop grand ne trop petit.

Hence it is adopted by Chaucer.

Hire nose *tretis*; hir eyen grey as glas.
Prol. Cant. T. v. 152. Also Rom. Rose, v. 1016. 1216.

TRETABYL, *adj.* Tractable, pliable.

For al thar weping mycht him not anis stere,
Nor of thare wordes likis him to here,
Thoch he of nature was *tretabyl*, and courtes.
Doug. Virgil, 115. 18.

Rudd. renders it, "easy to be intreated." But this does not so properly shew the sense of the term used by Virg. which is *tractabilis*.

To TRETE, *v. a.* To intreat. V. TREIT.

TRETIE, *s.* Intreaty.

With *tretie* fair, at last, scho gart her ryse.
Henrysone, *Evergreen*, i. 152.

TRETIE, *s.* A treatise.

"Here beginnis ane litil *tretie* intitulit *the goldyn targe*, compilit be Maister Wilyam Dunbar." Title of this Poem, Edin. 1508. Fr. *traité*.

TREVALLYIE, *s.* A train or retinue, implying the idea of its meanness; Clydes.

TREVISS, TREVESSE, TRAVESSE, *s.* 1. Any thing laid across by way of bar; as, a *treviss* in a stable, the partition between two stalls, S.

2. A counter or desk in a shop, S.B.

L.B. *travacha*, *travayso*, Ital. *travata*, Fr. *travaison*, *trevee*, intertignium; "a floor or frame of beams, also, a single beam;" Cotgr.

3. Hangings, a curtain; corresponding to E. *traverse*.

Rycht ouer thwert the chamber was there drawe
A *trevesse* thin and quhite, all of plesance.
King's Quair, iii. 9.

And seis thou now yone multitude on rawe,
Standing behynd yone *travesse* of delyte.
Ibid. iii. 17.

To TREW, *v. a.* To trust. V. TROW.

TREW, *s.* Often in pl. *trewis*, a truce.

The *trew* on his half gert he stand
Apon the marchis stabilly,
And gert men kep thaim lelely.
Barbour, xix. 200. MS.

Than your curst king desyryt off ws a *trew*,
Quhilk maid Scotland full rathly for to rew.
Wallace, viii. 1358. MS.

The Persye said, Of our *trewis* he will nane;
Ane awfull chyftane trewly he is ane.
Ibid. iii. 267. MS.

O.Fr. *treu*, also *treves*, Ital. *treves*; from MoesG. *trigguo*, A.S. *treowa*, *treowe*, fides data, promissum, pactum, foedus; Alem. *truua*, Germ. *true*, Su.G. *tro*; L.B. *treug-a*, Hisp. *tregu-as*; all from the idea of *faith* being pledged in a truce. V. TROW, *v.*

TREWYD, *part. pa.* Protected by a truce.

Til the Fest of the Ternytè
He grawntyd thame *trewyd* for to be.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 100.

TREWS, *s. pl.* Trouse, trousers, S.

Ir. *trius*, Gael. *triubhas*, Fr. *trousse*.

TREWAGE, *s.* Tribute.

This Emperoure Scyr Trajane
Tuk the *trewage* of Brettane.
Wyntown, v. 6. 145.

For freindis thaim tauld, was bound wndir *trewage*,
That Fenweik was for Perseys caryage.
Wallace, iii. 61. MS.

The term is common in O.E.

Bot Athelstan the maistrie wan, and did tham mercie crie,
& alle Northwales he set to *treuage* hie.
R. Brunne, p. 28.

O.Fr. *truage*, *treuage*, a toll, custom, tax, or imposition, Cotgr.; from *treu*, id. L.B. *truagium*, tributum. V. Du Cange, vo. *Trutanizare*.

TREWANE, *adj.*

"Bot it is no mervell, for he understude that he is a Preist's gett, and tharefore we sould not wonder, albeit that the auld *Trewane* vers be trew, *Patrem sequitur sua proles*." Knox's Hist. p. 262. *Trowane*, MS. i.

This is perhaps the same with S. *Tronie*, q. v.

TREWBUT, *s.* Tribute.

In thair thrillage he wald no langar be,
Trewbut befor till Ingland payit he.
Wallace, vi. 771. MS.

TRY, *s.* Means of finding any thing that has been lost, S.B. *I could get nae try o't.*

* TRIAL, *s.* Proof, S.

"But this news turned to nothing, for there was no *trial* found that their matters were true." Spalding's Troubles, i. 300.

TRIAPONE, *s.*

Thair I saw sindry stains beset,
The Garned and the Agat quhite,
With moné mo quhilk I foryet:
Beside thir twa did hing alone,
The Turcas and the *Triapone.*
Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 11.

TRIG, *adj.* Neat, trim, S.

The beist sall be full tydy, *trig*, and wicht,
With hede equale tyll his moder on hicht.
Doug. Virgil, 300. 12.

In lesuris and on leyis litill lammes
Full tait and *trig* socht bletand to thaire dammes.
Ibid. 402. 23. V. TRIP.

"The same with E. *tricked up*;" Rudd.

Trig her house, and oh! to busk aye
Ilk sweet bairn was a' her pride!
Macneill's Poems, i. ii.

To TRIGLE, TRIGIL, *v. n.* To trickle.

And swete down *triglis* in stremes ouer al quhare.
Doug. Virgil, 134. 18.

Be al thir teris *trigilland* ouer my face,—
And be our spousage begynnyng, I the beseik.
Ibid. 110. 86.

Seren. derives the E. *v.* from Isl. *trekt* a funnel, infundibulum. Adhering to the same line of deduction, I would prefer Isl. *tregill*, alveolus; for tears, trickling doun, form as it were a small trough or furrow in the cheek, or fall as water in a narrow channel.

* To TRIM, *v. a.* To drub, to beat soundly, S. the E. *v.* used metaph., in the same manner as *dress.*

TRIMMIE, *s.* A disrespectful term applied to a female, S.B.

TRYNE, *s.* Art, stratagem.

Of Agarens what tounge can tell the *tryne*,
With hurklit hude ouer a weill nourisht necke!
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 2.

Lord Hailes renders this "train, retinue." But *trayne*, *treyne*, is used by Wyntown as *train* by E. writers, for stratagem; Fr. *traine*, id.

TRYNE, *s.* Train, retinue.

Foryetting all the Burgis *tryne*,
Without descriptioun of thair cace;
Not speiking of the riche propine,
Quhilk thay did giue vnto hir Grace.
Burel, Watson, ii. 13.

TRINES, *s. pl.* Drinking matches.

For baudrie and bordeling luckless he ruized:
Trist, *trines* and drunkness, the Dyvour defam'd.
Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 25.

Fr. *trinque*, drinking.

TRINKETING, *s.* Clandestine correspondence with an opposite party.

"It was the Independents study to cast all the odium of *trinketing* with Oxford on Hollis, while Saville refuses to decypher the letter."—Baillie's Lett. ii. 145.

"The King, all his life, has loved *trinketing* naturally, and is thought to be much in that action now with all parties, for the imminent hazard of all." Ibid. p. 245.

To TRINKLE, TRYNKLE, *v. n.* To trickle, S.

Ouer al his body furth yet the swete thik,
Lyke to the *trynkland* blak stémes of pik.
Doug. Virgil, 307. 39. V. TRIGLE.

To TRINKLE, *v. n.* To tingle, to thrill.

"The main chance is in the north, for whish our hearts are *trinkling*." Baillie's Lett. i. 445.

This seems synon. with *Prinkle*, q. v.

To TRINSCH, *v. a.* 1. To cut, to hack, with *to* prefixed.

Fr. *trench-er*, id.

Enee hymself ane yow was blak of fleee
Brytnit with his swerd in sacrifice ful hie
Vnto the moder of the furies thre,
And hir grete sister, and to Proserpyne
Ane yeld kow all *to trinschit.*——
Doug. Virgil, 171. 52.

2. To cut off, to kill.

And eik yone same Ascaneus mycht I nocht
Haue *trynschit* with ane swerd, and maid ane mais
To his fader thereof to eit at deis?
Doug. Virgil, 121. 15.

To TRINTLE, TRINLE, *v. a.* To trundle or roll, S.

A.S. *trendel*, *tryndel*, globus; Fr. *trondel-er*. The origin is Su.G. *trind*, rotundus; as rolling is properly ascribed to what is of a *round* form.

TRIP, *s.* A flock, a considerable number.

——Lo, we se
Flokkis and herdis of oxin and of fee,
Fat and tydy, rakand ouer all quhare,
And *trippis* eik of gait but ony kepare.
Doug. Virgil, 75. 6.

Then came a *trip* of myce out of thair nest,
Richt tait and trig, all dansand in a gyss,
And owre the Lyon lansit twyss or thryss.
Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 189.

Trip, O.E. denotes a troop or host.

Me thouht kyng Philip inouh was disconfite,
Whan he & alle his *trip* for nouht fled so tite.
R. Brunne, p. 203.

"In Norfolk, *a trip of sheep*, is a few sheep; [A. Bor. a small flock;] Jul. Barnes has *a Tryppe of gete*, for a flock of goats." Rudd.

Sibb. mentions A.S. *trep*, grex, troop. But *trepas*, for it is found only in pl., seems to be used to signify an army. "Acies, the front of an army, battell-aray, troops;" Somner. He adds,—grex, collectio, turba. Su.G. *drift*, grex; Isl. *thyrpa*, caterva. The origin of *drift* is *drifw-a* agere, pellere.

TRIST, *adj.* Sad, melancholy.

Thare bene also full sorrowfull and *trist*,
Thay quhilkis thare dochteris chalmeris violate.
Doug. Virgil, 186. 29.

Fr. *triste*, Lat. *trist-is.*

TRYST, TRIST, TRISTE, TRYIST, *s.* 1. An appointment to meet, S.

——He herd that of Ingland
The Kyng was northwartis than cumand,
As to the New-castelle, or Durame,
Til Bawnbowrch, or Norame.
Thare he thowcht for til hawe mete,
As *trÿst* mycht thare-of hawe bene sete;
For thai twa Kyngis bwndyn wes
To-gyddyr in gret tendyrnes.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 490. V. also vii. 9. 179. vij. 10. 131.

To set tryst is still used in the same sense. *To keep tryst*, to fulfil an engagement to meet; the phrase opposed to this is, *to break tryst*, formerly *to crack tryst*. V. sense 3.

"John Forbes of Lesly *broke tryst*, having appointed to have settled the same." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 54.

2. An appointed meeting, S.

On the Marche a day of Trew wes set.——
Schir Davy Lord than de Lyndesay
Was at that *Triste* that ilke day.
Wyntown, ix. 18. 3—16.

Markets are in various instances denominated *Trysts;* because those, who design to sell or buy, have agreed to meet at a certain time and place.

This designation has considerable antiquity. It occurs in the old Ballad, entitled Thomas the Rhymer.

"My tongue is mine ain," true Thomas said,
"*A gudelie gift ye wald gie to me!*
"*I neither dought to buy nor sell,*
"*At fair or tryst where I may be.*"
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 273.

"*Under the article of Commerce, we must not omit the three great markets for black cattle, called Trysts, which are yearly held in the neighbourhood of Falkirk, in the months of August, September,* and October." Nimmo's Stirlingshire, p. 456.

"*Tryst* is a Scotch word for an appointed meeting." Statist. Acc. xix. 83. N.

3. The appointed time of meeting.

He *trystyt* hyr quhen he wald cum agayne,
On the thrid day.—
At the set *trist* he entrit in the toun,
Wittand no thing of all this falss tresoun.
Wallace, iv. 709. 731. MS.

We sall begin at sevin houris of the day:
So ye keip *tryist*, forsuith we sall nocht felyie.
Lyndsay, *S.P.R.* ii. 6.

"The salmons also in their season returne to the place where they were spawned: They like skilled arithmeticiens number well the dayes of their absence, and for no rubs in their way will they be moued to *cracke their tryst*." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1256, 1257.

4. The place appointed, a rendezvous.

—Thai approch to the Pape in his presence,
At the foirsaid *triste* quhar the treté tellis.
Houlate, i. 24.

"By thir letters came to the King's Majesty, he knew well that his navy had not passed the right way; and shortly hereafter got wit that they were landed at the town of Air; which displeased the King very greatly; for he believed surely that they had been in France at the farthest *tryst*." Pitscottie, p. 110.

Traist, q. v. is also used for an appointed meeting. The word evidently has its origin from the *trust*, or confidence, which the parties who enter into such an engagement, repose in each other. V. Traist, *v.*

5. A concurrence of circumstances or events.

"Indeed men cannot consider the same without acknowledging a divine hand and something above ordinary means and causes, where all did thus meet together in a solemn *tryst* to accomplish that people's ruin." Fleming's Fulfilling Script. p. 148.

In a sense very much akin to the fourth, *trist*, *triste*, is used in O.E., as denoting "a post or station in hunting."

Ye shall be set at such a *trist*,
That hart and hind shall come to your fist.
Lydgate's Squire of Low Degree.

V. Ellis's Spec. E. P. i. 336.

——He asked for his archere,
Walter Tirelle was haten, maister of that mister.
To *triste* was he sette, for to waite the chance,
With a herde thei mette, a herte therof gan lance.
Walter was redi, he wend haf schoten the herte,
The kyng stode ouer nehi, the stroke he lauht so smerte.
R. Brunne, p. 94.

Hearne renders it, "meta, mark, direction." The same writer uses it to denote a station in battle.

The Inglis at ther *triste* bifor tham bare all doun,
& R. als him liste the way had redy roun.
Ibid. p. 179.

It is used in the same sense by Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1534. V. *Trista*, *Tristra*, Du Cange; *Trista* and *Tristis*, Cowel. The latter expl. *Tristis* as an immunity from attending on the Lord of a Forest, when he is disposed to chase. But, according to the quotation, the immunity is from the *Tristae*, as denoting this attendance. Et sint *quieti*—de—*Tristis*, &c.

To Tryst, *v. a.* 1. To engage a person to meet one at a given time and place, S.

He—then *trysted* Mr. Williamson at London, who met the same man in a coach, near London bridge, and who called on him by his name." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 15. V. the *s.* sense 3.

2. To meet with; used in relation to a divine ordination.

"The plot hath laid Leith and Edinburgh desolate.—That this should have *trysted* the enemy at that time and place, when we had most to do with Leith and Edinburgh, is evidently God's hand." Baillie's Lett. ii. 151.

"It is found that the most eminent and honourable service of the church, doth usually *tryst* her in a low and suffering condition, when there hath been but little strength, many outward disadvantages." Fleming's Fulfilling, Epist. p. iv.

To Tryst, *v. n.* 1. To agree to meet at any particular time or place, S.

"In our treaty, we prefaced with a declaration in writ, that our *trysting* there [in London] was no submission to the English Parliament." Baillie's Lett. i. 221.

The prep. *with* is often added, S.

"The particulars are,—the writing, dictating, and contriving a letter directed to the perfidious Oliver Cromwell, and *trysting with* him and his officers at the Lady Hume's lodgings, tending to the ruin of the late King, and these kingdoms." Wodrow's Hist. i. 85.

2. To concur with; used metaph. as to circumstances or events.

"What a marvellous concurrence of providence, and convincing appearance of a divine hand was in this judgment, the besieging of Jerusalem by the Romans, *trysted with* the very time of the passover, whilst so great a confluence of the people from all parts of the land were there on that account, that both sword and famine might contribute their help to destroy." Fleming's Fulfilling, p. 148.

3. It is often used, in a passive sense, in relation to one's meeting with adverse dispensations, S.

"It is a dark time now with the church of Christ, which we see every where almost suffering and afflicted, whilst the whole earth besides seemeth to be at ease, christians also even beyond others, in their private lot, *trysted with* very sharp trials." Fleming's Fulfilling, Epist. p. iv.

—"The proud and insolent, who do most hunt after outward glory, are usually *trysted with* some humbling abasing stroke; he poureth contempt on princes, and such who will not honour God shall not enjoy that honour they seek from men." Ibid. p. 113. V. following word.

TRIST, *s.*

Swa, on ane day, the dayis watchis tua
Come [in;] and said thai saw ane felloun mist.
'Ya,' said Wisdome, 'I wist it wald be sa:
'That is ane sang befoir ane hevie *trist!*
'That is perell to cum, quhaeir it wist.
'For, on sum syde, thair sall us folk assaill.'
King Hart, ii. 48.

The phrase has evidently been proverbial. *Trist* might signify sadness, from Fr. *triste*, sad; or trial, affliction. The *v. tryst* is used in this sense, or in one equivalent. *He is sore trysted;* He has met with a heavy trial. This sense of the *v.*, however, seems oblique; and if the *s.* ever admitted of this signification, it is now obsolete.

TRYSTER, *s.* A person who convenes others, as those of opposite parties, fixing the time and place of meeting.

"Mr. Blair and he [Mr. Durham] deal with Mr. Wood to be content with conference at Edinburgh. —We had drawn up an overture, as we thought, very favourable, as far as we could go, according to the Assembly's late overture for union, and by the hands of the *trysters*, Mr. Blair and Mr. Durham, sent in to their meeting. Also the *trysters* had given us both their overtures to be thought upon." Baillie's Lett. ii. 387.

TRYSTING-PLACE, *s.* The place of meeting previously appointed, S.

At our *trysting-place*, for a certain space,
I must wander to and fro;
But I had not had power to come to thy bower
Had'st thou not conjur'd me so.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 346.

TRISTRES, *s. pl.* The stations allotted to different persons in hunting.

And Arthur, with his Erles, ernestly rides,
To teche hem to her *tristres*, the trouthe for to tell.
To her *tristres* he hem taught, ho the trouth trowes,
Eche lord, withouten lete,
To an oke he hem sette;
With bow, and with barselette,
Under the bowes.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 3. V. TRYST, *s.*

To TRODDLE, *v. n.* To walk with short steps, as a little child does, Ang. *todle*, synon.

May heaven allow me length of days to see
Their bairns *trodling* round and round my knee!
Morison's Poems, p. 209.
——The young things *trodlin* rin.
Ibid. p. 46.

Germ. *trottel-n*, tarde et pigre incedere; Su.G. *tratt-a*, minutis passibus ire, ut solent infantes. The origin seems to be *traad-a*, *trod-a*, calcare; although Ihre derives it from *trant* incessus.

TRODWIDDIE, *s.* The chain that fastens the harrow to what are called the *Swingle-trees*, S.B. V. RIGWIDDIE.

As this bar of wood is immediately joined to the harrow, and lies nearer the ground, the name may be from Isl. *troda* terra, G. Andr. p. 242. and *vijder*, vimen, q. the *ground-withy*, or that which touches the earth. For it had been originally formed of twisted *withes*.

TROGGERS, *s. pl.* The designation given to one species of Irish vagrants, Wigton.

"The people are greatly oppressed by inundations of poor vagrants from Ireland.—They may be divided into two classes. The first are those whose only object is to beg their bread. The second are those called *troggers*, who carry on a species of traffic, unknown, I am persuaded, in most places. They bring linen from Ireland, which they barter for the old woollen clothes of Scotland, and these they prefer to gold or silver. Bending under burdens of these clothes, they return to their own kingdom." P. Inch, Statist. Acc. iii. 139.

This is merely q. *trokers*, from the *v.* TROKE, q. v.

TROISTRY, *s.* The entrails of a beast, offals, S.B.

Isl. *tros* trash, Sw. *trastyg* trumpery; Seren. Gael. *turusgar*, giblets.

TROYT, *s.* An inactive person, S.B. generally conjoined with the epithet *nasty*; as, *a nasty troyt*, one who is both dirty and indolent.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *tryt-a*, to cease, conveying the idea of one who becomes weary of work; or rather, as the *v.* also signifies, inique ferre, pigere, taedere, whence *thryt* contumacy, neglect of duty. *Troett*, fessus, lassus, is a kindred term;

troett af arbete, fessus labore; and *troett-a*, fatigare.

To TROKE, *v. a.* 1. To bargain in the way of exchange, to barter, S. *truck*, E.

How cou'd you *troke* the mavis' note
For "penny pies all piping hot?"
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 34.

Fr. *troqu-er*, to exchange.

2. To do business on a small scale, S.

3. To be busy about little, in whatever way, S.

TROCK, TROQUE, *s.* 1. Exchange, barter, S. Fr. *troc*, id.

2. *Troques*, pl. small wares, merchandise of little value, S.B.

Nae harm tho' I hae brought her ane or twa
Sic bonny *trocks* to help to make her bra.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 40.

3. Small pieces of business that require a good deal of stirring, S.B.

4. Familiar intercourse, S.B.

Nor does our blinded master see
The *trocks* between the Clerk and she.
Morison's Poems, p. 106.

TROLY, TRAWLIE, *s.* A ring through which the *sowme* passes betwixt the two horses or oxen next the plough, and by means of which it is kept from trailing on the ground, Ang. V. SOWME.

Isl. *travale*, impedimentum; Teut. *traelie*, clathrus, a bar, lattice-work, &c. Or perhaps from *Trowl*, q. v. because this ring is intended to prevent the rope from being *dragged*.

TROLOLLAY, *s.* A term which occurs in a rhyme used by young people, on the last day of the year, S. V. HOGMANAY.

We find a similar phrase in O.E.; but whether originally the same is uncertain.

And than satten some, and song at the nale,
And holpen erie his halfe acre, with hey *trolly lolly*.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 32, b.

Can this be allied to Su.G. *troll-a* incantare; *trall-a* canere?

TRONACH, *s.* The crupper used with dorsets or a pack-saddle; formed of a piece of wood, connected with the saddle by a cord at each end; Mearns.

TRONE, *s.* 1. An instrument, consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar; used for weighing heavy wares, S. This instrument still remains in some towns.

"It is statute, that the Chalmerlane sall cause big, and mak ane *Trone* for weying of woll in all the Kings burghis, and in all the portis of the realme." Stat. Dav. II. c. 39. s. 1.

Du Cange expl. L.B. *Trona*, *Statera publica*, *seu Trutina*; supposing that it is a corr. of the latter term. Such a "*Trona* or beam, for the *tronage* of wooll, was fixed at Leadenhall in London;" Cowel.

The term, I apprehend, is originally equivalent to *crane*, E. an instrument for raising weights. Isl. *triona* signifies a beak; Rostrum porrectum, quasi serpentis vel Rajae; G. Andr. Thus the stern or beak of a ship receives this denomination; Landnamab. p. 299. *Trana* signifies not only a beak, but a crane; Grus, *item* Rostrum longiusculum, seu res porrectum; G. Andr. p. 241.

Hence it appears that the name of the bird, which we call a crane, has been used to denote a beak, or any thing extended so as to resemble the long neck of a crane. C.B. *trwyn*, Fr. *trogne*, also signify a beak.

2. The pillory, S.

"They ordain the said John Rob to be sett upon the *Trone*, with a paper upon his head bearing thir words (*This John Rob is sett heir for being an false informer of witnesses*), and ordaines his lugg to be nailed to the *Trone* be the spaice of ane hour." Act Sederunt 6th Feb. 1650. V. also Act 24th July 1700. In the Index to these Acts it is rendered *Pillory*.

"In Edinburgh the Pillory is called *the Trone*;" Rudd.

There seems to be no reason for the extension of this name to the Pillory, save that, as this stood in a public place, those subjected to the punishment referred to, were exhibited here.

TRONE WEIGHT, the standard weight used at the Trone, S.

TRONARE, *s.* The person who had the charge of the Trone; L.B. *tronar-ius*.

"The clerk of the cocquet, sall controll beath the custumars, and the *Tronaris*." Stat. Dav. II. c. 39. s. 4.

TRONE-MEN, *s.* The name given to those who carry off the soot sweeped from chimneys, because they had their station at the *Trone*, Edinburgh.

To TRONE, *v. a.* To subject to the disgraceful punishment of the pillory.

I sall degrad the gracless of thy greis,
Scald thee for skorn, and scor thee af thy sule,
Gar round thy heid, transform thee as a fule,
And with treason gar *trone* thee on the treis.
Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 68. st. 19.

Or as in Edin. Edit. 1508. l. 2. and 4.

Scaile thee for skorn, and *schert* thee af thy *scule*—
And *syne with* treason *trone* thee *to* the treis.

V. the *s.*

TRONE, *s.* A throne, Fr. id.

Togidder he thare with mony thousand can hy,
And euin amydwart in his *trone* grete,
For him arrayit, takin has his sete.
Doug. Virgil, 137. 25.

Hardyng uses this term.

Belyn was kyng, and sat in royal *trone*.
Cron. Fol. 28, a.

TRONIE, *s.* Any metrical saw, or jargon, used by children, S.B. *Rune*, *Ratt rhyme*, synon. q. v.

This, I suspect, is the same with *Trewane*, q. v.

a term used by Knox; allied perhaps to O.Su.G. *troen*, now *trogen*, true, trusty; because such rhymes, although now in general justly viewed as expressing the language of ignorance or superstition, were considered by our ancestors, as containing adages worthy of implicit confidence. Teut. *trowens*, bona fide.

TROOD, *s.*

"Patrick Earl of Orkney, in a disposition of the lands of Sand to Jerome Umphray, narrates—that he had evicted 6 merks from —— in Cullswick for stealing bolts from his lordship's *trood*, probably some piece of wreck which has been drawn [driven?] into Cullswick." P. Aithsting, Shetl. Statist. Acc. vii. 584.

It seems rather to signify wood employed for fences. Su.G. *troed-r*, lignum, quod materiam praebet saepibus construendis. *Timber ok trodhor*, materiam aedium et sepimentorum; Leg. Ost-Goth. c. 28. ap. Ihre, in vo.

TROPLYS, *s. pl.* Expl. *troops.*

For all the Scottismen that thar war,
Quhen thai saw thaim eschew the fycht,
Dang on thaim with all thair mycht,
That thai scalyt thaim in *troplys* ser;
And till discomfitur war ner.

Barbour, xiii. 275. MS.

This is not, as Sibb. thinks, "a strange corr. of *troops*," but from Teut. *troppel* globus, congeries; which seems derived from *troppe* grex, collectio. This Wachter deduces from Germ. *treib-en* agere, ut *agmen* ab agendo.

To TROSS, *v. a.* 1. To pack up, to truss, S.

2. To pack off, to set out, S.B. also *turs*, *truss*, S.A.

Thus *trus* is used by Minot.

Ye men of Saint Omers,
Trus ye this tide,
And puttes out yowre paviliownes
With youre mekill pride.

Poems, p. 50.

Fr. *trouss-er*, to truss; C.B. *triosa*, Isl. *truts*, sarcina, fasciculus.

TROSSIS, *s. pl.* "The small round blocks in which the lines of a ship run;" Gl. Compl.

"Than the master cryit, and bald renye ane bonet, vire the *trossis*, nou heise." Compl. S. p. 63.

This in the Gl. is derived from Fr. *trouss-er*, to truss. If the term itself do not rather signify ropes, perhaps it is allied to Sw. *tross*, a rope, a coil of ropes; Isl. *tratsa*, funis ab aliis funiculis complicatus. Sw. *trissa*, however, signifies a pulley.

* TROT, *s.* 1. *Schaik a trot*, seems to have been an old phrase for, *Take a dance.*

"In the fyrst thai dancit—*Schaik a trot.*" Compl. S.

2. Used, perhaps in a ludicrous way, for an expedition by horsemen, synon. *raid.*

"The Covenanters, hearing of this *trott* of Turriff, and that they were come to Aberdeen, began to hide their goods," &c. Spalding's Troubles, i. 152.

Teut. *trot* cursus, gressus, succussatio.

TROTCOSIE, *s.* A piece of woollen cloth, which covers the back part of the neck and shoulders, with straps across the crown of the head, and buttoned from the chin downwards on the breast; for defence against the weather, S.

It seems to be properly *throatcosie*, because it keeps the throat warm. V. COSIE.

TROTTERS, *s. pl.* Sheeps feet, S.

Secundo, then, a gude sheeps head,
Whase head was singit, never flead,
And four black *trotters* clad wi' grisle,
Bedown his throat had learn'd to hirsle.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 78.

This term had been formerly used in E. "*Trotters*, shepes fete;" Palsgrave.

TROVE, *s.* A turf, Aberd. *toor*, Ang.

"These lands—have for centuries been wasted by the practice of cutting up the sward into turf, for the different purposes of mixing it with the stable and byre dung, (muck-fail;) of building the walls of houses, when it is called fail; of roofing houses, when the sward is pared thin, and for fuel, which they call *troves*." P. Alford, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xv. 456. 457.

Su.G. Isl. *torf*, ima arvi gleba ad alendum focum eruta; ab antiquiss. Goth. *torfa*, effodere; Seren.

Einar, Earl of Orkney, about the year 912, is much celebrated by the Northern Scalds, because he taught the inhabitants of these islands the use of turf. Hence he was ever after honoured with the name of *Torf-Einar*. V. Barry's Orkney, p. 112.

TROW, *s.* The wooden spout in which water is carried to a mill-wheel, S. in some places in pl. *the trows.* It is also called *a shot.*

Su.G. Belg. *trog*, E. *trough*, Dan. *trou*, Isl. *thro.* Junius views C.B. *trychu*, truncare, as the root, whence *trwch*, *troch*, incisio; because troughs were anciently trees hollowed out.

To TROW, TREW, *v. a.* 1. To believe, S.

Gud Robert Boyd, that worthi was and wicht,
Wald nocht thaim *trew*, quhill he him saw with sycht.

Wallace, ii. 436. MS.

MoesG. *traw-an*, Isl. *tru-a*, Su.G. *tro*, fidere, credere; *Tro ens ord*, fidem habere alicujus dictis; *To trow ane's word*, S.

The prep. *in* is sometimes added.

Ye gart us *trow in* stock and stone,
That they wald help mony one.

Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 25.

2. To trust to, or confide in.

Now I persawe, he that will *trew*
His fa, it sall him sum tyme rew.

Barbour, ii. 326. MS.

The prep. *to* is sometimes added.

And gyff that ye will *trow* to me,
Ye sall ger mak tharoff king,
And I sall be in your helping.

Barbour, i. 490. MS.

3. To make believe; often in sport, S. as, *I'm only trowing you.*

To TROW, *v. a.* Apparently, to curse.

Messyngeris than sic tithingis brocht thaim till,
And tald Persye, that Wallace leffand war,
Off his eschaip fra thar presoune in Ayr.
Thai trowit rycht weill, he passit was that steid,
For Longcastell and his twa men was deid.
He *trowit* the chance that Wallace so was past.
In ilka part thai war gretly agast,
Throw prophesye that thai had herd befor.
Wallace, iii. 25. MS.

In Edit. 1648. it is thus altered;

They trowd it well, that Wallace past that stead,
For Long-castle and his two men were dead:
They *waried* the chance that Wallace so was past.

It would seem, that some early editor, while he retained the first *trowit*, as obviously signifying *believed*, changed the second to *waried*, as being better understood in his time.

Trow tak you, is an imprecation still used in Orkney. It is said that in Norse *trow* signifies *Devil*. Isl. *tramen*, larva vel cacodaemon; *thraen*, diabolus; *drauge*, lemur. Su.G. *tro* is used in profane swearing or imprecation. *Tro mig*, *tro bort mig*, dispeream; *tro dig*, male pereas. Ihre conjectures that *tage* may be understood,—ut sit, Diabolus me auferat. Gloss. p. 950. 951. Germ. *traun* is used in a similar sense. V. Wachter.

To TROW, *v. a.* To season a cask, by rinsing it with a little wort, before it be used; a term common with brewers; also, *to trow the brew-looms*, Ang.

A.S. *ge-treow-ian*, in a moral sense, signifies purgare; Germ. *trauen*, to administer the sacerdotal blessing. We say, *to sign* or *synd* a vessel, when it is cleansed by a little water being passed through it; in allusion to the supposed purification of a person or thing, in consequence of making the *sign* of the cross. *Trow* perhaps may have a similar origin; especially as *Brewers* retain a considerable portion of superstition. V. Burn.

TROWENTYN, Barbour, xix. 696. Leg. *tranouwintyn*. V. Tranont.

TROWIE GLOVES, a name given to sponges, Caithn.

"Sponges are found upon the shore in great plenty, shaped like a man's hand, and called by the people *Trowie Gloves*." P. Dunrossness, Statist. Acc. vii. 396. q. *Make-believe gloves*, because an ignorant person might view them as such. V. Trow, *v.*

TROWTH, *s.* 1. Truth, Wyntown.

2. Belief.

Syne thai herd, that Makbeth aye
In fantown fretis had gret fay,
And *trowth* had in swylk fantasy,
Be that he trowyd stedfastly,
Nevyre dyscumfyt for to be,
Qwhill wyth hys eyne he suld se
The wode browcht of Brynnane,
To the hill of Dwnsynane.
Wyntown, vi. 18. 363.

TRUBLY, *adj.* Dark, lowering, troubled, muddy; *drumly*, synon. Fr. *trouble*.

Throw help thareof he chasis the wyndis awa,
And *trubly* cloudis diuidis in ane thraw.
Doug. Virgil, 108. 21.

TRUDGE BAK.

A *trudge bak* that cairful cative bure;
And crukit was his laythlie limmis bayth.
K. Hart, ii. 54.

From the rest of this description, as well as from the name of the person, *Decrepitus*, it is clear that the poet meant to say that he was hump-backed. The phrase is still used in this sense, S.B.

It may be from Lat. *turg-ere* to swell. But I would prefer Su.G. *trutn-a*, id. Isl. *thrutn-a*, id. *throte* a tumor.

TRUDGET, *v.* *I dread trudget of you*; I suspect that you will do some mischief, or play me some trick; Loth.

Perhaps allied to Alem. *trug* fraud, *trug-en* to deceive; as being the same with O.E. *treget* deceit, treachery, Minot's Poems, p. 31.

——For all thaire *treget* and thaire gile.

TRUE-BLUE, *adj.* An epithet formerly given to those who were accounted rigid Presbyterians, and still occasionally used, S.

Hence the title of a pamphlet, published about the beginning of last century, "A Sample of *True-Bleu* Presbyterian Loyalty."

This phraseology seems to have originated during the civil wars in the time of Charles I., when the opposite parties were distinguished by badges of different colours.

"—Few, or none of this army wanted a *blue ribband*; but the lord Gordon and some others of the marquis' family had a ribband, when they were dwelling in the town, of a *red* flesh colour, which they wore in their hats, and called it the *Royal Ribband*, as a sign of their love and loyalty to the king. In despite and derision thereof this *blue ribband* was worn, and called the *Covenanters Ribband* by the haill soldiers of the army." Spalding's Troubles, i. 123. V. also p. 160.

TRUFF, *s.* Corr. of E. *turf*, S.

Lang may his *truff* in gowans gay be drest!
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 8. V. Trove.

TRUFF, *s.* A trick, a deceit.

Ne bid I not into my stile for thy
To speke of *truffis*, nor nane harlottry.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 272. 4.

Ital. *truffa*, id. *truff-are*, to cheat, to deceive, *truffiere*, a deceiver. In Fr. the sense is limited to that deception that is included in mockery. *Truffe* a gibe, *truffer* to mock, *truff-eur* a mocker. Hence perhaps,

To Truff, *v. a.* To steal, Gl. Shirr.

Truffure, *s.* A deceiver.

Than wox I tene, that I tuke to sic ane *truffuris* tent.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239. b. 23.

TRUGGS, *s.* A mode of profane swearing, used among the vulgar, S.B.

It is generally viewed as a corruption of *troth*, to which it is equivalent. But it seems rather derived from MoesG. *triggua*, Su.G. *trigg*, faithful, *triggua*, a covenant. It is an affecting proof of the pertinacity of men in immoral customs, that some of the oaths used in this country seem to retain evident marks of the highest antiquity. Thus *Gethe*,

a common profanation of the name of God, S.B. is evidently MoesG. *Gotha*, the very term used to denote the Supreme Being, when Ulphilas wrote, during the reign of Constantine the great, that is, nearly fifteen hundred years ago. V. Michaelis' Introd. Lect. sect. 68.

TRUKIER, TRUCKER, *s.* A contemptuous designation, always implying that the person, to whom it is given, has done something that is offensive, S.

Despiteful spider, poor of sprite,
Begins with babbling me to blame;
Gowk wyte me not to gar thee griet;
Thy trattling, *Trukier*, I shall tame.
Polwart, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 2.

The term seems to convey the idea of deceit. O. Germ. *trugh*, guile, Teut. *droghener*, a deceiver, *bedriegh-er*, id. Perhaps merely a contemptuous use of Fr. *troqueur*, one who barters or *trucks;* as persons of this description have not generally been supposed worthy of implicit confidence.

TRULIE, *adj.* True, not fictitious. *A trulie story*, S.B. Su.G. *trolig*, credibilis.

TRULIS, *s. pl.* Some kind of game.

So mony lords, so mony naturall fulis,
That bettir accordis to play thame at the *trulis*,
Nor seis the dulis that commons dois sustene.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 42.

Lord Hailes thinks that this may mean some game which resembles a spindle, from Fr. *trouil*, id. "I am informed," he adds that *trule* means some childish game, of the nature of *cappy-hole*." Note, p. 251.

Germ. *torl* signifies the game of top. The term, however, seems rather to denote some trundling sort of game, perhaps resembling the bowls; as probably allied to Su.G. *trill-a* rotari, ut solet globus; Ihre.

TRULLION, *s.* A sort of crupper, Mearns; the same with *Tronach*, q. v. Isl. *travale*, impedimentum?

To TRUMP, *v. n.* To march, to trudge, S.

With that thai war weill ner the King;
And he left his amonesting,
And gert *trump* to the assemblé.
Barbour, viii. 293. MS.

And than, but langer delaying,
Thai gert *trump* till the assemblé.
On athir sid men mycht than se
Mony a wycht man, and worthi,
Redy to do chewalry.
Ibid. xii. 491. MS.

Eneas all his oist and hale armye
Has rasit *trumpin* to the toun in hye.
Doug. Virgil, 379. 8.

Su.G. Isl. *tramp-a*, calcare; Germ. *trump-en* currere.

Hardyng, however, uses the *v.* with the prep. *up* in a different sense.

The Erle then of Northumberland throughout
Raysed up the land, and when he came it nere,
The kyng *trumped up*, and went away full clerc.
Cron. Fol. 222. a.

It seems to signify, trussed up his goods.

To TRUMP, *v. n.* 1. To trumpet forth, to sound abroad; with the prep. *up*.

Tharefore *trump up*, blaw furth thine eloquence.
Doug. Virgil, 376. 14.

We have the same phraseology in the Battallye of Agynhourte.

They *tromped up* full meryly,
The grete battell to gederes ged.
Ap. Watson's Hist. E. P. ii. 36.

Teut. *tromp-en*, canere tuba.

2. To "break wind backwards."

In publyk placis fra that day
Scho wes behynd than *trumpand* ay;
Sa wes scho schamyd in ilk sted,
Quhil in this warld hyr lyf scho led.
Wyntown, vi. 2. 98.

TRUMP, *s.* A Jews-harp. Fr. *trompe*, Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 159.

"Like a sow playing on a *trump;*" S. Prov., "spoken when people do a thing ungracefully." Kelly, p. 232. V. CORNEPIPE.

To TRUMP, *v. a.* To deceive.

Than sall we all be at our will.
And thai sall let thaim *trumpyt* ill,
Fra thai wyt weill we be away.
Barbour, xix. 712. MS.

That fals man, by dissaitfull wordis fare,
With wanhope *trumpet* the wofull luffare.
Doug. Virgil, 24. 3.

Fr. *tromp-er*, Teut. *tromp-en*, id. The E. *v. trump up* seems to have a common origin, q. to fabricate by deceiving others. As Sw. *trumph-a*, id. has the same orthography with *trumpha*, to play at cards, *trumph* the victorious card, (Seren.); it is not improbable that the verbs, signifying to deceive, have originally a reference to this amusement, which has been so common a mean of deception.

TRUMPE, *s.* 1. A trifle, a thing of little value.

Ten teyndis ar ane *trumpe*, bot gif he tak may
Ane kinrik of parisch kyrkis cuplit with commendis.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239. a. 10.

2. In pl. goods.

Now, haly fader, thi maieste inclyne,
Grant that our nauy thys fyre may eschape,
And from distructioun delyuer and out scrape
The sobir *trumpis*, and meyne graith of Troyanis.
Doug. Virgil, 150. 55.

"From Belg. *tromp*, a rattle for little children; *tromp-en*, to rattle, or play with a rattle;" Rudd.

TRUMPOUR, TRUMPER, *s.* 1. A deceiver.

Mony proud *trumpour* with him trippit.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 27.

Lord Hailes renders this *rattlescull;* from the idea that *trump* signifies rattle, Belg. But Dunbar evidently uses the term elsewhere, in a moral sense, as opposed to *gud men*, and conjoined with *schrewis*.

Sum gevis gud men for thair gud kewis,
Sum gevis to *trumpouris*, and to schrewis.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 50.

I am not for a *trumper* tane.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 86.

Et nulli *insidias* quondam simulata paravi.
Lat. Par.

I cannot therefore agree with Tyrwhitt, who, referring to the passage first quoted, thinks that the word means trumpeters; Cant. Tales, Note, v. 2673. Fr. *trompeur*, id.

2. Sometimes used as a contemptuous designation, without any definite meaning.

How durst thow, *trumper*, be sa bald,
To tant or tell, that he was ald?
Philotus, *S. P. R.* iii. 21.

TRUMPH. *To play trumph about*, to be on a footing with, to perform actions equally valourous, S.B.

Achilles *played* na' *trumph about*
Wi' him, he says; but judge ye.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 29.

Trumph, S., has the same meaning with *trump*, E. as denoting the principal card.

TRUNCHER SPEIR, a pointless spear, a spear having part of it lopped off.

With twa blunt truncher speirs squair,
It was thair interprise,
To fecht with baith thair faces bair,
For luve, as is the gyse.
Scott, *Evergreen*, ii. 178.

The same with E. *truncheon*, Fr. *tronchet*, *tronson*; from *tronc-ir*, to cut off, to break into two pieces.

TRUNSCHEOUR, *s.* A plate, a trencher, S.

Syne brade *trunscheouris* did thay fill and charge
With wilde scrabbis and vthir frutis large.—
Ne spare thay not at last, for laik of mete,
Thare fatale foure nukit *trunscheouris* for til ete.
Doug. Virgil, 208. 43. 52.

Fr. *trencheoir*, quadra mensaria; from *trench-er*, to cut, as on these meat is cut.

TRUSTFUL, *adj.* Trust-worthy.

"If the whole supplicants had been so *trustful* in a matter so great and universal,—their Lordships could not but have engaged lives, fortunes, and honour, for a good success to follow their advice." Baillie's Lett. i. 42.

TUAY, *adj.* Two. V. TWA.

TUCK, *s.* *Tuck of drum*, beat of drum, S.

"The council give orders, that after the muster is over this day, one company of the Militia keep guard in the Canongate Tolbooth, and another in the Abbey, and that the whole Regiment be ready to draw together upon the *tuck of drum*." Wodrow's Hist. p. 51. V. TOUK.

TUEIT, *s.* "An imitative word, expressing the short shrill cry of a small bird; hence *to twitter*; Teut. *zitten*," Gl. Compl.

"The rede schank cryit *my fut, my fut*, and the oxee cryit *tueit*." Compl. S. p. 60.

TUFF, *s.* A tuft of feathers or ribbons.

My Lady, as she is a woman,
Is born a helper to undo man.—
For she invents a thousand toys,
That house, and hold, and all destroys;
As scarfs, shephroas, *tuffs* and rings,
Fairdings, facings, and powderings;
Rebats, ribands, bands and ruffs,
Lapbends, shagbands, cuffs and muffs;
Folding outlays [ourlays], pearling sprigs,
Atrys, vardigals, periwigs;
Hats, hoods, wires, and also kells,
Washing-balls, and perfuming smells:
French-gows cut out, and double banded,
Jet rings to make her pleasant-handed:
A fan, a feather, bracelets, gloves,
All new-come busks she dearly loves.
For such trim bony baby-clouts,
Still on the Laird she greets and shouts;
Which made the Laird take up more gear,
Than all the lands or rigs could bear.
Watson's Coll. i. 30.

Fr. *touffe*, a tuft, applied to hair, ribbons, feathers, &c. On faisoit il y a quelque-temps, des garnitures d'une grosse *touffe* de rubans.—Une *touffe* de plumes; c'est-à-dire, un gros bouquet, comme celui qu'on met sur les capilenes. Dict. Trev.

TUFFING, TOFFIN, *s.* Tow, ockam; wading.

The *tuffing* kindillis betuix the plankis wak,
Quharfra ouerthrawis the pikky smok coil blak.
Doug. Virgil, 150. 39.

Dan. *toi*, Su.G. *stuff*, coactum, constipatum uti materia pilei; Ihre. Fr. *touffu* thick.

To TUFFLE, *v. a.* To ruffle, to put any thing in disorder by handling it, or tossing in it, S. *Tifle*, A. Bor.

This might seem allied to Su.G. *taefl-a* originally to play at dice, from *tafwel* tessera; in a secondary sense, to contend. But I prefer *twefullt* twofold, A.S. *twy-fyld-an* duplicare, to double; because things said to be *tuffled*, are generally such as are cressed, in consequence of being folded down.

TUG, *s.* "Raw hide, of which formerly plough traces were made;" Gl. Burns, S.O.

Thou was a noble fittie-lan',
As e'er in *tug* or tow was drawn.
Burns, iii. 143. V. TEUG.

To TUGGLE, TUGLE, *v. a.* 1. To pull by repeated jerks, S.

Now we leave Nory wi' her change of dress,—
Till we inform you of poor Lindy's fate,
That was left corded up at sic a rate.
Tuggling and struggling how to get him free,
He did great pyne and meikle sorrow dree.
Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

2. Tossed backwards and forwards, handled roughly.

——Tousled and *tuggled* with town tykes. V. TOUSLE.

3. Fatigued with travelling or severe labour, wrought above one's strength, kept under, S.B.

Tuglit and travalit thus trew men can tyre.
Sa wundir wait wes the way, wit ye but wene.
Gawan and Gol, i. 3.

This may be either from Su.G. *toeg-a* to draw, or from E. *tug*.

TUG-WHITING, *s.*

"About this time some *tug-whitings* were taken, and by God's providence the fishes became larger." Spalding's Troubles, i. 39.

TUIGH, *s.*

A man at one for to serve lordis twayn,
The quhilk be baith contrair in opynion;——

Be trew to both, without *tuigh* of treson,——
It may wele ryme, but it accordis nought.
Pink. S. P. R. iii. 124.

"Touch," Gl. Pink. But it seems to signify suspicion, from A.S. *tweog-an* dubitare, *tweo* a doubt. Alem. *zuch-on*, Su.G. *twek-a*, to doubt, *twekan* doubting. Ihre derives the *v.* from *twaa*, because in doubting the thought is as it were drawn into *two* parts. Hence also Su.G. *twe*, doubt.

TUILYIE, TULYE, TOOLYIE, *s.* A quarrel, a broil, a combat, S.

"Chaud-melle,—ane hoat suddaine *tuilyie*, or debaite, quhilk is opponed as contrair to fore-thoucht fellonie." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Chaud-melle.*

Be that the bargan was all playit,
The stringis stert out of thair nokks;
Sevin-sum, that the *tulye* maid,
Lay gruffling in the stokks.
Peblis to the Play, st. 19.

Ye do abound in coal and calk:
And think, as fools, to fley all facs
With targets, *tuilies*, and toom talk.
Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 9.

Sibb. derives *Toolye* from Teut. *tuyl* labor. I have not observed, that this term is older than the reign of Q. Mary. It was probably introduced by the application of a Fr. term in a particular sense; as *touill-er*, to mix in a confused manner, which might be applied to a crowd in a tumultuous state, or entering into a broil. Teut. *tuyl-en*, however, in a secondary sense denotes rage; furere, Kilian. Gael. *taghal*, to contend, to drive the ball to the goal, has by some been viewed as the origin.

To TUILYIE, TOOLIE, *v. n.* To quarrel, to squabble, S.

"Ane French word, *Melle*, dissension, strife, debate; as wee say, that ane hes melled or *tuilyied* with ane vther." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Melletum.*

"A *tulying* tike comes limping hame;" S. Prov. Ramsay, p. 17.

Sae whiles they *toolied*, whiles they drank,
Till a' their sense was smoor'd.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 280.

TUILYIE-MULIE, *s.* The same with *Tuilyie*, S.B.

I know not if *mulie* should be traced to Teut. *muyl-en*, to quarrel; Rostrum extendere simultatis aut irae causa, mutire, mussitare, cum indignatione et stomacho; Kilian. V. TUTE-MUTE.

TUILYEOUR, *s.* One who is addicted to fighting or engaging in broils.

"Gif there be any injurious persons of their neighbours, or defamers of others, common fechters (*tuilyeours*) or any other malefactors." Chalm. Air. c. 39. s. 73.

TUILYIESUM, *adj.* Quarrelsome, S.

Tuilyiesum dogs cum happing hame; S. Prov. i. e. Those, who are inclined to brawls, generally suffer by them.

TUILL, *s.* "Toil, trouble," Pink.

In Scotland had not bene sic *tuill*,
Gif this had bein the common rewl.
Maitland Poems, p. 221.

If this be the sense, it must be allied to Teut. *teul-en* laborare. But I suspect that it rather signifies contention, as the same with *Tuilye*, q. v.

TULCHANE, TULCHIN, *s.* 1. A calf's skin, in its rough state, stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow to make her give her milk, S.

Hence the phrase *Tulchane Bishops.*

"Here is a fair shew of restoring benefices of cure, great and small to the Kirk: But in effect it was to restore only titles, which noblemen perceived, could not be given conveniently to themselves; but they gripped to the commodity, in obtaining from the titulars, either temporal lands fewed to themselves, or tithes, or pensions to their servants or dependers. And therefore the Bishops, admitted according to this new order, were called in jest, *Tulchane Bishops.* A *Tulchane* is a calf's skin stuffed full with straw, to cause the cow give milk. The Bishop had the title, but my Lord got the milk or commoditie." Calderwood's Hist. p. 55.

"Mr. Patrick Adamson, in a sermon which he preached against the order of bishops, had the following observations, that there were three sorts of bishops, I. The *Lord's Bishop*, viz. Christ's, and such was every pastor. II. *My Lord Bishop*, that is a bishop who is a lord who sits and votes in parliament, and exercises jurisdiction over his brethren. III. *My Lord's Bishop*, one, whom some lord or nobleman at court places to be receiver-general of his rents, and to give leases for his lordship's behoof; but had neither the means nor power of a bishop. This last sort he called a *Tulchan Bishop.*" Cant's Hist. Perth, I. Introd. p. xi.

2. A bag or budget, generally of the skin of an animal, S.B.

—"Flae him belly-flaught, his skin wad mak a gallant *tulchin* for you." Journal from London, p. 2.

3. The term is metaph. applied to a chubby, sometimes to a dwarfish, child, Ang.

It has been said that *Tulchan* is an Irish word used in the sense first mentioned; Knox's Hist. Life, xxxiii. But I have met with no evidence of this. It is not improbable, that it is of Gothic origin. Su.G. *tolk* signifies a model. In re architectonica dicitur modulus vel typus, ad quem plura facienda exiguntur, ut forma crassitie vel longitudine similia sint; Ihre. Isl. *tulk-a* signifies to entice; pellicere. Now, *tulchan*, in sense 1., corresponds to both terms. It is a resemblance of the animal, made as like to it as possible: and it is thus made, for the purpose of *enticing* the dam to give her milk.

TULSURELIKE, *adj.*

And at his mouth a blubbir stode of fome,
Like to ane bore quhetting his tuskis kene,
Rycht *tulsurelike*, but temperaunce in tene.
Henrysone's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P. i. 163.

It conveys the idea of furious.

TUMDEIF, *s.* Some kind of disease, mentioned by Sir John Roull.

——*Tumdeif* or edroposy,
Maigram, madness, or missilry, &c.
V. *Gl. Compl.* p. 330.

The last syllable is apparently allied to Isl. *deife*,

hebeto, viribus defraudo. Could we suppose the first to be from Su.G. *tumme*, pollex, it might signify want of feeling or numbness in the *thumb*, or other joints.

To TUME, *v. a.* To empty, to evacuate, S. Dan. *tomm-er*, Su.G. Isl. *toem-a*, vacuare, A. Bor. *toom* or *tume*. V. TEYM.

TUME, TOOM, TOME, *adj.* 1. Empty, having nothing in it, S. *Toome*, A. Bor. id.

Bot other lordis, that war by,
Sayd, he had fillyd fullyly
His baggis, and thairris all *twme* war.
Wyntown, viii. 40. 95.

"A *toom* purse makes a bleit (bashful) merchant;" A. Bor. Ray. This is also used in S.

Su.G. *tom*, Isl. *tom-ur*, id.

2. Untenanted, S.

"Better a *tume* house than an ill tenant;" S. Prov.

It is used in the same sense by R. Brunne.

In ther way ilk dele thei fond voide als hethe,
The toun of Mount Carmele, the toun of Nazareth,
The strong castelle Pilryn, that first wonne was,
Alle tok Ricardyn, Caloyn & Kayfas.
Ilkon thise thei seised, *tome* alle thei fond.
P. 192.

Hearne, not understanding the term, renders it, "shut, enclosed, cut;" Gl. The sense is illustrated by the first verse quoted. "They found every thing in their way void as heath," or "as a desert."

3. In a state of inanition, as to food. *I'm very tume;* My stomach is quite empty. *Ye're no tume;* You are not in want of food, you cannot be hungry, S. *Clung*, synon.

4. Lean, lank. *A lang tume man*, one who is tall and meagre, S.

5. Shadowy, unsubstantial.

And were not his expert mait Sibylla
Taucht him thay war bot vode gaistis all tha,—
He had apoun thame ruschit in grete haist,
And with his bitand brycht brand all in vaue,
The *tume* schaddois smitying to haue slane.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 30.

6. Vain; as denoting the want of any proper cause for boasting.

Sum spendis on the auld vse,
Sum makis ane *tume* ruse.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 3. V. TUILYIE, *s.*

7. Unprofitable, what brings no return, S.

O'er lang with empty brag we have been vain,
Of *toom* dominion on the plenteous main.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 52.

8. Deficient in mind. *A toom chield*, one who has no understanding, often with a negative prefixed, *No a tume man*, i. e. a sensible man, S.

TUME, *s.* *A tume of rain*, a sudden and heavy fall of rain, S.B.

TUME-HANDIT, *adj.* Empty-handed, in whatever respect, S.

——I'll tak fat ye gee,
Ye're nae *toom-handed*, gin your heart be free.
Ross's Helenore, Introd.

Su.G. *tomhaend*, qui vacuas manus habet, qui nihil adfert; Ihre.

TUMFIE, *s.* A dumpish sort of fellow, one who is dull and stupid, S.O.; used also as an *adj.*

Dan. *dumt-fae*, "a silly fellow, a blockhead," Wolff. As it also signifies a brute, it seems formed from *dum*, blockish, and *fae* cattle, q. stupid as a bruto.

TUP, *s.* 1. The common term for a ram, S. also used Staffords. and A. Bor.

2. A foolish fellow, S.

This may be either a metaph. use of the term; or allied to Teut. *tolpe* foolish.

TUQUHEIT, TEUCHIT, *s.* The lapwing, S.

In come twa flyrand Fulis with a fond fair,
The *tuquheit*, and the gukkit gowk, and yede hiddie giddie,
Rwischit bayth to the Bard, and ruggit his hare;
Callit him thris thevisnek, to thraw in a widdie.
Houlate, iii. 15.

That the word *thevisnek* contains an allusion to the cry of this bird, appears from the use of it elsewhere.

"The *tuechitis* cryit *theuis nek*, quhen the piettis clattrit." Compl. S. p. 60.

The name is probably meant to imitate the sound made by this bird; like Germ. *kiwit;* Sw. *kowipa*, E. *pewet*, Fr. *dishuit*, and S. synon. *Peeweep, peesweep*, q. v.

TURBOT, *s.* The name commonly given, in our markets, to halibut, S.

"The fish on this part of the coast, are cod, ling, skate, mackerel, hollybot, here called *turbot*." P. St. Vigeans, Forfars. Statist. Acc. xii. 171. N.

TURCHIE, *adj.* Short and thick, squat; Perths.

TURCUME, *s.* Clotted filth.

And all the day quhair euer scho go,
Sic liquour scho likkis vp also;
The *turcumis* of hir taill I trow,
Micht be ane supper till ane sow.
Lyndsay on Syde Taillis, Warkis, 1592. p. 309.

Perhaps allied to Su.G. *traeck*, sordes.

TURDION, *s.* "A species of galliard or gay dance; Fr. *tordion;*" Gl. Compl. V. BRAUL.

TURKAS, TURKES, TURKESSE, *s.* Pincers, nippers, S.

Thay wer full strenge of countenance,
Lyk *turkas* burnand reid.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

——Wyth the grypand *turkes* oft also
The glouand lumpe thay turnit to and fro.
Doug. Virgil, 258. 27.

"Man's heart on earth is like a teeth in the jaw, the deeper roote it hath the more paine it causeth, when it is drawing out with the *turkesse*. Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 534.

Arm. *turcques, turkes*, id. Lhuyd. Bullet says that the term is still used in this sense in Franche-Comté.

TURN, *s.* *To do the turn.* 1. To perform any piece of work or business, S.

"*The over-lord sall doe all the turnis* and affairs perteining to the heire, and sall persew all his pleyes and actions for him," &c. Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 41. § 7.

—"There was no pay to the waged horsemen and footmen, wherein stood the forces that were reposed in *to do the turn.*" Mr. Ja. Melvill's MS. Mem. p. 229.

2. To be sufficient for any purpose; to give satisfaction, S.

But words I winna langer using be,
Nor will sic aff-sets *do the turn* with me.
Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

TURNER, *s.* A copper coin, formerly current in S., in value two pennies Scots money, and equivalent to a *Bodle.*

"So far as I know, the copper coins of two pennies, commonly called *two-penny* pieces, boddles or *turners*, and also *babees*, containing sixpences, or half a shilling Scots, such as the English call half-pennies, began to be coined after the restoration, in the beginning of Charles II.'s reign." Introd. to Anderson's Diplom. p. 138.

The learned writer is mistaken, in giving so late a date to the *Turner.* This coin was struck in the reign of James VI.

—"King Charles' *turners*, striken by the earl of Stirling, by virtue of the king's gift, were, by proclamation,—cried down from two pennies to one penny; king James' *turners* to pass for two pennies, because they were no less worth; and the kaird *turners* simpliciter discharged, as false cuinzies." Spalding's Troubles, i. 197. V. also p. 217.

Since Allan's death, nae body car'd
For anes to speer how Scotia far'd,
Nor plack nor thristled *turner* war'd,
To quench her drouth.
Dr. Beattie's Address, *Ross's Helenore.*

Rudd. seems justly to observe, that "this name is taken from the French, who were used to call their gros, dernier [l. *denier*], and doubles, *Tournois*, from the money coined with a great mixture of brass in the city of *Tours.*" Ibid. p. 220. These were also current in S., on account of the friendship between the two nations. They have the inscription, *Double Tournois*, i. e. a Twopenny piece Tournois; of the reigns of Lewis XIII. and XIV. Thus, their nominal value in S. was the same as in France. Their real value exceeded ours. For a French penny was, according to Cotgr., vo. *Tournois*, the *tenth* part of a penny Sterling, ours being only the twelfth.

TURNGREYS, *s.* A winding stair.

A cruell portar gat apon the wall,
Powit out a pyn, the portculys leit fall——
Rychard Wallace the *turngreys* weill has seyn;
He folowit fast apon the portar keyn,
A tour the wall dede in the dyk him draiff,
Tuk wp the port, and leit in all the layff.
Wallace, ix. 510. MS.

From Fr. *tourn-er* to turn, and *gre*, contr. from *degré*, pl. *degrez*, steps.

TURN-TAIL, *s.* Used as synon. with E. *turncoat.* Perhaps it originally denoted a fugitive.

"Many of the Covenanters proved *turn-tail* through plain fear, and came in most willingly to him." Spalding's Troubles, i. 170.

TURNE-PYK, TURNEPECK, TURNPIKE, *s.* 1. The winding stair of a castle.

Syne the colis and crelis wyth-all
A-pon the *turne-pyk* lete he fall;
And ane syne blewe a horn in hy.
Than in the castell ras the cry.
Wyntown, viii. 38. 74.

2. Any stair of a spiral form built without a house, and resembling one of the towers of a castle, S.

"A *turnpike stair* is the term used in Edinburgh, and over all Scotland, to denote a stair, of which the steps are built in a spiral form, like a screen [l. screw] winding round the same axis, in opposition to straight flights of steps, which are called *scale stairs.*" Arnot's Hist. Edin. p. 246. N.

"Thus the King accompanyed only with the sayde Maister Alexander, comes forth of the chamber, passeth through the ende of the hall (where the noblemen and his Majesties servants were sitting at their dinner,) up a *turnepecke.*" Account of Gowrie's Conspiracy, Cant's Hist. Perth, i. 196.

"But the Earle of Gowrye and his servants made them for another way up a quiet *turnepeck*, which was ever condemned before, and was only then left open (as appeared) for that purpose." Ibid. 202. 203.

Teut. *torn*, *toren*, signifies a tower, *baecke* a pharos, a place for observation. But whether this be the origin, is doubtful.

To TURS, TURSS, *v. a.* 1. To pack up in a bale or bundle, as E. *truss*, Fr. *trouss-er*, id. from Isl. *truts* fasciculus, Belg. *tross* sarcina.

2. To carry off hastily.

This jowell he gert *turss* in till Ingland.
Wallace, i. 128. MS.

A hundreth schippis, that ruther bur and ayr,
To *turss* thair gud, in hawyn was lyand thar.
Ibid. vii. 1067. MS.

Fr. *trouss-er* also signifies to pluck or twitch up; Cotgr.

3. To take one's self off quickly, to march with expedition.

Thy slicht and wylis sal the not bere away,
Nor hail skarth hyne do *turs* the hame fra vs
Vnto thy faderis hous the fals Aunus.
Doug. Virgil, 390. 26.

Thidder hail the pepill of Italia,
And all the land eik of Enotria,
Thare doutsum asking *tursis* for ansuere,
And thare peticiouns gettis assoilyet here.
Ibid. 207. 42.

4. *To turss furth*, to bring out what has been kept in store. *Turssyt furth ger*; Wallace.

TURSABLE, *adj.* What may be carried away.

"The laird, fearing some trouble to follow, displenished the place, left nothing *tursable* within."—Spalding's Troubles, i. 221.

TURTOUR, TURTURE, *s.* The turtle-dove, Lat. *turtur.*

——Sodeynly, a *turture* quhite as calk,
So evinly vpon my hand gan lycht,
And vnto me sche turnyt hir, full rycht.
King's Quair, vi. 5.

TUSCHE, *s.* A girdle, Dunbar. V. TISCHE.

To TUSH, *v. n.* To express displeasure.

"Nay, some were puffed up, and *tushed* at the fear of others, instead of being deeply affected, to see what spiritual judgments and plagues we were thereby threatened with," &c. Rutherford's Lett. Poster. p. 514.

Q. to command silence, from Su.G. *tyst* silens, *tyst-a* silere, from *tig-a*, id. Hence, also *tush*, E. interj.

TUSK, *s.* The *torsk* of Pennant, S. Asellus varius vel striatus, Schonevelde; Gadus callarias, Linn.

"The fish called *tusk* abounds on the coast of Brassa; the time for fishing is at the end of May. This fish is as big as a ling, of a brown and yellow colour, has a broad tail; it is better fresh than salted." Martin's West. Islands, p. 385.

"It is a fish much esteemed for its delicacy; the meat divides into flakes on being boiled, like that of a salmon: for which reason, as Schonevelde tells us, the Germans call it *Scheibendorsch*." Pennant's Zool. v. iii. 143. Ed. 1769.

According to Pennant, its Sw. name is *torsk*. This, however, is rendered *cod* by Seren., *codling* by Wideg. Our designation is nearly the same with Isl. *thosk-r*, asellus.

TUSSOCK (*of wheat*), *s.* A tuft of wheat in a corn field, generally owing to the vegetating of the nest or granary of a field-mouse, Loth.

Sw. *test*, a lock; Isl. *thust-r*, a handful of reeds.

To TUTE, *v. n.* To jut out, to project; also *Tute*, *s.* a jutting out, a projection, S.B.

Su.G. *tut*, rostrum, a beak; Teut. *tuyte*, id. also, a horn, or any thing wreathed. Hence,

TUTE-MOWITT, *adj.* Having the nether jaw projected.

How fain wald I discryve perfytt
My ladye with the mekle lippis!
How scho is *tute-mowitt* lyk an aep.
Dunbar on ane Blak-moir Ladye, *Maitland Poems*, p. 97.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this *thick-lipped*, deriving it from Su.G. *tut* rostrum. But most probably it is originally the same with Teut. *tote-muyl*, *tuyte-muyl*, bronchus; which properly signifies; "having the teeth and nether jaw more sticking out than the upper;" Ainsw. This agrees better with the similitude, *like an ape*, than the idea of thick lips. The word is comp. of *tuyte* rostrum, and *muyl* os, oris, whence perhaps our *mow* mouth. Belg. *toot*, signifies "a wry mouth;" Sewel. V. Mow and MOWBAND.

Tut-mouthed occurs in a similar sense in E. Somner gives it as synon. with great-lipped, when explaining A.S. *wroc*, bronchus. It is also expl. in the same manner by Seren.

Isl. *tutna* intumescere, *tutnan* tumor, and *tut-ur* tumidus, (G. Andr. p. 243), seem to acknowledge the same fountain. Perhaps *teit-a* rostrum beluinum, ibid. p. 237. is the *s.* synon. with Teut. *tuyte*.

TUTIE TATIE, *interj.* Pshaw. It is not long since this phrase was in use, S.

V. TOOT, v. 2. and TUT-MUTE.

TUTIVILLARIS, *s. pl.*

Sa mony rackettis, sa mony ketche-pillaris,
Sic ballis, sic nachettis, and sic *tutivillaris*,—
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 44.

Lord Hailes observes from Junius, that things of no value were anciently called *titivilitia*, as the term denoted rotten threads which fall from the distaff, and in general the vilest things of this description, which cheats imposed on the simple instead of valuable merchandise; Note, p. 254.

From the use of this word, however, although somewhat altered, in other places, I suspect that it is a personal designation.

In Kennedy's Flyting, it is written *tutevillous*, Evergreen, ii. 74. *tutivillus*, Edin. Edit. 1508. In a Poem in the Bann. MS. describing *Cockelbie's Feast*, one of the guests is a *tutevillus*. In another, ibid. p. 104. this designation is given to an evil spirit.

It may bear the sense of *rustic*; and Ir. *tuatamhail*, *tuatavail*, has precisely this signification; from *tuata* id. and this from *tuath* a country. V. Lhuyd, vo. *Rusticus*.

TUTIWING, *s.* Leg. *Tutilling*; a blast or blowing of a horn.

And, as thai war in sic effray,
A *tutilling* off his horne hard thai:
And thai, that hes it knawyn swith
War of his cummyn wondre blyth.
Barbour, xix. 604. MS.

This word is a dimin. from *Toot*, and denotes a weaker sound, or that which seems to be so, as being heard at a distance.

TUT-MUTE, *s.* A muttering or grumbling between parties, that has not yet assumed the form of a broil, S.B.

Contention is sometimes thus vulgarly described: "It began with a laigh *tut-mute*, and it raise to a hiech *tuilyie-mulie*."

Teut. *tuyt-en*, to buzz; Isl. *taut-a*, murmurare, mutire, *taut*, mutum murmur, susurratio, G. Andr. Teut. *muyt-en*, Su.G. *mutt-a*, to mutter; two synon. terms being conjoined, which is frequently the case in such comp. words. Or *mute* may be used in the sense of quarrel. V. TUILYIE-MULIE.

TWA, TUAY, TWAY, *adj.* Two, S.

Wyth thir *twa* mony lordis sere
Held thame in the North land,
Quhil this ded wes in South wedand.
Wyntown, viii. 45. 110.

Thus said sche, and anon therwith bayth *tway*
Gan walkin furth throw out the dern way.
Doug. Virgil, 187. 5.

And sayand this, he gan his templis *tuay*,
Couir with myrthus, that is his moderis tre.
Ibid. 129. 46.

Rudd. says that *tuay* and *tway*, are used *metri causa*. But although *twa* is the common pron. S.,

tway is that of the Southern counties. *Twey* occurs in O.E.

"No man may serve *twey* lordis." Wiclif, Matt. vi.

The schip was dounborn,—with other busses *tucy*.

R. Brunne, p. 158.

MoesG. *twa*, *twai*, A.S. *twa*, *tweg*, Franc. Isl. Precop. *tua*, Su.G. *twaa*, anc. *toa*, Belg. *twee*.

TWA-FACED, *adj.* Double, deceitful; often used to denote one who curries favour with both parties, S.

Formed like A.S. *twi-spaece*, double-tongued.

TWA-FALD, TWA-FAWLD, *adj.* Double, twofold, S.

——Bot a stane,
That come fra hycht, has hym oure-tane,
And *twa-fawld* down it can hym bere,
And stekyd hym on his awyn spere.

Wyntown, viii. 37. 151.

He has broke three ribs in that auc's side,
But and his collar bane;
He's laid him *twa fald* ower his steed;
Bade him carry the tidings hame.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 79.

The term is often used to denote a person bowed down with age or infirmity, q. bent together.

A.S. *twe-feald*, Sw. *twefallt*, duplex.

TWA-HANDED CRACK, a familiar conversation between two persons, that which is held *tete-a-tete*, S.

TWA PART, two thirds.

——The ferd buke of Eneadoun
Twiching the lufe and dede of Dido quene,
The *tua part* of hys volume doth contene.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 6. 9.

This mode of expression is still quite common, S.B. *The twa part and third*, i. e. two thirds, and the remaining one.

TWASUM, *adj.* Two in company, or abreast. V. SUM, *term.*

TWA-THREE, *s.* A few, S. q. *two or three.*

TWAY, *adj.* Two. V. TWA.

TWAL, *adj.* Twelve, S.

And Alexandir the Conqueroure,
That conqueryt Babilonys tour,
And all this warld off lenth and breid,
In *twal* yher, throw his douchty deid,
Wes syne destroyit throw pwsoune,
In hys awyne howss, throw gret tressoune.

Barbour, i. 532. Edit. Pink.

In MS., however, it is xii.

The auld kirk-hammer strak the bell
Some wee short hour ayont the *twal*.

Burns, iii. 49.

MoesG. *twalib*, *twalif*, id.

To TWEDDLE, TWEEL, *v. a.* To work cloth in such a manner, that the woof appears to cross the warp vertically, kersey-wove, S.

A.S. *twaede*, duplex; or *twa*, and *dael* part.

TWEDDLIN, *s.* Cloth that is *tweeled*; used also as an *adj.* as, *tweddlen sheets*, sheets of cloth wrought as described above, S.

To TWICHE, TWITCH, *v. a.* 1. To touch, S.B.

"Thou art thrumbled and thrusted by the multitude, and yet thou speeris quha hes *twitched* thee." Bruce's Serm. Sacr. J. 5. a.

2. To touch, metaph.

Caxtoun, for dreid thay suld his lippis skaude,
Durst neuer *twiche* this vark for laike of knalage.

Doug. Virgil; Pref. 7. 43.

Hence *twiching*, *prep.* touching, concerning.

But *twiching* Virgyllis honoure and reuerence,
Quho euer contrary, I mon stand at defence.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 8. 6. V. TWA PART.

To TWIG, *v. a.* To pull hastily, S.B. *twitch*, E.

Let rantin billies *twig* the string,
An' for anither mutchkin ring.——

Morison's Poems, p. 78.

Both this and the E. *v. twitch*, also, *tweag*, *tweak*, to pinch, are evidently from A.S. *twicc-ian* vellicare, Germ. *twick-en*, id.

TWIG, *s.* A quick pull, a twitch, S.

TWYN, *adj.* *In twyn*, in twain, asunder.

The Sothron als war sundryt than *in twyn*,
Bot thai agayne to gidder sone can wyn.

Wallace, iv. 637. MS.

Hys bow with hors sennonis bendit has he,
Tharin ane takill set of souir tre;
And tasand vp his armes ser *in twyn*,
Thus vnto Jouy lawly did begyn
To make his first peticioun and prayere.

Doug. Virgil, 300. 2.

A.S. *twegen*, twain, from *tweg* two. MoesG. *twa* has *twans* in the accus. Su.G. *twaenne* the old feminine of *twaq*.

The phrase occurs in another passage, which deserves our attention.

Wallace send Blayr, in his preistis weid,
To warn the west, quhar freyndys had gret dreid,
How thai suld pass, or to gud Wallace wyn,
For Inglissmen that held thaim lang *in twyn*.

Wallace, ix. 1237. MS.

This might, without any violence, signify *in doubt*, as A.S. *twyn* and *tweon* denote doubt, hesitation; and *twyn-an* to doubt. But it seems rather to mean *asunder*.

It may, however, be worth while to observe, that these terms are formed from *twa*, *tweg*, *two*, as Su.G. *twek-a* dubitare, from *twaa*; because, as Ihre remarks, the thoughts, in a state of hesitation, are as it were drawn into two parts. The same metaphor, he adds, prevails in almost all languages. Thus Heb. שָׁנָה, *shanah*, dubitare, is from שְׁנַי, *sheni*, duo; Gr. δοιη, dubium, δοιαζω, &c. from δυο; as Lat. *ambigo*, and *dubito*, from *ambo* and *duo*; MoesG. *tusver-ian*, haesitare, from *twa*, in compos. *tus*; Belg. *twantel-en*, Alem. *zueh-on*, id. from *twee*, and *zwey*.

To TWIN, TWYNE, *v. n.* To part, to separate.

Thre slew he thar, twa fled with all thair mycht
Eftir thar lord, bot he was out of sycht,
Takand the mure, or he and thai couth *twyne*.

Wallace. i. 420. MS.

Syne eftir thir, all sory and full of care,
The thrid place haldis, and sall euermare,

Gilles folk, that for disdene, wo, or fede,
With thare awin handis wrocht thare self to dede,
And irkit of the lyfe that thay war in
Thare sueit saulis made fra the body *twyn*.
Doug. Virgil, 179. 8.

To twyn with, is now used in the same sense, S.

My daddy is a canker'd carle
He'll no *twin wi'* his gear.
Herd's Collection, ii. 64.

This may be immediately from *Twyn*, q. v. A.S. *twaem-an* signifies separare, sejungere. The *v. tuynne*, however, occurs in O.E.

We se alle day in place thing that a man wynnes,
It is told purchace, whedir he it hold or *tuynnes*.
R. Brunne, p. 86.

To TWIN, *v. a.* *To twin* one out of a thing, to deprive him of it, applied especially to solicitation or stratagem, as the mean of success, S.B.

TWYNRYS, *s. pl.* "Pincers, nippers; from *twine*, q. d. *twiners*," Rudd.

Oft with his richt hand serchis he in vane,
To ripe the outgate of the wound sa wide,
And for to seik the schaft on euery syde,
Wyth his *twynrys*, and grippand turkes sle,
To thrist the hede, and draw furth pressis he.
Doug. Virgil, 424. 7.

TWINTER, *s.* A beast that is two years old, S. A. Bor.; corr. *quinter*.

Fyue *twinteris* britnyt he, as was the gyis,
And als mony swine, and tydy qwyis.
Doug. Virgil, 130. 34.

A.S. *twy-winter*, duos annos natus. A cow of three years old was called, *thry-winter*, triennis. Aelfr. Gl.

TWIST, TWYST, *s.* A twig, a small branch; Chaucer, id.

The King then wynkyt a litill wey;
And slepyt nocht full encrely;
Bot gliffnyt up oft sodanly.
For he had dreid off thai thre meu,
That at the tothyr fyr war then.
That thai his fais war he wyst;
Tharfor he slepyt, as foule on *twyst*.
Barbour, vii. 188. MS.

Ane vthir small *twist* of ane tre I chesit
For to brek doun, the cavsis to assay
Of this matèr, that was vnknowin alway.
Doug. Virgil, 68. 8.

Teut. *twist*, rami abscissi, ramalia; Kilian. Junius thinks that this may be deduced from *twist-en* duplicare, because such small branches are generally intertwined.

To TWITCH, *v. a.* To touch. V. TWICHE.

TWITTER. 1. "That part of a thread that is spun too small." Yarn is said to be twined to *twitters*, when twined too small, S. Hence, *to twitter yarn*, to spin it unequally, A. Bor. Ray.

2. It is transferred to any person or thing that is slender or feeble. It is said of a lank delicate girl; "She's a mere *twitter*," S.

"You are as small as the *twitter* of a twin'd rusky;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 395. V. RUSKY.

Can it be allied to A.S. *tyddr*, fragilis, debilis?

TWO-PENNY, *s.* A weak kind of beer, sold at two-pence the Scots pint, or two quarts, S.

"They make their own malt, and brew it into that kind of drink called *Two-penny*, which, till debased in consequence of multiplied taxes, was long the favourite liquor of all ranks of people in Dundee." Dundee, Statist. Acc. viii. 250. Hence,

TWO-PENNY,- (or TIPPENY-) HOUSE, *s.* An ale-house, S. V. TIPPANISE, *v.*

V. U.

V, in some of our old printed books, is invariably used for W; as in the Complaynt of Scotland. It is not therefore to be supposed that W was pron. V; or that it was even written in this manner. In MSS. these letters are properly distinguished. Often indeed *W* is written instead of V or U; as in *grewys* for *grevys*, grieves, *lewys* for *levys*, lives. When it is thus used as a vowel, Mr. Macpherson has marked it with two dots, in this manner, Ẅ; to distinguish it from W consonant.

The reason why V is substituted in some old books for W, most probably is, that as this letter is not used by the French, these were either printed in France, or, although the product of the Scottish press, executed either by Fr. compositors, or with Fr. types. It may be observed that in S. books printed in France, even where W is used, great aukwardness appears. The capital letter is frequently inserted in the middle of the word. In other instances, for want of the proper letter, *v* is doubled.

The words, therefore, printed with V as the initial letter, will in general be found under W.

VADMELL, *s.* A species of woollen cloth, manufactured and worn in the Orkneys.

"The old men and women are just in the style of their forefathers. As they are sprung from the Norwegians, they still continue to wear good strong black clothes without dying, called by the ancient Norse, *Vadmell*, and by them wrought in a loom called *Upstagang;* but now wrought in the common manner." P. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xiv. 326.

Isl. *vadmaal*, pannus rusticus, seu vulgaris, Burillum, trilix, a *vod*; G. Andr. 244. According to Verel. it is comp. of *vad* textum, and *mal* mensuratum vel mensurandum. The *Vadmaal* web in Iceland is legally twenty-four ells, in Denmark only twenty; G. Andr. p. 250.

This cloth must be often at least, what we call in S. *tweeled.* For it is also denominated *Skaktvadmal*, pannus vilior obliquis filis textus; Verel. p. 222. *Skakt* has the same meaning with S. *shacht.* V. SHACH.

The name of this cloth is not unknown in some counties in E. "*Woadmel.* A coarse hairy stuff made of Iceland wool, and brought from thence by our seamen to Norfolk and Suffolk." Grose's Prov. Gl. V. *Wadmal*, Ihre, vo. *Wad.*

VAGEIT, *part. pa. Vageit men*, mercenary troops.

"In the battle was slain Archibald Earl of Murray, with divers other gentlemen, *vageit men* and commons." Pitscottie, p. 55. V. WAGEOUR.

VAGER, VAGEOURE, *s.* A mercenary soldier. V. WAGEOUR.

To VAIG, *v. n.* 1. To wander, to roam. *Vagit*, pret.

"Quhen Metellus hed *vagit* vp and doune there ane lang tyme, and hed put his host and armye in ignorance, and his enemes in errour, eftir diuerse turnand coursis athourtht the cuntre, he returnit suddanlye to the forsaid toune of Tribie, and laid ane sege about it or his enemes var aduertest to mak deffens." Compl. S. p. 172.

The *v.* is still used, but especially as denoting idle wandering, S. as *stravaig* also is.

2. Metaph. applied to discourse.

"The King should be judge, if a minister *vaig* from his text in pulpit." Mr. J. Mellvill's MS. Mem. p. 323.

Isl. *vag-a*, *vakk-a*, vagor, G. Andr. Lat. *vag-ari;* MoesG. A.S. *wag-ian*, Su.G. *wagg-a*, Belg. *waegen*, fluctuare.

VAIGER, *s.* A stroller.

"An act against *vaigers* [strollers] from their own ministers—is past the committee without a contrary voice." Baillie's Lett. ii. 257. V. the *v.*

To VAIK, VAICK, WAKE, *v. n.* To be vacant, to be unoccupied.

"Se we nocht daylie be experience, gyfe ane benefice *vaick*, the gret men of the realme wyll haue it for temporall reward?" Kennedy of Crosraguell, p. 79. 80.

"When all these—are provided, it is thought some thousands of churches must *vaik* for want of men." Baillie's Lett. ii. 55.

Thare than *wakyd* the Papys se;
And chosyn syne til it wes he.
Wyntown, v. 12. 1136.

Fr. *vaqu-er*, Lat. *vac-are.*

To VAIL, VALE, *v. n.* To make obeisance, to bow.

The quhilk stude up, and rich [richt] wyselie did *vail*
Unto the King, and thus began his taill.
Priests Peblis, S. P. R. i. 12.

—Before Cupide, *valing* his cappe a lite,
Speris the cause of that vocacioun.
Henrysone's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P. i. 165.

This *v.* has perhaps been formed as primarily denoting the obeisance made by servants, when they expected a *vail* or *vale*, i. e. a gratuity from visitors. Johns. derives this from *avail* profit, or Lat. *vale*, farewel. Perhaps from Fr. *veill-er*, to watch, studiously to attend.

VAILYE QUOD VAILYE, "at all adventure, be the issue as it will;" Rudd.

Syne perdoun me sat sa fer in my lycht,
And I sal help to smore your falt, leif brother,
Thus *vailye quod vailye*, ilk gude dede helpis uthir.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 272. 38.

Fr. *vaille que vaille*, Lat. *valeat quantum valere potest.* Does not the phrase, as used by Doug., rather seem exactly analagous to the Lat., as signifying, "as far as possible, as far as it can go?"

The sense is evidently the same, in the following passage.

Bot thai wald, apon nakyn wyss,
Ische till assaile thaim in fechting,
Till coweryt war the nobill King,
Bot and othir wald thaim assaillye,
Thai wald defend *wailye quod wailye.*
Barbour, ix. 147. MS.

i. e. "as far as their power could avail them."

To VAKE, *v. n.* To watch, to observe, to study. Lat. *vac-are.*

All day scho sittis *vakand* besely,
Apoun the top of nobillis houses, to spy.
Doug. Virgil, 106. 23.

VALE, *s.* The gunwale of a vessel.

His wattry hewit bote, haw as the se,
Towart thame turnis and addressis he,
And gan approch vnto the bra in haist:
Syne vthir saulis expellit has and chaist
Furth of his bate, quhilk sat endlangis the *vale:*
He strekis sone his airis, and grathis his sale.
Doug. Virgil, 178. 6. V. WAIL.

To VALE, *v. n.* To descend.

Ensample (quod sche) tak of this tofore,
That fro my quhele be rollit as a ball,
For the nature of it is euermore
After an hicht to *vale*, and geve a fall.
King's Quair, v. 21.

It seems contr. from Fr. *devall-er*, id.

VALENTINE, *s.* 1. A billet, which is folded in a particular way, and sent by one young per-

son to another, on St. Valentine's day, the 14th of February, S.

The term, as used in E., would seem to be confined to persons. Thus *Valentines* are defined by Blount: "Either saints chosen for special patrons for a year, according to the use of the Romanists; or men or women chosen for special loving friends by an ancient custom upon St. Valentine's day;" Glossograph.

2. Transferred to the sealed letters sent by royal authority, to chieftains, landholders, &c. for the purpose of apprehending disorderly persons.

"That the Justice-Clerk sall twise in the yeir,—procure the Kingis Majesties close *Valentines*, to be sent to the Maisters, Landis-lords, Baillies and Chieftaines of all notable limmers and thieves, chargeing to present them, outher before his Majesties self, or before the Justice, and his deputes, at the day and place to be appoynted, to underly the lawes, conforme to the lawes and generall bande, and under the paines conteined in the same, and to try quhat obedience beis schawin be the persones, quhom unto the saidis *Valentines* sall be directed." Acts Ja. VI. 1587. c. 103.

This St. Valentine is called "preist and mart[yr] at Rome vnder Claudius;" Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Kalendar. For what reason he was chosen to preside over Friendship, I cannot pretend to say.

VALISES, *s. pl.* Saddlebags, S. *wallees.*

"The country people watched them when they were alone, or but few together, and sometimes robbed them of their horses, sometimes of their *valises* and luggage." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 95. V. WALLEES.

VALOUR, VALURE, *s.* Value, Skene; Fr. *valeur.*

"Quhen any man is adjudged and decerned to be the natiue or bond-man to any maister; the maister may—take fra him all his gudes and geir, vntill the *valour* of foure pennies." Quon. Attach. c. 56. s. 7.

To VAMPER, *v. n.* To make an ostentatious appearance, S.A. perhaps corr. from E. *vapour.*

VANE, *s.* 1. A vein.

Be this the Quene, with heuy thochtis vnsound,
In euery *vane* nurissis the grene wound.
Doug. Virgil, 99. 16.

2. A fibre, or shoot.

Welcum the lord of licht, and lampe of day,
Welcum fosterare of tendir herbis grene,
Welcum quhikkynnar of flurist flouris schene,
Welcum support of euery rute and *vane*,
Welcum confort of al kind frute and grane.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 403. 40.

Up has sche pullit *Dictam*, the herbe swete,
Of leuis rank, rypit, and wounder fare,
Wyth sproutis, spraingis, and *vanys* ouer al quhare.
Ibid. 424. 28.

This seems merely a metaph. use of the same term.

VANE-ORGANIS, *s. pl.*

To be a leiche he fenyt him thair,
Quhilk mony a man might rew evirmair;
For he left nowthir sick nor sair
Unslane, or he hyne yeid.
Vane-organis he full clenely carvit.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 19.

Lord Hailes conjectures that this may denote the veins of the head. But the learned writer is undoubtedly mistaken. For the phrase is evidently borrowed from Fr. *Veines organiques*, which, according to Cotgr., has the same meaning with *Veines iliaques*, "the iliac or flank veines, two main descendent branches of the hollow vein, a right and a left one, from either of which five others issue. The right one," he says, "is opened against the dropsy, and other diseases of the liver; the left one for the passion of the spleen." There is no reason, then, for supposing, with Lord Hailes, that the operation, referred to by Dunbar, was by means of cupping glasses. The *carving*, or opening of the organic veins, even without the use of these glasses, seems to have been then accounted a nice and important operation.

VANHAP, WANHAP, *s.* Misfortune, S.

"O quhat *vanhap*, quhat dyabolic temptatione, quhat misire, quhat maledictione, or quhat vengeance is this that hes succumbit your honour, ande hes blyndit your ene fra the perspectione of your extreme ruuyne?" Compl. S. p. 111.

——On the blynd craggis myscheuuslye
Fast stikkis scho, choppand hard quhynnis in hye,
And on the scharp skellyis, to hir *wanhap*,
Smate with sic fard, the airis in flendris lap.
Doug. Virgil, 134. 26.

Dr. Leyden justly observes that Isl. *van* signifies want, privation, as MoesG. *wan*, A.S. *wana; wanian*, to want. Gl. Compl. V. WANE.

VANQUISH, *s.* A disease of sheep, S.

"The peculiar disadvantages of it are,—the pernicious quality of a species of grass to the health of the sheep in 2 or 3 farms on the side of the Dee, infecting them with a disease called the *Vanquish*, i. e. it weakens, wastes, and would at last kill them, unless removed to another farm; but [they] are no sooner removed than they recover their health, and gradually their strength and fatness. This disease is of a different nature from the *Rot;* for rotten sheep put upon these farms (I am told) often recover." P. Kells, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc. iv. 267.

"In one or two farms a disease also prevails termed the *Vanquish*. It arises from feeding on dry barren moss, void of all nourishment, to which the creatures are so attached, that they will never leave it till they die of emaciation. In this disease the horns usually become red." P. Carsefairn, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc. vii. 518.

In these quotations, the designation of this disease is evidently viewed as borrowed from the E. *v.* It may be observed, however, that Isl. *vanke* is mentioned by G. Andr. as a disease of sheep. He indeed describes it as especially affecting the brain. Mutilatio sanitatis, praesertim in cerebro. *Vankadr*, Laesus sanitate cerebri; ovibus accidit; Lex. p. 247.

VARIANT, *adj.* Variable, Fr.

——————The remanant
That menen well, and are not *variant*,
For otheris gilt are suspect of vntreuth.
King's Quair, iv. 14.

VARLOT, VERLOT, *s.* 1. An inferior servant.

The Bishops first, with Prelats and Abbottis,
With thair Clarks, servants and *Varlottis;*
Into ane hall, was large, richt hie, and hudge,
Thir Prelats all richt lustelie couth ludge.
Priests of Peblis, *S.P.R.* i. 5.

2. It sometimes particularly denotes a groom.

The bissy knapis and *verlotis* of his stabil
About thaym stude, ful yape and seruiabil.
Doug. Virgil, 409. 19.

Menage considers this as the same with Fr. *valet*, originally written *varlet*. These terms are accordingly used promiscuously in O.Fr. writings. V. Du Cange. *Valetus*, Tiro, operarius mercenarius. Bullet gives *varled* as an Arm. word of the same sense; deriving *valet* from it.

Some, however, have viewed *varlet* as a dimin. from Su.G. *war*, Germ. *wer*, Lat. *vir*, a man; as it does not merely denote a servant, but a stripling.

Rudd. observes that E. *varlet* "of old was taken in a good sense for yeomen and yeomen servants, as in a repealed Stat. 20 of Rich. II. of England." *Varlet*, jeune homme, jeune galant; Gl. Rom. de la Rose.

VASSALAGE, WASSELAGE, *s.* 1. Any great achievement.

"Ane knycht of Ingland intendyng to do ane hardy *vassalage* come on ane swift hors out of the castell but armour." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 12. *Facinus*, Boeth.

Sa weile defendyt he his men
That quha sa euir had seyne him then
Prowe sa worthely *wasselage*,
And turn sa oft sythis the wisage,
He suld say he awcht weill to be
A king of a gret rewaté.
Barbour, iii. 57. MS.

2. Fortitude, valour.

"This Alexander Carron be his singular *vassalage* slew sindry of thir conspiratouris with ane crukit swerd afore the King, & was callit thairfore *Skrimgeour*, that is to say, ane scharp fechter." Bellend. B. xii. c. 15. Ob singularem virtutem; Boeth.

War he nocht owtrageouss hardy,
He had nocht wnabasytly
Sa smertly sene his awantage.
I drede that his gret *wassalage*,
And his trawaill, may bring till end
That at men quhile full litill kend.
Barbour, vi. 22. MS.

Fr. *vasselage* is used in the old romances, as denoting valour; and, a valiant or worthy deed; Cotgr. The reason of this use of the term, according to Rudd., is, that "at first lands were given by superiors to vassals for military service, and these were best rewarded, who signalized themselves by their valour: the same way as *Miles* and *Knight* came to be titles of honour."

Wachter views *vassal* as a dimin. from L.B. *vassus*, a client, a dependant; and this he deduces from C.B. *gwas*, a servant. Verel. derives it from Isl. *veislumen*, feudatorii, from *veisla*, a feast. Hence *veislumen*, those who were bound to serve such as sat at a feast, which was the duty imposed on feudatories by the ancient Goths. V. Seren.

To VAUCE, *v. a.* To stab, to kill.

Hidder belife sal cum cruell Pirrus,
Quhilk *vaucys* the son before the faderis face,
And gorris the fader at the altere but grace.
Doug. Virgil, 61. 4.

"From Fr. *fausse*, pierced, run or thrust through, *fossus* vel *confossus;* vel a *fauch-er*, to mow, cut down, as the Lat. *demetere caput ense*;" Rudd.

VAUDIE, WADY, *adj.* 1. Gay, showy, S.B. used in the same sense with E. *gaudy*.

2. Vain, Aberd.

Then all the giglets, young and gaudy,
Sware ——— I might be *wady*—
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 40.

3. It sometimes denotes any thing great or uncommon, Ang.

This, I suppose, is from the show made, or the attention attracted, by an object of this description.

E. *gaudy* seems the same with our *vaudie*, with this difference, that the latter retains the Goth. form. Skinner derives the former from Lat. *gaudere* to rejoice, or Fr. *gaude*, a yellow flower. *Gaude*, however, according to Cotgr., denotes the *stalk* of a certain plant which produces a yellow dye. Seren. derives *gaudy* from Isl. *gaud*, the name given to God by the pagan Goths; used, after the introduction of Christianity, to denote a thing of nought. Belg. *weydsch* might be viewed as allied to our term, as it signifies, taudry, flaunting; Sewel.

VAUENGEOUR, *s.* An idler, a vagabond.

—"To cause idill men *vauengeouris* to laubour for thair leuing for the eschewing of vicis and idilnes, and for the commoun proffeit and vniversall weill of the realme; it is thocht expedient," &c. Acts Ja. II. 1493. c. 81. Edit. 1566.

L.B. *wayv-iare*, relinquere. V. WAIF.

VAUNTY, *adj.* Boastful, S. Fr. *vanteux*.

Altho' my father was nae laird,
'Tis daffin to be *vaunty*,
He keepit ay a good kail-yard,
A ha' house and a pantry.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 182.

Fr. *se vanter*, to vaunt. The adj. is used in the form of *vanteux*.

UDAL, *adj.* A term applied to lands held by uninterrupted succession, without any original charter, and without subjection to feudal service, or the acknowledgment of any superior.

"Previously to that aera [the Reformation], the lands here, like those in the eastern countries, seem to have acknowledged no superior, nor to have been held by any tenure, but were called *odal* or *udal* lands; the characteristic of which is, that they are subject to no feudal service, nor held of any superior.—The holders of these lands, or, what is the

same thing, the proprietors of them were, of all men, reckoned the most honourable. Hence, the frequent mention that is made, not only in the celebrated Danish historian [Torfaeus], and in the noted deduction so often quoted [Wallace's Diploma], but even in the elegant Latin historian of Scotland [Buchanan], of the *Proceres Orcadium*, or the nobles of Orkney. This appellation, however, could not have been bestowed on all the proprietors of this description, who seem to have been very numerous, but was probably confined principally to the earls, their relations and connexions, who held their lands in this manner." Barry's Orkney, p. 219.

This term has been viewed as synon. with *allodial*.

—"These *udal* or *allodial* lands are directly opposed to fees or feus, which are always subject to a rental or feu-duty to a superior, to which the other never were, but only paid tithe, which appears to have been exacted from almost all lands whatever; and *scat*, which, in the language of the mother country, is said to signify tribute, land-tax or ground-subsidy." Ibid.

"It is very probable that all the lands in Shetland were *allodial* or *udal*. The proprietor had no right to shew but uninterrupted succession." P. Aithsting, Shetl. Statist. Acc. vii. 584.

The idea attached to *udal* corresponds to the signification of *allodial*.

"*Allodial* subjects, or subjects granted *in alode*, are opposed to feus. By these are understood lands or goods enjoyed by the owner independent of any superior, or without any feudal homage." Erskine's Instit. B. ii. T. 3. s. 8.

Udal property has, in one instance, been distinguished from *allodial*, but, as would seem, improperly.

"There are three kinds of tenure of land in Scotland. First, the Feudal.—Secondly, the *Allodial*, which in the German language signifies *free*, without paying any quit rent, or having a superior; and, Thirdly, the *Udal*, being a right compleat without writing; this obtains in Orkney and Zetland, and in the buildings of the Four Towns of the parish of Lochmaben.—The lands of Four Towns were granted by one of our kings to his household servants, or garrison of the castle, and the property of each being small, they were allowed, as a kind of indulgence, to hold it without the necessity of charter and sasine, bare possession being a sufficient title. The tenants pay a small rent to the Viscount of Stormont, but have no charter or sasine from him. The property of these lands is transferred from one person to another, by delivery and possession only; but they must be entered in the rental in Lord Stormont's rental-book, which is done without fee or reward." P. Lochmaben, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. vii. 239.

The small rent paid to Lord Stormont may have been equivalent to the *scat* mentioned above, although afterwards consigned to a subject; otherwise, these towns cannot strictly be viewed as *udal* property.

In like manner, "some of the *udal* lands [in Orkney] pay a small proportion of yearly rent to the King, and to the kirk; and some of them do not pay any thing to the one or to the other." P. Stronsay, Statist. Acc. xv. 393.

Allodial property has thus been distinguished from *udal*, on the ground that the latter implies "a right compleat *without writing*." But this appears to have been merely a local peculiarity of possessions of the *udal* kind, forming no essential difference between them and those called *allodial*.

Erskine, when speaking of "the *udal* right of the stewartry of Orkney and Shetland," says; "When these islands were first transferred from the crown of Denmark to that of Scotland, the right of their lands was held by natural possession, and might be proved by witnesses, without any title in writing; which had probably been their law formerly, while they were subject to Denmark; and to this day, the lands, the proprietors of which have never applied to the sovereign, or those deriving right from him, for charters, are enjoyed in this manner: but where the right of lands in that stewartry has once been constituted by charter and seisin, the lands must from that period be governed by the common feudal rules; except church-lands, whose valuation is no higher than L20 Scots, the proprietors of which are allowed, by 1690, c. 32. to enjoy their property by the *udal* right, without the necessity of renewing their infeftments." Ersk. ut sup.

There is no good reason to doubt that *allodial* and *udal* are originally one term. Erskine indeed has observed, that the former "is probably derived from *a*, *privativa*, and *leode*, or *leude*, a German vocable used in the middle ages for vassal, or *fidelis*, (from whence the term *liege* probably draws its origin;)—for the proprietor of allodial subjects is laid under no obligations of fidelity to a superior." Instit. ubi sup.

Our learned countryman, Dr. Robertson, has adopted Wachter's etymon. "*Alode*," he says, "or *allodium*, is compounded of the German particle *an* and *lot*, i. e. land obtained by lot. Wachter, Gloss. Germ. voc. *Allodium*, p. 35. It appears by the authorities produced by him and by Du Cange, voc. *Sors*, that the northern nations divided the lands which they had conquered in this manner. *Feodum* is compounded of *od* possession or estate, and *feo* wages, pay; intimating that it was stipendiary, and granted as a recompence for service. Wachter, ibid. voc. *feodum*, p. 441." Hist. Charles V. Vol. I. Proofs, p. 270.

Alode (L.B. *alod-is*, *alod-us*, *alod-ium*, *alaudium*,) seems to be merely *odal* or *udal* inverted. This is the opinion of Wachter, vo. *Allodium*. Loccenius evidently entertained a similar idea. For he expl. *odhelby*, as signifying an *allodial* villa, e.—Ille cum *allodiali*, veteri et principali pago (*Odhelby*), ex communi pagi silva possidebit ligna crematia. Sueciae Leg. Provinc. p. 173. Verel. also expl. *Odal*, bona avita, fundi, *allodium*; Ind. p. 184.

Odal, according to Wormius, "denotes hereditary goods, or *praedia libera*, subjected to no servitude; to which *feuda* [S. *feus*] are opposed, as lying under this bondage. This word," he says, "agrees with *Allodium*, which denotes an inheritance deriv-

od from ancestors, and inseparable from the family. Hence *Allodarii*, those who held inheritances of this kind, and could enter into agreements with respect to their possessions, without consulting their lords." Mon. Danic. p. 507. 508.

The basis of the term *odal*, *udal*, undoubtedly is Su.G. *od*, anc. *aud*, *oed*, possession. This is analogous to the etymon of *Feod-um* given by Robertson. It is rather surprising, that it did not occur to the learned writer, that this etymon of *feodum* rendered that which he gives of *alode* extremely suspicious; it being natural to suppose that both these terms would contain a reference to the mode of *possession*.

There is more difficulty in determining the origin of the termination. It has been supposed, with considerable probability, that it is from *ald-ur*, aetas, antiquitas, Germ. *alt*, old, as denoting ancient possession. Accordingly, Su.G. *odaljord* signifies that which has been long in possession; *odalsmadr*, a man who possesses an ancient property; *odalboren*, one who has by his birth the possession of an ancient property; *odalby*, a primitive and ancient village, i. e. one built by the first inhabitants of a country, as distinguished from those erected in later times. Obrien, and after him General Vallancey, says, that "Ir. *allod*, ancient, is the original, upon which the Lat. *allodium*, signifying ancient property, hath been formed."

Verelius, perhaps with greater probability, derives *allodium* from *all* omnis, and *aude* possessio, plena et totalis possessio, q. as excluding any superior. Ind. vo. *Luta*, p. 163.

Some have supposed that *al* is contr. from Su.G. *adel* noble. But there is a possibility, that, notwithstanding the change of the vowels, *adel* and *odal* may have been originally the same. This might seem to be confirmed, not only from the A.S. synonyme being sometimes written *oethel*, but from its also signifying, patria, regio. The presumption, however, is still stronger from the Isl. term *odalboren*, nobly born, being so similar to Su.G. *adalborin*, and A.S. *aethelboren*, which have precisely the same signification. Alem. *adalerbi* is expl. as synon. with *alode*, Allodium nobile, immune, liberum, hereditas et possessio libera et exemta; Schilt. Gl. vo. *Adhal*, p. 10.

If this conjecture be well-founded, A.S. *aethel* has originally conveyed the idea of one who had an *allodial* property, or who acknowledged no superior. V. Athill.

"From a comparison," it has been observed, "between the laws by which this *udal* property was inherited, sold, redeemed, or transmitted from one person to another, and some of the Mosaical institutions mentioned in Scripture, some have imagined that the former were derived from the latter; and indeed it must be confessed that there are between them many striking points of resemblance." Barry's Orkney, p. 219.

We cannot with certainty, however, trace it any farther back than to the irruption of the barbarous nations into the provinces of the Roman empire. The account, which the elegant historian, formerly quoted, gives of the origin of *allodial* property, may be viewed as equally applicable to this. "Upon settling in the countries which they had subdued, the victorious troops divided the conquered lands. That portion which fell to every soldier, he seized as a recompence due to his valour, as a settlement acquired by his own sword. He took possession of it as a freeman in full property. He enjoyed it during his life, and could dispose of it at pleasure, or transmit it as an inheritance to his children. Thus property in land became fixed. It was at the same time *allodial*, i. e. the possessor had the entire right of property and dominion; he held of no sovereign or superior lord, to whom he was bound to do homage, and perform service." Hist. Charles V. Vol. I. p. 256.

This mode of holding property seems to have been introduced into the Orkney islands immediately from Norway, during their subjection to that country, or to Earls of Norwegian extraction. In Norway, it is said, feudal tenures were not known. V. Barry, p. 218.

Different attempts were made to wrest this right from the inhabitants of the Orkneys. Harold Harfager, about the beginning of the tenth century, commanded Earl Einar and all the inhabitants of Orkney to pay him sixty marks of gold. The landholders reckoning the fine too great, the Earl obtained this condition for them, that he should himself pay the whole fine, *oc skylldi hann eignaz tha odol oll i eyonom;* omnia in insulis bona allodalia vicissim obtenturus; and that he should hold, in return, all the *udal* property in the islands."—Long after, *at Jarlar atto odol oll*, "the Earls possessed all the *udal* property in the Orkneys, till Sigurd the son of Lewis restored it to the owners." Heimskr. ap. Johust. Antiq. Celto-Scand. p. 11.

Harold Harfager had acted the same part in Norway, as did Einar in Orkney. We learn accordingly, that when his son Hacon succeeded him, it was reported that in all respects he was such a prince as Harold, "with this single exception, that whereas Harold greatly oppressed all the subjects, Hacon desired to live on good terms with them, *oc baud at gefa baendom odol sin*, having promised to the possessors of land the restitution of their allodial rights, of which Harold had deprived them." Ibid. p. 62.

It is to be observed, that although *bondom* and *baendom* occur in the original here, and are rendered in the Lat. version, *coloni*, the terms are not to be understood as denoting what we now call farmers. For, as we learn from Ihre, *bonde*, in one of its senses, denotes the possessor of his own inheritance, as distinguished from *Landbo*, *Bryti*, &c. which signify one who cultivates the land of another, paying rent, or a certain part of the produce, in return. V. Husband.

Udal-man, Udelar, Udaller, *s.* One who holds property by *udal* right.

"The *Udal-men* with us were likewise called *Rothmen* or *Roythmen*, i. e. Self-holders, or men holding in their own right, by way of contradistinction to feudatories." Fea's Grievances, p. 105.

"There are six *udelars* in Deerness, persons whose property, in some parts of Orkney, is so small, as, if let to a tenant, would scarcely draw

above a tub of bear, that is, about a firlot of yearly rent." P. St. Andrews, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xx. 260.

"They are occupied, at least some of them, by men here called *udallers*, who are little proprietors of land, that has never been held by the feudal tenure, nor subjected to either service or payment to any superior." Barry's Orkney, p. 28.

The smallness of the property of these landholders in our times is thus accounted for:

"As these *udallers* divided their lands among all their children, (the son got two merks, and the daughter one; hence the *sister part*, a common proverb in Shetland to this day), the possessions soon became trifling, and were swallowed up by great men, generally strangers, many of whom acquired estates in a very short time." P. Aithsting, Shetl. Statist. Acc. vii. 584.

Had Dr. Barry attended to this cause of the gradual diminution of the property of these landholders, in proportion to the increase of their number, he would have seen no reason for supposing, that the appellation of *Proceres*, or *nobles*, "could not have been bestowed on all the proprietors of this description,—but was probably confined to the earls, their relations and connexions."

Eagerness for political influence has greatly contributed to diminish the number of *udallers*, as none of this description can vote for a member of Parliament. This is to be viewed as another reason, why, in the present time, the *udal* rights are to be found attached only to inconsiderable possessions. For as there are not "any persons of note, any more than of extensive property, to be found at present among that class of proprietors;" we are assured, that "all of that description have long ago relinquished their ancient *udal* rights, and hold their lands by the same tenures as those of the same rank in other parts of the kingdom." Barry's Orkney, p. 220. V. Udal.

VEES, *s.* Some kind of disease.

—The weam-ill, the wild-fire, the vomit, & the *vees*.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 14.

V. Feyk.

Teut. *vaese* signifies delirium; Isl. *vas*, tumultuarius impetus et gestus, from *vas-a*, cum impetu ferri. But as, in this poem, there is a strange mixture of the diseases of man and beast, it may rather be corr. from E. *vives*, a disease in horses, in which there is an inflammation of the glands under the ear. O.E. *viues*, id. Palsgraue.

VEYLE, *adv.* Well.

Ye suld for owtyn his demyng,
Haiff chosyn yow a king, that mycht
Have haldyn *veyle* the land in rycht.

Barbour, i. 118. MS.

VEIR, Ver, Were, Wair, Vor, *s.* The spring.

This wes in *ver*, quhen wynter tid,
With his blastis hidwyss to bid,
Was our drywyn: and byrdis smale,
As turturis and the nychtyngale,
Begouth rycht sarielly to syng.

Barbour, v. 1. MS.

In that ilk buk he teichis vs full rycht,
The warld begouth in *veir* baith day and nycht.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 160. 18.

Fresche *vere* to burgioun herbis and sueit flouris,
The hote somer to nuris corne al houris——

Ibid. 308. 18.

"In Galloway they yet say *wair*;" Rudd.

"It has long been remarked in Orkney, that if a man and a dog land upon some of the islands in *vor*-time, i. e. Spring, almost all the pregnant sheep take to running, and run till they fall down dead. On inquiry, I found that this was only in holms." Neill's Tour, p. 58.

The radical term seems to have been very generally diffused.

Isl. *vor*, Su.G. *waar*, Lat. *ver*, Gr. ἔαρ, Gael. *earrach*, id. One writer, I find, ascribes an Egyptian origin to this word. The Egyptians, he says, having no occasion for any kind of manure, because the land was sufficiently fertilized by the overflowing of the Nile, "it was ordered, that all the rotten straw, mouldy corn, dung, &c. should be gathered and set on fire the first of February.—This day, called *the lighted wisps and fires*, or, the feast of the *purification* of the air, was proclaimed by an Isis and a *Horus*—The *Horus* was called *our* or *ourim*, the fire or firebrands; from whence that season of the year has been ever since called *ouer*, or *wer*, or *ver*, the Spring." Meagher's Popish Mass, p. 178. V. Vor.

VELE, Veyl, *s.* A violent current or whirlpool.

"Betuix thir ilis is oftymes richt dangerus passage, for the see be contrarius stremes makis collision, sum tymes yettand out the tyd, and sum tymes swelleand and soukand it in agane, with sa forcy violence, that quhen the schippis ar saland throw thir dangerus *veylis* oftymes thay ar othir drownit, or ellis brokin on craggis. The gretest *vele* heirof is namit Corbrek." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 13.

This seems the same with S. *wele*, *wallie*, Isl. *vell*, ebullitio. V. Wele.

VELVOUS, *s.* Velvet.

Thair gouns [fou] coistlie trimlie traillis;
Barrit with *velvous* sleif, nek, taillis.
And thair foirskirt of silkis scir.

Maitland Poems, p. 326. Fr. *velous*.

VENDACE, *s.* The Gwiniad, salmo Lavaretus, Linn. S.

"It is affirmed by the fishermen, that there are 15 or 16 different kinds fit for the table, among which there is one that, from every information that can be obtained, is peculiar to that loch [Lochmaben], as it is to be found no where else in Britain. It is called the *Vendise* or *Vendace*, some say from Vendois in France, as being brought from thence by one of the Jameses, which is not very probable, as it is found by experience to die the moment that it is touched, and has been attempted to be transported to other lochs in the neighbourhood, where it has always died." P. Lochmaben, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. vii. 236.

This account is evidently incorrect. For this is the *Powan* of Lochlomond, and the *Gwiniad* of Wales. Pennant, describing the *Gwiniad*, says:

" It is the same with the *Ferra* of the lake of Geneva, the *Schelly* of Hulse water, the *Pollen* of Lough Neagh, and the *Vangis* and *Juvangis* of Loch Mabon.. The Scotch have a tradition that it was first introduced there by the beauteous queen, their unhappy Mary Stuart; and as in her time the Scotch court was much frenchified, it seems likely that the name was derived from the French, *vendoise*, a dace, to which a slight observer might be tempted to compare it from the whiteness of its scales. The British name *Gwiniad*, or whiting, was bestowed on it for the same reason." Zool. iii. 268. V. Powan.

VENENOWS, WENENOUS, *adj.* Venomous, Lat. *venenos-us.*

Hys mynysterys, that made hym than serwys,
Prewaly put in his chalyce
Wenenous poysowne; fra that liqwre
He tastyd, than mycht he nowcht endure.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 167.

VENESUM, *adj.* Venomous.

" —God delyurit them fra the captiuite of Babillon, ande destroyit that grite toune, ande maide it ane desert inhabitabil for serpens ande vthir *venesum* beystis." Compl. S. p. 42.

Belg. *venijn*, Lat. *venen-um*. V. Sum, *term.*

VENALL, Vinell, *s.* An alley, a lane, S.

" Na maried woman sall buy wooll in the wynd (*or vinellis*) of the burgh." Skene, Stat. Gild. c. 30.

Fr. *venalle*, id.

VENT, *s.* A chimney, S. as being a place of egress for the smoke.

VENTAILL, *s.* The breathing part of a helmet; Fr. *ventaille.*

He braidit up his *ventaill*,
That closit wes clene.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 17.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this " visor." But this is distinguished from the other.

He wayned up his *viser* fro his *ventalle.*
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 6.

Wayned, removed; A.S. *wan-ian* demere, auferre. *Ne ge wanion of tham;* Neque vos detrahite de eo.

VENUST, *adj.* Beautiful, pleasant; Lat. *venust-us.*

The varyant vesture of the *venust* vale
Schrowdis the scherand fur, and euery fale
Ouerfrett wyth fulyeis, and fyguris ful dyuers.
Doug. Virgil, 400. 37.

VER, Vere, *s.* The Spring. V. Veir.

VER, *adj.* Worse.

This warld is *ver*, sa may it callit be,
That want of wise men makis fulis sitt on bynkis.
Ballad, printed A. 1508. *S. P. R.* iii. 134. V. War.

VERES. V. Vernage.

VERGELT, Wergelt, *s.* Ransom, or restitution legally made for the commission of a crime.

" The *Vergelt*, or ranson of ane theif, throw all Scotland is threttie kye; and ane young kow, quhither he be ane frie man or ane servant." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 19.

L.B. *weregeld-um*, *wergeld-um*, *wargild-a*, &c. A.S. *wergeld*, the payment of the *were*, or price at which the life of every individual was estimated, according to his rank; *geld*, *gild*, signifying payment.

The term *were* has evidently had its rise from A.S. *wer*, MoesG. *wair*, a man; Su.G. *waer*, Isl. *ver*, id. Lat. *vir* seems to have had a Gothic origin. Herodotus informs us, that the ancient Scythians called a man ανηρ. Ανηρ γαρ καλεουσι τον ανδρα. V. Ihre, vo. *Waer.*

Su.G. *waereld*, *wereld*, *wergeld*, is the price of a man who has been killed, or the fine paid for killing him; otherwise denominated *Mansbot.* Germ. *vergeltung* compensation; *vergelt-en* to satisfy, to compensate. *Wergyld theof* is a phrase used in the Laws of Ina, c. 72. as denoting a thief adjudged to pay the *vergelt.* This was also called *Theiftbote.*

Verelius, however, gives a different view of Isl. *verigild*, which must be radically the same. He expl. it; Mulcta solvenda secundum aestimationem damni dati,—a *verde* pretio, i. e. the *worth* or value of any thing. But he seems mistaken; especially as this opposes the Su.G. idiom.

The Welsh had their *gwerth*, corresponding to *vergelt.* It " was not only a compensation for murder or homicide; but for all species of injuries." V. Pennant's Tour in Wales, p. 274.

VERGER, *s.* An orchard.

The greshoppers amangis the *vergers* gnappit.
Palice of Honour, Prol. 5.

Fr. *vergier*, Arm. *vergé*, id. from Lat. *viridarium*, a green place inclosed.

VERLOT, *s.* An inferior servant. V. Varlot.

VERNAGE, Wernage, *s.*

In silver so semely were served of the best,
With *vernage*, in veres, and cuppes ful clene.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 10.

Wittaill worth scant or August coud apper,
Throu all the land, that fude was hapnyt der:
Bot Ingliss men, that richess wantyt nayne,
Be caryage brocht thair wittaill full gude wayne,
Stuffit houssis with wyn and gud *wernage*,
Demaynde this land as thair awne heretage.
Wallace, iii. 17. MS. *Vernage*, Edit. 1758.

Tyrwhitt thinks that *vernage*, as mentioned by Chaucer, was probably a wine of Crete, or of the neighbouring continent. V. his Note, ver. 9681. L.B. *vernachia*, *vernac-ia*, vini species, *vernac-ium*, Petr. de Crescentiis, Lib. iv. cap. 4. cujus interpreti *Vin de Garnache* dicitur. Academicis della Crusca; *Vernaccia*, spezie di vino bianco. Du Cange. Skinner, vo. *Vernaga*, views it q. *veronaccia*, from *Verona.*

Veres, in first extract, signifies glasses. Chaucer uses *verre* in the same sense; Fr. id. Lat. *vitr-um.*

VERRAYMENT, *s.* Truth. V. Werrayment.

VERT, Wert, *s.* A term used in old charters, to signify a right to cut green wood; Fr. *verd*, Lat. *virid-is.*

" —Cum furca, fossa, sock, sack, thole, thane, wrack, wair, waith, *vert*, veth, venison, infang

thief, outfang thief, pit et gallows." Charter, Q. Anne, 1707. Sta e, Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 310. V. VIRIDEER.

VERTUE, *s.* Thrift, industry, S.

VERTUOUS, *adj.* Thrifty, industrious, S.

I've heard my honest uncle often say,
That lads should a' for wives that's *vertuous* pray.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 82.

To VESIE, VESY, VISIE, VISYE, WESY, WISIE, *v. a.* 1. To visit.

Be feruent luf kendillit in-grete desire
Oure cuntre men to *vesy*, and with them talk,
To knaw thir strange casis, on I stalk
From the port, my nany left in the raid.
Doug. Virgil, 77. 50.

"Thir tua princis vsit oft to *visye* the feildis to tak ther recreatione, and to pas til hounting, and til vthir gammis, conuenient for ther nobilité." Compl. S. p. 19. 20.

She past to *visie* Sir Clariodus.
Clariodus & Meliades, *MS. Gl. Compl.* p. 383.

2. To examine accurately, S.

Twa spyiss he send to *wesy* all that land.
Wallace, iv. 219. MS.

The king stude *vesiand* the wall, maist vail-yeand to se. *Gawan and Gol.* i. 19.

And *vesyand* all about I se at last
This nany of youris drawand hidder fast.
Doug. Virgil, 90. 19.

"Prenters sould not prent ony buikes, or vther thing, but that quhilk is *visied* and tryed, havand the Kingis licence." Skene, Table to Acts of Parl. vo. *Prenters.*

3. To send good or evil judicially; as E. *visit* signifies.

His fadyr than wes *wesyed* with seknes;
God had him tayne in till his lestand grace.
Wallace, vii. 381. MS.

4. To take aim, to mark, S. Fr. *viser*, id.

Lat. *vis-o*, to visit; also, to survey; from *video*, *vis-um*. Isl. *vis-a*, monstrare; Alem. *uuis-on*, visitare.

VETIT, *adj.* Forbidden; Lat. *vetit-us.*

Grete was the lust that thou had for to fang
The frute *vetit*, throu thy fals counsailing
Thou gert mankynde consent to do that wrang.
Ballad, *A.* 1508, *S. P. R.* iii. 132.

VEUG, *s.*

The sparrow *veug* he vesyit for his vile dedis,
Lyand in lecherye, lasch, unlouable.
Houlate, i. 18.

This may be the same as *vogie*, vain. But it seems rather to signify, amorous; from A.S. *fog*, conjunctio, whence *fogere*, a wooer; Germ. *fug* conjunctus; *ghifuog*, copulae, Gl. Boxhorn.

To UG, *v. a.* To feel abhorrence at, to nauseate, S.

The rattling drum and trumpet's tout
Delight young swankies that are stout;
What his kind frighted mother *ugs*,
Is music to the soger's lugs.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 369.

Houge is synon. O.E.

Hardyng, having described the conduct of the Abbess of Coldinghame, who is said to have cut off her nose and upper lip, to preserve her from the unbridled lust of the Danes; adds, that she

——Counseiled al her systers to do the same,
To make their fooes to *houge* so with the sight.
And so they did, afore thenemies came,
Echeon their nose & ouer lippe ful right
Cut of anone, which was an *hougly* sight;
For whiche the fooes thabbey and nunnes brent,
For they them selfe disfigured had shent.
Chron. Fol. 107. b.

This passage clearly points out the origin of E. *ugly*, q. what causes abhorrence.

For the origin, V. OGERTFUL.

UGERTFOW, *adj.* Nice, squeamish. V. OGERTFUL.

UGSUM, OUGSUM, *adj.* 1. Frightful, terrible.

Ane wattry cloud blak and dirk but dout,
Gan ouer thare hedis tho appere ful richt,
And doun ane tempest sent als dirk as nicht,
The streme wox *vgsum* of the dym sky.
Doug. Virgil, 127. 37.

The hornyt byrd, quhilk we clepe the nicht oule,
Within hir cauerne hard I schoute and youle,
Laithely of forme, with crukit camscho beik,
Vgsum to here was hir wyld elrische skreik.
Ibid. 202. 3.

2. Horrible, abominable, exciting abhorrence.

Yhe are all cummyn of aulde lynage,
Of Lordis of fe and herytage,
That had na-thyng mare *vgsum*,
Than for to lyve in-til thryldwm.
Wyntown, viii. 16. 183.

"Notwithstanding the oft and frequent prechingis, in detestatioun of the greuous and *abominabill* aithis sweiring, execratiounis, and blasphematioun, of the name of God, sweirand in vane be his precious blude, body, passioun & woundis, Deuill stick, cummer, gor, roist or ryfe thame; and sic vthers *ugsume* aithis and execratiounis aganis the command of God, yit the samin is cum in sic ane vngodlie vse amangis the pepill of this realme, baith of greit and small estatis, that daylie and hourlie may be hard amangis thame oppin blasphematioun of Godis name and maiestie, to the greit contemptioun thairof, and bringing of the ire and wraith of God vpone the pepill." Acts Mar. 1551. c. 16. Edit. 1566. *Ougsum*, Skene's Edit.

Here the term is evidently used as synon. with *abominabill*. V. OGERTFUL.

UGSUMNES, *s.* Frightfulness, horror.

The *vgsumnes* and silence of the nycht
In euery place my sprete made sare agast.
Doug. Virgil, 63. 49.

VICTUAL, *s.* Grain of any kind; hence *victualler*, one who deals in grain, a corn-factor, S.

"At the Reformation, the stipends of the Protestant clergy were fixed to be paid at the rate of so many chalders of *victual* (the general term in Scotland for all kinds of grain), part of which was paid in kind, and part in money, converting the chalder, in the rich counties, at L100 Scotch the chalder,

and at L.80 Scotch in the less fertile ones." P. Alloa, Clackman. Statist. Acc. viii. 643. N.

In a poor country such as Scotland, where, even so late as Dr. Johnson's time, the people were *supported* on oats, it is not surprising that the term, which originally signifies food or means of sustenance in general, should be limited to the fruit of the husbandman's labours.

VIER, Vyer, *s.*

They'll witness that I was the *vier*
Of all the dogs within the shire;
I'd run all day and never tyre.
Watson's Coll. i. 68.

Perhaps one who *vied* with all the rest, as being able to surpass them.

"The appellor than sall lay on his hand, and sweir the grit ayt all out, that all is trew that he hes said upone that falss untrew man, efter the forme of his appellatioun, and that he wait weill the *vyer* hes a falss untrew querrell to defend." Sir D. Lyndsay's Tracts of Heraldry, MS. V. Compl. S. Prel. Diss. p. 55.

At first view this might seem to be the same word, as denoting the defender in a trial by single combat; and allied to L.B. *viaria*, advocatio, Fr. *vouerie*, for *advouerie*, defence, maintenance of a cause. But it seems merely the word *vthir*, other (alius), the letter *y* being ridiculously substituted for the ancient *th*. This appears from the use of it in the same sentence, and elsewhere in the MS.

VIFELIE, *adv.* In a lively manner.

And sik as are with wickednes bewitched,
I sussie not how *vifelie* they be tuitched.
Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 376. V. Vive.

VYIS, Yyss, *adj.* Wise.

Brudir, gif thow be *vyis*, I red thé fle
To mache thé with a frawart fenyeit marrow.
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 122.

Dunbar uses *vyss* in the same sense.

VYLAUS, *adj.* "Seems *vile, villainous*, or f. *fierce*;" Gl. Wynt.

This Henry cowth noucht hawe this in mynd;
Bot bare hym *vylaus* and wnkynd
Til Willame, this Dawys sownnys swne;
Fra in his prysoun he had hym dwne,
He trettyd bot dyspytwsly
Hym, and his barnage halyly.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 242.

Mr. Macpherson refers to Lat. *vil-is*, Isl. *vill* fierce.

VYLD, *adj.* Vile; still vulgarly pron. in this manner, in different parts of S.

Thy trymnes and nymnes
Is turn'd to *vyld* estait.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 50.

VYLT, *s.* Apparently, vault.

"On the cist side of this ile ther is a bore, maid like a *vylt*, mair nor an arrow shot of any man under the eirde, throw the quhilk *vylt* we use to row ore [or] saill with our bottis, for fear of the horrible breake of the seas, that is on the outwar side thereof; bot na grate shipes can saill ther." Monro's Iles, p. 40. V. Volt.

To VIOLENT, *v. a.* To do violence to.

—"The providence of God in things here beneath moveth suitably to the nature of inferior causes, whether necessary, free, or contingent, not *violenting* them, or otherways making use of them, but according to their nature, so that though the event be necessary, and infallible with a respect to the first cause, the determined counsel of God, it is nevertheless contingent in respect of its nearest cause." Fleming's Fulfilling, p. 80.

"But certainly the procedure of this Period, in *violenting* people into the *Declaration*, *Bond* and *Test*, ought for ever to stop the mouths of the Episcopal Faction, as to their complaints of Presbyterian severities in pressing the covenants, which they never did by a Highland Host, when the power was in their hand." Wodrow's Hist. i. 469.

Fr. *violent-er*, to force, to break into by force.

VIOLER, *s.* One who plays on the fiddle or violin, S.

VIRE, *s.* "The arrow called a *quarrel*, used only for the crossbow;" Fr. *vire*, id. Rudd.

The virgin sprent on swiftlie as ane *vire*.
Doug. Virgil, 148 8.

Vyre is used by Gower in the same sense.

——As a *vyre*
Whiche flyeth out of a myghty bowe
Awey he fledde for a throwe,
As he that was for loue wode,
Whan that he sawe howe it stode.
Conf. Am. Fol. 28. p. 1. c. 1. V. Wyr.

VYREENIN, *part. pr.* Veering, turning or winding about; apparently corr. from Fr. *vironnant*, id.

Sen for loun *Willox* to be your crounal strang,
Quhais heid and schoulders ar of bouk aneuch,
That was in Scotland *vyreenin* you amang,
Quhen as he drave, and *Knox* held steve the pleuch.
Nicol Burne, Chron. S. P. iii. 455.

VIRIDEER, *s.* The keeper of the grass or green wood in a forest.

"And gif he be found the third time with grene wode; he sall be presented to the *virideer* (*the keiper of the grene wode and grasse*) in the chief place of the keiping of the wode, and sall be put vnder aucht pledges." Forrest Lawes, c. 11. s. 4.

L.B. *viridar-ius*, Fr. *verdeur*. In the E. laws, *verderer*.

"This word *Vert* taketh the name of *Vert* a *viriditate*, of greennesse, for it is alwaies vnderstood but of such things, as doe growe within the forrest and are greene, it is called in our olde English *Greene Hewe*, in Latin it is called *Viridis*, and thereof is framed this word *Viridarius* a *Verderer*, or one that doeth take the charge of the *Vert* or of *Greene Hewe*." Manwood's Forrest Lawes, c. 6. s. 5. Fol. 37. b.

VIRLE, *s.* A small ring put round any body, to keep it firm, S. *ferrule*.

Sax good fat lambs, I sald them ilka clute,
At the West Port, and bought a winsome flute,
Of plum-tree made, with iv'ry *virles* round.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

O.E. *vyroll*, Fr. *virolle;* Palsgraue. E. *verrouil*, a bolt for a door, seems to claim the same origin, Lat. *ferr-um*.

VIRR, VIR, *s.* Force, impetuosity, S.B. synon. with *Birr*.

When he was set, I ga'e the fire a stir,
And Bessy ran, and brought some whins, wi' *vir*,
Frae out the nook, and made a hearty bleeze.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 141.

"Syne we laid our heads together, an' at it wi' *virr*." Journal from London, p. 5. V. BEIR, *s.*

VIRROCK, *s.* Quoted by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood.

Ane pyk-thank in a prelots chayse,
With his wawil feit, and *virrok* tais,
With hoppir hippis, and henches narrow.——
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 110,

Dr. Leyden, Gl. Compl. S., justly observes, that it "signifies a corn, or bony excrescence on the feet; is in common use, and pronounced *wirrok;*" p. 380. He derives it from Lat. *verruc-a*, a wart. The name is sometimes applied to boils. I have heard it also expl., a pimple on the sole of the foot or heel, which occasions great pain, and often grows to a considerable size. Thus it is distinguished from a corn. It is sometimes written *wyrock*.

Ther is not in this fair a flyrock,
That has upon his feit a *wyrock*,
Knoul taes, or mouls in nae degre,
But ye can hyde them.——
Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 254.

A.S. *wearrig*, *wearriht*, callosus, nodosus; Teut. *weer*, callus, nodus, tuber; Gl. Sibb. The affinity of *wyrock* to the latter is rendered highly probable from a circumstance to which the ingenious Glossarist has not adverted. Teut. *weer-ooghe* denotes a wart or pimple on the eye-lid, a stythe, or S. *stie;* chalazion, exiguum tuberculum in palpebris, (Kilian); from *weer* and *ooghe*, oculus. This seems to have been improperly applied to denote a pimple on the foot.

VYSE. *Bowys of vyse*, Wyntown, viii. 29. 81.

Awblasteris, and bowys of *vyse*,
Aud all thyng, that mycht mak serwyse,
Or helpe thame in-to press of were,
All thai gert thaire battis bere
To the castelle.——

Mr. Macpherson inquires, if it means bows worked by screws? Fr. *vis*, screw. We may add Belg. *vijs*, id. This seems to be the only conjecture that can be made as to the signification.

To VISIF, *v. a.* V. VESIE.

VISORNE, *s.* A mask or visor.

"Jhone Knox answered, The time that hes bene is evin now befoir my eyis; for I sie the pure flock in nō les danger than it hes bein at ony tyme before, except that the Devill hes gottin a *visorne* upon his face." Knox's Hist. p. 341.

VIVDA, *s.* Beef or mutton hung and dried without salt, Orkney.

VIVE, VIUE, *adj.* 1. Lively, representing to the life, S. Fr. *vif*.

"So wee see the *viue* image of a faithfull Pastor, in the Lord Jesus: he will give his life for the sheepe, as hee saith himselfe." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 16.

In this sense it is used as an E. word.

2. Brisk, vigorous, S.

VIVELY, *adv.* Clearly, in a vivid light, S.

But gin ye like to ware the time, then ye
How a' the matter stood, shall *vively* see.
Ross's Helenore, p. 69.

VIVERIS, VIEVERS, *s. pl.* Provisions for the sustenance of life, victuals, S. Fr. *vivres*.

"Item, if it sall be asked, That thair layed money sall have passage for thair *viveris?* Ye sall reason the comoditie and incomoditie thereof with the counsaill." Knox's Hist. p. 222.

"He sall cume [to the hoist] weill furnished with siluer to bye *vievers* for his sustentation, and not in hope to burding the cuntrie quhereby he passes, without making of payment." 1 Stat. Rob. I. c. 5. s. 6.

ULIE, *s.* Oil. V. OLYE.

ULISPIT, *pret. v.* Lisped; MS. *wlispit*.

And in spek *wlispit* he sum deill;
Bot that sat him rycht wondre weill.
Barbour, i. 593. MS.

A.S. *wlisp*, dentiloquus.

UMAN, the pron. of *woman*, Ang.

This might seem originally the same with Teut. *omann*, non vir, effeminatus, from *o* priv. and *mann*. But perhaps it is merely a corr. pron. of the E. word, or of A.S. *wifman*.

UMAST, UMEST, UMAIST, *adj.* Uppermost, highest.

Endlang the wode war wayis twa;
The Erle in the *umast* lay of tha.
Wyntown, viii. 31. 48.

The schaft flew towart Turnus, and him smate
Apoun his schulder, aboue the gardyis hie,
That rysis *vmaist* thareupon we se.
Doug. Virgil, 334. 5.

Mr. Macpherson thinks that this is a contr. of *outhmast* uppermost. But it is evidently from A.S. *ufemest*, *ufemyst*, supremus; from *ufa* above, and *mest* most, the sign of the superlative. MoesG. *auhumists*, id.

UMAST CLAITH, a perquisite claimed by the Vicar, in the time of Popery, on occasion of the death of any person.

Item, this prudent Counsall has concludit,
Sa that our haly Vickars be nocht wraith,
From this day furth thay sal be cleane denudit;
Baith of cors-present, cow, and *umest claith*.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 257.

Sibb. supposes that this was "probably the sheet which covered the body." But, from the description given of it by Lyndsay elsewhere, it appears that it was the coverlet of the bed. We also learn from the same passage, a curious trait of ancient manners; that it was customary for a man to use his cloak as a coverlet in bed, and for a woman to employ her petticoat in the same way.

And als the Vicar, as I trow,
He will nocht faill to tak ane kow:
And *vpmaist claith* (thocht babis thame ban),
From ane pure selie husbandman:
Quhen that he lyis for till die,
Hauing small bairnis twa or thrie:
And his thrie ky, withouttin mo,
The Vicar must haue one of tho:
With the *gray cloké*, that *happis the bed;*
Howbeit that he be purely cled.
And gif the wife die on the morne,
Thoch all the babis suld be forlorne,
The vther kow he cleikis away,
With hir pure *cote* of roploch gray:
And gif within twa dayis or thrie
The eldest childe hapnis to die,
Of the thrid kow he will be sure.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 134. 135.

This most oppressive perquisite is in Su.G. denominated *Likstol;* donarium Sacerdoti ob sepulturam datum. Ihre offers different conjectures as to the origin. But, as Su.G. *stole* signifies a garment worn by a priest, *likstol* may be analogous to the *umaist claith* as being claimed by the priest for his own use; q. the *body-garment*. The antiquity of the custom of giving him also a cow, appears from what is advanced by the same learned writer, vo. *Ko*, vacca.

To UMBEDRAW, *v. n.* Expl. to withdraw.

And Venus loist the bewté of hir eye,
Fleand eschamet within Cyllenius caue,
Mars *vmbedrew* for all his grundin glaue.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 399. 11.

Sibb. observes, after Rudd., that the initial particle *um* or *un* has "here an intensive signification, as in *unloose*, and in various other instances." But *um* is undoubtedly the *prep.* signifying, about, around, corresponding to A.S. *umb*, *ymb*, *ymbe*, Alem. *umbi*, Belg. *om*, Germ. Isl. *um*, Su.G. *om*, *um*, circa. Ihre marks the affinity between these and the prep. *am* and *amb*, anciently used in Lat. and retained in *Amb-arvale*, *Amb-urbium*, *Ambire;* and Gr. αμφι. Su.G. *om* also signifies back.

Umbedrew may, therefore, more properly be rendered, turned about, or drew back; as allied to Belg. *omdraaij-en*, to turn about, *omgedraaid*, turned about; or *omdraag-en* to carry about.

UMBERAUCHT, *pret.* "Embarrassed,—or rather, smote, pursued; from the intensive particle *un* and *beraucht*, q. d. raucht, i. e. reached to, or did overtake;" Rudd.

The forthir coist of Italie haue we caucht,
Thocht hiddirtillis harde fortoun has *vmberaucht*
The Troianis, and persewit vnfrendly.
Doug. Virgil, 164. 41.

Thir mony yeris I left vnproffitable,
Ay sen the fader of goddis and King of men
With thunder blast me smate, as that ye ken,
And with his fyry leuin me *vmberaucht*.
Ibid. 60. 31.

The sense is, encompassed, environed, from *um*, A.S. *umb*, circa, and *raucht*, from *racc-an*, *rac-an*, to reach, to extend, also, to overtake.

UMBERSORROW, *adj.* 1. Hardy, resisting disease, or the effects of severe weather. *An umbersorrow bairn*, a child that feels no bad effects from any kind of exposure, Border. It is sometimes corr. pron. *numbersorrow*.

2. Rugged, of a surly disposition, Loth.; an oblique sense.

The etymon of this term is uncertain. But it may either be corr. from Teut. *on-be-sorght*, negligens curae, non solicitus, Kilian; or comp. of Su.G. *ombaer-a*, carere, also, ferre, portare, and *sorg* aerumna, dolor; q. one who is devoid of care, or who bears without injury those things that cause it to others.

To UMBESCHEW, *v. a.* To avoid.

Bot *vmbeschew* this coist of Italie,
Quhilk nixt vnto our bourdouris ye se ly,
Bedyit with flowing of our seis flude,
Sen all thay cieties, with wikkit Grekis not gude
Inhabit ar.——
Doug. Virgil, 81. 24.

This is undoubtedly used as equivalent to *eschew*, v. 37.

Eschew thir cieties and thir coistis al.

Umb has perhaps been prefixed, as denoting the act of avoiding by taking a *circuitous* course.

To UMBESET, *v. a.* To beset on every side, to surround.

Grekis flokkis togidder here and thare,
And *vmbesettis* cruelly and sare.
Doug. Virgil, 52. 50.

A.S. *ymb-saet-an*, id. circumdare, circumsedere.

To UMBESEGE, *v. a.* To besiege round about, to encompass a city with armed men.

Was I not gouernour, and cheif ledar thare,
The time quhen that the Troiane adulterare
Umbesegit the cieté of Spartha,
And the quene Elene reft and brocht awa?
Doug. Virgil, 316. 34.

To UMBETHINK, *v. n.* To consider attentively, q. on all sides, to view a matter in every possible light, to revolve in the mind.

——The tratour ay
Had in his thocht, bath night and day,
How he mycht best bring till ending
Hys tresonabill wndertaking:
Till he *wmbethinkand* him, at the last,
In till his hart gan wndercast,
That the King had in custome ay
For to ryss arly ilk day,
And pass weill far fra his menye.
Burbour, v. 551. MS. *Unbethinkand* in Edit.

Bot he *wmbethoucht* him of ane slycht,
That he with all that gret menye
Wald in wod enbuschyt be.——
Ibid. xvi. 84. MS. *Unbethoucht* in Edit.

A.S. *ymbe-thenc-an*, *ymbe-thinc-an*, cogitare de.

UMBEWEROUND, *part. pa.* Environed.

And with your leve I will me speid
To help him, for he has ned;
All *umbeweround* with his fayis is he.
Barbour, xi. 640. MS.

Seren. derives *environ* from Sw. *wir-a*, *omwr-a*, torquere, literally, to surround with gold thread,

from Isl. *wyr* fila ex orichalco: Germ. *wirr-en*, Sw. *wirr-a*, implicare.

Umbewcround seems to be derived from A.S. *ymbe-hwearf-an*, circumcingere, circumdare, circuire, ambire; from *ymbe* about, and *hwearf-ian*, to turn.

UMBOTH, *s.* Free parsonage *teind* or tithe.

"On page second of the Rental are 385 merks of land, also in the Parish of Unst, the teind of which being *umboth*, or free parsonage teind, is—payable to Lord Dundas as the Crown's Donator of the Lordship of Shetland, who has right to the Bishop's reserved teinds and church-lands.—The 385 merks land—pay of Landmails 128 lisponds, &c. and of *umboth* or free corn teind no less than 111 cans of oil, and 48 lisponds 20½ merks weight of Butter." MS. Account of some lands in P. of Unst, Shetl.

Isl. *um-bod*, commissum officium; *umbods madr*, commissarius, vicarius, accensus minister; G. Andr. p. 258. *umbod*, praefectura; Verel.

UMBRE, *s.* Shade. Fr. *ombre*, Lat. *umbra*.

Suich feynit treuth is all bot trechorye,
Vnder the *vmbre* of ypocrisye.
King's Quair, iv. 11.

UMQUHILE, *adv.* 1. Sometimes, at times.

Ye may weill be ensampill se,
That na man suld disparyt be:
Na lat his hart be wencusyt all,
For na myscheiff that euir may fall.
For nane wate, in how litill space,
That God *wmquhile* will send grace.
Barbour, iii. 256. MS.

This seems to be merely A.S. *hwilom*, *hwilum*, *hwilon*, aliquando, inverted; from *umb* circum, and *hwile* intervallum temporis.

2. Used distributively, in the sense of *now* as contrasted with *then*.

Tharfor men that werrayand war,
Suld set thair etlyng euir mar
To stand agayne thair fayis mycht,
Wmquhile with strenth, and *quhile* with slycht.
Barbour, iii. 262. MS. also v. 441.

Thay lufit nocht with ladry, nor with lown,
Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town;
Both [Bot] with themself quhat thay wald tel or crak,
Umquhyle sadlie, *umquhyle* jangle and jak.
Priests of Peblis, *S.P.R.* i. 3.

I find *vmwhile* once used by R. Brunne, in this sense, as contrasted with *towhile*.

Sir Robynet the Brus he durst noure abide,
That thei mad him restus, bot in more & wod side.
Towhile he mad his trayne, & did *vmwhile* outrage.
Chron. p. 336.

Restus is expl. by Hearne *rests*. But it should certainly be *rescurs*, i. e. rescue, O.Fr. *rescousse*, id. He could not wait till his friends should bring him a supply of troops. V. Rescours.

A.S. *hwilon* is used in the same manner. *Hwilon an*, *hwilon twa*; Nunc unus, nunc duo; Now (or sometime) one, now two; Somner.

3. Sometime ago, formerly.

Thair standis into the sicht of Troy an ile,
Wele knawin be name, hecht Tenedos *umquhile*,
Michty of gudis quhill Priamus ring sa stude:
Now is it bot ane firth in the sey flude.
Doug. Virgil, 39. 19.

We war Troianis, *vmquhile* was Ilioun,
The schyuand glorie of Phrigianis now is gon.
Doug. Virgil, 50. 5.

Skinner mentions A.S. *ymbhwile* as also signifying, olim, pridem. But this word seems to have been unknown to Somner, Benson and Lye.

That this is an inversion of A.S. *hwilom* or *hwilon*, is confirmed by the use of *quhilum*, in this sense by Barbour.

For Rome *quhilum* sa hard wes stad,
Quhen Hanniball thaim wencusyt had,
That off ryngis with rich stanys,
That war off knychtis fyngyris taneys,
He send thre bollis to Cartage.
Bruce, iii. 207. MS.

In Edit. 1620 and 1670, it is *umquhile*, which might be the reading of another MS.

It is still frequently used in legal deeds as if it were an *adj.*, S.

"The King to the Schiref greating: Command B. that instantlie and without delay, he deliver and restore to M. quha was wife of N. her reasonabill dowrie in sic ane towne; quhilk she alledges to perteine to her, be gift of her *vmquhile* husband." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 16. s. 53.

"That the lands, rents and riches, perteining to his *umquhile* brother, should not come in the hand of foreign men, the Earl of Douglas sent to the Pope for a dispensation to marry his brother's wife, to whom a great part of the lands fell, through the decease of her said *umquhile* husband." Pitscottie, p. 44.

It is a singular blunder that the learned Whitaker has fallen into, somewhere in his Vindication of Q. Mary, in explaining this term as signifying *uncle*.

As used in this sense, it is equivalent to, *who sometime was* husband or brother. Belg. *wylen*, from *wyl*, sometime, in like manner signifies deceased. *Huysvrouw van Wylen N. N.* i. e. Wife to the deceased N. N.

UMWYLLES, *s.* Reluctance, opposition.

But he shal wring his honde, and warry the wyle,
Er he weld hem, y wis, agayn myn *umwylles*.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 7.

Corr. from A.S. *un-willes*, "cum reluctatione, invité; unwillingly, against his will;" Somner. *Hire unwilles*; Ejus (foem.) dissensu, ea invita.

UN, a negative particle in composition. V. On.

UNABASYT, *part. pa.* Undaunted, not afraid; E. *unabashed*.

Bot Opis tho the nymphe, that wele thareby
Be thrynfald Diane sent was to espy,
Sat ane lang space apoun ane hyllys hycht,
And *vnabasyt* dyd behald the fycht.
Doug. Virgil, 395. 42.

Unabasitlie, *adv.* Without fear or dejection.

Unavasitlie this champion saw I gang
In a deip cistarne, & thair a lyoun sleuch.
Palice of Honour, iii. 28.
Unabasitlie, Edit. 1579, and Doug. Virgil, 141. 54.

To UNABILL, *v. a.* To incapacitate.

"Quhilk persones [nominated for Elders or Deacons] ar publictly proclaimed in the audience of the haill kirk, upoun a Sonday befoir-none, efter sermone; with admonitioun to the kirk, that if ony man knaw ony notorious cryme or cause, that mycht *unabill* ony of these persones to enter in sick vocatioun, that they sould notifie the same unto the Sessioun the next Thursday." Knox's Hist. p. 267.

UNAMENDABLE, *adj.* What cannot be remedied.

"Because of—the Independents miserable *unamendable* design to keep all things from any conclusion, it is like we shall not be able to perfect our answers for some time." Baillie's Lett. ii. 216.

UNBEIST, *s.* A monster. V. ONBEIST.

UNBEKENT, *part. pa.* Unknown, S.B.
Belg. *onbekend*, Germ. *unbekaunt*, id.

UNBODIN, *adj.* Unprovided.

"And at na pure man, na *vnbodin*, be chargeit, to cum to ony raidis in Ingland." Acts Ja. II. 1456. c. 62. Edit. 1566. V. BODIN.

UNCAIRDLY, *adv.* In a reckless manner, without the exercise of concern or *care*.

Dispairdly, *vncairdly*,
I hasert ouer the hill.
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 45.

i. e. "I hazarded myself, without regarding danger."

UNCANNAND, *adj.* Seems to have the same signification as S. *uncanny*, as denoting one who is supposed to have some preternatural power.

I bade you alway hold you weill,
And namely from that man Gray Steel:
For he is called *uncannand*,
And spoken of in many land.
Sir Egeir, p. 14.

UNCANNY, *adj.* 1. Not safe, dangerous, S.

Thus wi' *uncanny* pranks he fights;
An' sae he did beguile,
An' twin'd us o' our kneefest men
By death and by exile.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

2. Not tender, not cautious, harsh, S. used both literally and metaph.

"I—was, by this experience of his watchful Providence over this great cause, made hopeful he would not suffer it to be spoiled by the imprudence of many *uncanny* hands which are about it." Baillie's Lett. i. 77.

—Whinstanes, howkit frae the craigs,
May thole the prancing feet o' naigs,
Nor ever fear *uncanny* hotches
Frae clumsy carts or hackney-coaches.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 69.

3. Mischievous; applied to those with whom any interference is dangerous, S.

"It was thought meet that he and his should lie about Stirling,—to make all without din march forward, lest his *uncanny* trewsmen should light on to call [drive] them up in their rear." Baillie's Lett. i. 175.

4. Applied to one supposed to possess preternatural powers; *no canny*, synon. S.

They tell me, Geordie, he had sic a gift,
That scarce a starnie blinkit frae the lift,
But he wou'd some auld warld name for't find;—
For this some ca'd him an *uncanny* wight;
The clash gaed round, "he had the second sight."
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 8. V. CANNY.

UNCASSABLE, *adj.* What cannot be annulled or invalidated, Reg. Maj.; from *in* negat. and *cass-are*, irritum reddere.

UNCHANCY, *adj.* Not lucky, not fortunate, S.

"Our ennymes ar to fecht aganis ws, quhome we neuir offendit with iniuris. Throw quhilk thair werkis salbe the more *vnchancy* and mair odius to God." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 17.

UNCO, *adj.* 1. Unknown.

"Nae safe wading in *unco* waters;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 55.

This is the primary sense; A.S. *uncuth*, id.

2. Strange, unusual. *That's unco;* that is surprising, S. corr. from A.S. *uncuth*, incognitus, alienus.

As she hauf-sleeping and hauf-waking lay,
An *unco* din she hears of fouk and play;
The sough they made gar'd her lift up her eyn,
And O! the gathring that was on the green!
Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

3. Not acquainted; used both with respect to persons and brute animals, that are strange to each other. *He's quite unco;* He feels himself entirely a stranger, S. *Uncouth* is used by Bellenden in this sense, as to cattle. V. HOMYLL.

4. Not domestic. *An unco man*, a stranger; as distinguished from one who is a member of the family, or familiar in it, S.

Frae fouks a fieldward, nae frae fouk at hame,
Will come the antercast ye'll hae to blame;
Gin ye be wise beware of *unco* men.
Ross's Helenore, p. 61.

5. Distant, reserved in one's manner towards another, S.

UNCOS, used as a *s. pl.* News, S.B. Gl. Shirr.

I hear down at the Brough this day ye've been,
Sae tell's the *uncos* that ye've heard or seen.
Morison's Poems, p. 183.

"*Uncuffs* and *Uncuds*, news;" A. Bor. Grose.

UNCO, *adv.* Very, S. "*Unco glad*, very or unusually glad;" Gl. Sibb.

Whan she a mile or twa had farther gane,
She's *unco* eery to be sae her lane.
Ross's Helenore, p. 60.

UNCOFT, *adj.* Unbought, S.

"Gif the Albianis had sic grace that thai mycht leif with concord amang thaim self,—thai mycht nocht allanerlie haif all necessaris within thaim self *vncoft*, bot with small difficultie mycht dant all nychtbouris." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 4.

"Ye cangle about *uncoft* kids;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 81. Kelly gives it; "You strive about *uncoft* gait," i. e. goats, p. 388. V. Coff, *v.*

UNCORDUALL, *adj.* Incongruous.

Still in to pess he couth nocht lang endur,
Wncorduall it was till his natur.
Wallace, ix. 429. MS.

Either q. *uncordial*, or as *not according*.

UNCORNE, *s.* Wild oats, S.B.

Quhare schame is loist, thar spredis your burgeons hate,
Oft to reuolue ane vnleful consate,
Ripis your perellus frutis and *vncorne;*
Of wikkit grane how sall gude schaif be schorne?
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 93. 18.

"In some places of Scotland they say, that *one hath sown his uncorn;*" Rudd. This is equivalent to sowing one's *wild oats*.

Teut. *on-kruyd* is used in a similar way, as denoting noxious weeds; zizania, lolium, herba inutilis; from *on* negat. and *kruyd*, an herb. V. On and Onbeist.

UNCOUDY, *adj.* 1. Dreary, causing fear, S.B. 2. Under the influence of fear, S.B. *Eery*, synon. V. Coudy.

UNCOUNSELFOW, *adj.* Unadviseable, S.B.

UNCOUTHNESSE, *s.* Strangeness, want of acquaintance.

"He speaketh of Christ's presenting his church to himself in glory at the great day, as if there were nothing but *uncouthnesse* and distance betwixt him and the church until then." Fergusson on the Ephes. p. 389.

UNCREDYBLE, *adj.* Unbelieving, incredulous.

Quhy dois he refuse my wourdis and prayeris
To lat entyr in hys dul *vncredyble* eris?
Doug. Virgil, 114. 48.

L.B. *incredibilis*, incredulus; Du Cange. Rudd. mentions S. *vengeabill* as used to signify, bringing vengeance or mischief.

To UNCT, *v. a.* To anoint.

"The barne that is to be baptizit is *vnctit* with haly oyle apon his breist, to signifie that his hart is consecrate to God, and that his mynd is confortit in the faith of Christ." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 131, a.

Lat. *unct-us*.

Uncting, *s.* Anointing.

"Quhen the *vncting* is complete, thair followis ane catechisme, that is to say, ane inquisitioun of our faith, quhilk we aucht to haue of the blissit Trinite." Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 131, a.

UNCUNNANDLY, *adv.* Unknowingly.

For feir *uncunnandly* he cawkit,
Quhill all his pennis war drownd and drawkit.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22.

V. Cunnand.

UNCUNNANDNES, *s.* Want of knowledge, ignorance.

Clerkis for *vncunnandnes* mysknawis ilk wycht.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 43.

UNDEGEST, *adj.* 1. Rash, imprudent.

And into counsalis geuing he was hald
Ane man not *vndegest*, bot wise and cald.
Doug. Virgil, 374. 9.

2. Untimely, premature.

Bot had this haisty dede sa *vndegest*
Sufferit haue bot my sone ane stound to lest,
Quhil of Rutulianis he had slane thousandis,—
Wele likit me that he had endit syne.
Doug. Virgil, 366. 30.

Vndegest dede, i. e. untimely death. V. Degest.

UNDEIP, *s.* A shallow place.

And first Sergest behynd sone left has he,
Wreland on skellyis, and *vndeippis* of the se,
With brokin airis lerand to haist agane.
Doug. Virgil, 134. 51.

Teut. *ondeip*, non profundus, *on-deipte*, vadum, brevia, Germ. *untiefe*, id.

UNDEMIT, Undemmyt, *adj.* Uncensured, Gl. Sibb. This seems originally the same with the following word.

UNDEMUS, *adj.* Incalculable, inconceivable; *undeemis*, *undeemint*, S.B.

"Suppone we be vincust (quhilk may nocht succeid but *vndemus* murdir of yow) than sall ye be ane facyll pray to your ennymes, bryngand thaym to tryumphe and honour, and your self to misire & seruitude." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 6, b.

Undeemis, or *undeemint money*, a countless sum, S.B. from A.S. *un* negat. and *dem-an*, to judge, to reckon.

To UNDERLY, *v. a.* To be subjected to, to undergo, S.

Belg. *onderlegg-en*, to lie under.

To UNDERLOUT, Wndyrlowt, *v. n.* To stoop, to be subject.

—The bargane lang standis in dout,
Quha sal be vyctoure, and quha *vnderlout.*
Doug. Virgil, 328. 35.

Schyre Edward the Ballyol that tyme bade
In-til Perth, and thare he made
The landis lyand hym abowt
Til hys Lordschype *wndyrlowt.*
Wyntown, viii. 28. 48.

A.S. *underlut-an*, id. V. Lout.

Underlout, Wndyrlowte, *adj.* In a state of subjection.

Bot hys thryft he has sald all owte,
Quham falshad haldis *wndyrlowte.*
Wyntown, vi. 18. 330.

To UNDO, *v. a.* 1. To cut off, q. to loose.

I am commandit, said scho, and I man
Vndo this hare to Pluto consecráte,
And lous the saul out of this mortall state.
Doug. Virgil, 124. 49.

2. To unravel.

Bot netheles Dedalus caucht pieté,
Of the grete luf of fare Ariadne,
That was the Kingis dochter, taucht ful richt
Of this quent hous for to *vndo* the slicht,

How by ane threde the subtil wentis ilkane
Thay michten hald, and turne that way agane.
Doug. Virgil, 163. 26.

Ambagesque *resolvit*; Virg.

3. To disclose, to uncover.

At leist thou knawis this goldin granit tre,
And with that word the branche schew, and *vndid*.
That priuely vnder hir cloke was hid.
Doug. Virgil, 177. 49.

A.S. *un-do-en*, aperire, solvere, retexere, enodare; to open, to loose; Belg. *ontdo-en*; Somner.

UNDOCH, Undocht, Undought, Wandought, *s.* 1. A weak or puny creature, one who is good for nothing; applied both to body and mind, S. *wandocht*, S.B.

"He had said before that Mr. George Graham, the *undoch* of Bishops, had gotten the bishoprick of Dumblane, the excrement of bishoprieks." Calderwood's Hist. p. 650.

Let never this *undought* of ill-doing irk
But ay blyth to begin all barret and bail.
Montgamerie, p. 19. V. Taidrel.

And when thou bids the paughty Czar stand you,
The *wandought* seems beneath thee on his throne.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 391.

2. Rudd. expl. it as also signifying a coward.

Turnus, what? will thou suffir this *vndocht*,
Thy lang trauell and laubour be for nocht?
Doug. Virgil, 221. 42.

It is doubtful, if it imply the idea of a coward. The sense seems to be; "Wilt thou suffer such a silly fellow as Aeneas to frustrate all thy former labour?"

Teut. *on-deughd*, vitium, dedecus; *on-deughdig*, inutilis, improbus, Kilian; from *on* negative, and *deughd* virtus, valor, probitas, from *deugh-en*, A.S. *dug-an*, valere, whence S. *dow*.

UNDON, Wndon, *part. pa.* "Explained," q. d. unlocked; Gl. Wynt.

Neyw for til have *wndon*,
Is nowthir brodyr na syster sone.
Wyntown, viii. 3. 111.

UNE, *s.* Oven, S.

"Was nocht the thre barnis cassin in ane birn and *vne*, becaus thay wald nocht adorne [i. e. adore] fals ydolis." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 4. V. Oon.

UNEGALL, *adj.* Unequal. Fr. *inegal*.

"Quhat was it then that joynit sa *unegall* lufe and sa far aganis kynd?" Buchanan's Detect. C. 7. b.

UNEITH, Oneith, Uneth, S. Unethis, Uneis, Unese, Wneis, Uneist, *adv.* Hardly, not easily, with difficulty.

Thay walkit furth so dirk *oneith* thay wyst,
Quhidder thay went amyddis dym schaddois thare.
Doug. Virgil, 172. 31.

—Quhiddir was day or nycht *vneth* wist we.
Ibid. 74. 24.

Hir self sche hid therfore, and held full koy,
Besyde the altare sitting *vnethis* sene.
Ibid. 58. 13.

So thik in stale all merrit wox the rout,
Vneis mycht ony turne his hand about.
Ibid. 331. 54.

The birdis—*unese* has songin thrise.
Ballad, 1508. *S.P.R.* iii. 127.

Wness a word he mycht bryng out for teyne,
The bailfull tors bryst braithly fra hys eyne.
Wallace, vi. 208. MS.

Allace! quhat suld he do? *vneist* he wyst.
Doug. Virgil, 109. 33.

R. Brunne uses *vnnethis* in the same sense, p. 75.

Hors & hondes thei ete, *vnnethis* skaped non.—
Clerkes *vnnethis* thei lete, to kirke o lyue to go.

A.S. *un-eathe* vix, scarcely; Somner. *Unneth*, Chaucer. Alem. *unodo*, difficulter. Ihre views Su.G. *onoedig*, invitus, as allied to A.S. *un-eathe*. V. Eith.

UNERDIT, *part. adj.* Not buried.

Vnerdit lyis of new the dede body,
That with his corpis infekkis al the nauy.
Doug. Virgil, 168. 10. V. Erd, *v.*

UNESCHEWABIL, *adj.* Unavoidable, Doug.

UNESS, *adv.* V. Uneith.

UNFANDRUM, *adj.* Bulky, unmanageable, Ang.

UNFERY, Onfeirie, *adj.* Infirm, unweildy, not fit for action, S.

For thocht the violence of his sare smert
Maid him *unfery*, yit his stalwart hert
And curage vndekyit was gude in nede.
Doug. Virgil, 351. 21.

But leal my heart beats yet, and warm;
Thoch auld, *onfeirie*, and lyart I'm now.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 171.

Onfeirie is the more common pron. S.B.

Su.G. *wanfoer*, imbecillis; Ihre, vo. *Wan*, p. 1035. V. Fery.

UNFLEGGIT, *part. adj.* Not affrighted.

——Thou canst charm,
Unfleggit by the year's alarm.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 93. V. Fleg.

UNFORLATIT, *part. adj.* 1. Not forsaken, Rudd.

2. "Fresh, new;" Rudd. In the passages referred to, the term contains a reference to the act of racking or drawing off wine from one cask to another.

Bot my propyne come fra the pres fute hate,
Unforlatit, not jawyn fra tun to tun.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 126. 8.

And quha sa lykis may taisting of the tvn
Unforlatit newe from the berry rvn,
Rede Virgill bauldly, but mekill offence,
Except our vulgare toungis defference.
Doug. Virgil, 482. 48.

Belg. *wyn verlaat-en*, to rack wine, to draw it from one cask to another.

UNFORSAIN'D, *adj.* "Undeserved;" Gl. Ross.

My wrang, my wrang, gryte is my wrang, she says,——
Wrang *unforsain'd*, and that we never bought,
Rank Kettren were they that did us the ill.
Ross's Helenore, p. 29.

Perhaps this term may have originally signified, irremediable, irreparable, q. that for which no atonement could be made; Teut. *on* negat. and *versoen-en*; Sw. *foerson-a*, to expiate.

UNFRE, *adj.* Discourteous.

Thou sleugh his brether thre,
In fight;
Urgan and Morgan *unfre*,
And Moraunt the noble knight.
Sir Tristrem, p. 160. st. 39. V. FRE.

UNFRELIE, UNFREELY, *adj.* Inelegant, not handsome.

"Quhy is my fate," quoth the fyle, "fasseint so foule?
"My forme, and my fetherin, *unfrelie* but feir."
Houlate, i. 5.

i. e. "ugly without a parallel." From *un* negat. and *Frely*, q. v.

UNFRELIE, UNFREELIE, *adj.* 1. Frail, feeble, S.B.

2. Heavy, unweildy, S.B. *unfery*, synon.

This seems radically different from the preceding, as apparently comp. of Isl. *un* negat. and *fralig-r* swift, fleet; also powerful; *frialeike*, swiftness. *Fräleg-ur madr*, vir acer; Verel.

UNFREND, UNFRIEND, *s.* An enemy.

O Lord! I mak the supplicatioun,
With thyne *unfreindis* lat me not be opprest.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 132.

"It seems his *unfriends* has made such reformation of that his unadvisedness, that in all hazards he must retreat it." Baillie's Lett. i. 77.

"Many in the house of Commons are falling off our *unfriends*;" Ibid. ii. 207. i. e. no longer taking part with our enemies.

Thus, as Mr. Macpherson observes, Lat. *inimicus* is slightly altered from *in-amicus*. Teut. *on-vriend*, inimicus, parum amicus; *on-vriend-schap*, inimicitia; A.S. *unfreondlice*, parum amice, inimice.

UNFUTE-SAIR, *adj.*

Thrie Priests went unto collatioun,
Into ane privie place of the said toun.
Quhair that they sat, richt soft and *unfute-sair*;
Thay luifit not na rangald nor repair.
Priests Peblis, S. P. R. i. 3.

"This passage," Mr. Pinkerton says, "seems corrupt." But there is no ground for this supposition. A.S. *fota-sare* signifies dolor pedum, a pain in the foot; Somner. This phrase with the negat. particle prefixed, seems to be here used as an *adj.* "They sat at their ease, without pain." Although the reference immediately is to pain in the feet, as arising from much walking, the expression is certainly to be understood more generally, as signifying that they were free from any cause of disturbance whatsoever. The phrase is indeed expl. a little downwards.

Quhair that thay sat, full *easily* and soft.

UNGANAND, *part. pr.* Unfit, not becoming.

And younder, lo, beheld he Troylus
Wanting his armoure, the fey barne fleand,
For to encounter Achilles *vnganand*.
Doug. Virgil, 27. 50. V. GANE.

UNGEIR'D, UNGEARIT, *adj.* "Naked, not clad, unharnessed," S. Gl. Shirr. V. GEIR.

UNGLAID, *adj.* Sorrowful.

Hir supplicatioun with teris ful *vnglaid*
Reportis hir syster.——
Doug. Virgil, 115. 12.

A.S. *un-gladu*, tristis, formed like Lat. *illaetabilis*, id.

UNHALSIT, *part. pa.* Not saluted.

Now hir I leif *vnhalsit*, as I ryde,
Of this dangere quhatsoeuer betyde,
Al ignorant and wat nathyng, pure wicht.
Doug. Virgil, 285. 41. V. HALLES.

UNHEARTSOME, *adj.* Melancholy.

"It is an *unheartsome* thing, to see our father and mother agree so ill; yet the bastards, if they be fed, care not." Rutherford's Lett. p. i. ep. 178.

To UNHEILD, *v. a.* To uncover.

I kneillit law, and *unheilded* my heid.
Palice of Honour, ii. 45.

A.S. *unhel-an* revelare, *unheled* revelatus. V. HEILD.

UNHELE, *s.* Pain, suffering.

It nedis nocht to renew all my *unhele*.
Houlate, i. 20.

Chaucer, id. misfortune; A.S. *un-hele* crux, tormentum; MoesG. *unhaili* infirmitas, invaletudo; *un-hails* infirmus, invalidus, aegrotus; from *un* negat. and *hails* sanus.

UNHIT, *part. pa.* Not named.

Quha wald the, grete Cato, leif *vnhit*?
Or quha with sylence Cossus pretermit?
Doug. Virgil, 195. 55. V. HAT.

UNHONEST, *adj.* Dishonourable.

"He had na sicht to honest nor *vnhonest* actionis, bot allanerly to his proffet." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 12.

Lat. *inhonest-us*; Fr. *inhoneste*.

UNHONESTIE, *s.* Injustice.

"That he wald give na credite to ony man that wald murmure the saidis Lordes, or ony of them, be doing of wrang and *unhonestie*." Acts Ja. VI. 1579, c. 92. Murray.

Murmure is evidently elliptical, for *murmur against*, or perhaps, reproach.

UNIRKIT, *adj.* Unwearied.

And the Eneadanis all of his menye
Ithandly and *vnirkit* luffit haue I.
Doug. Virgil, 479. 22.

UNKENSOME, *adj.* Unknowable.

"A smith! a smith!" Dickie he cries,
"A smith, a smith, right speedilie,
To turn back the caukers of our horses' shoon!
For its *unkensome* we wad be."
Minstrelsy Border, i. 198.

UNKNAW, *part. pa.* Unknown.

We se ane stange man, of forme *vnknaw*,
Ane leuar wycht na mare pynit I ne saw.
Doug. Virgil, 88. 21.

Leuar is here viewed as an error of a copyist for *lenar*, leaner. V. KNAW.

UNLATIT, *part. pa.* Undisciplined, destitute

of proper breeding, so as to be unable to regulate one's conduct with propriety.

The *unlatit* woman the licht man will lait.
Fordun, ii. 376. V. Lait, *v.*

UNLAUCHFUL, *adj.* Unlawful.

"Against the *unlauchful* taking of profite be captaines and keepers of the Kingis castles." Ja. VI. 1581. c. 1. 25. Tit. Murray.

UNLAW, Unlach, *s.* 1. Any transgression of the law, an injury or act of injustice.

"Seven tearmes sould be observed;—the damnage and skaith modified in ane certane quantitie, the words of the court in this maner in the end of the narration, 'Vnjustlie, and against the law, with wouch, wrang and *vnlaw*." Quon. Attach. c. 80.

"Na exception or defence sould be challenged; nor the defender sould not be estemed as not defending (*as not comperand to defend*) sa lang as he or his preloquutour defends *tort* and *non reason*, that is, *wrang* and *vnlach* (*that is, to haue done na iniurie, nor vnreason agains the Law*). 1 Stat. Rob. I. c. 16. s. 1.

"Actiones of wrang and *vnlaw*," says Skene, "appearis to be civill actiones, and ar opponed to actiones criminall, touching life and lim." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Tort*.

This seems to be the original sense of the term, from A.S. *unlaga*, *unlage*, quod contra legem est, injustitia, iniquitas; from *un* negat. and *lage* law.

This word occurs, in the same sense, in O.E.

——Guf me dude him *vnlawe*,
That to the byssop from ercedekne is apel solde make.
R. Glouc. p. 473.

"Injustice," Gl. Hearne.

2. A fine, or amerciament, legally fixed and exacted from one who has transgressed the law.

On to the Justice him selff loud can caw;
"Lat ws to borch our men fra your fals law,
At leyffand ar, that chapyt fra your ayr.
Deyll nocht thar land, the *unlaw* is our sayr:
Thow had no rycht, that sall be on the seyne."
Wallace, vii. 436. MS.

"Quha sa euer be conuict of slauchter of salmound, in tyme forbodin be the Law, he sall pay xl. S. for the *vnlaw*." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 12. Edit. 1566.

A fine seems to have been called an *unlaw*, because thus a man paid or made satisfaction for his transgression of the law. In the same manner Su.G. *sak*, which denotes a fault, guilt, is transferred to the penalty; mulcta, quae reatum sequitur; Ihre. It is also called *sakoere*, from *oere* pecunia, q. *guilt-money*.

We learn from G. Andr., that, in the ancient Code of Isl. Laws, *utlaege* and *utlegd*, occur in the same sense; In codice Legum antiquo, mulcta.

3. Used improperly, to denote a law which has no real authority.

"These cleared, that what the high commission had done to them was not only for righteousness, but that their sentences were evidently null, according to the bishop's *unlaws*." Baillie's Lett. i. 121.

To Unlaw, *v. a.* To fine.

"Gif ane Baxter, or ane Browster is *vnlawed* for bread, or aill, na man sould meddle, or intromitt therewith, bot only the Provest of the towne." Burrow Lawes, c. 21. s. 1.

UNLEIF, *adj.* Unpleasant, ungrateful.

Ne, war not thay, thou suld me se allone,
Thus syttand in the are all wo begone,
Sustenand thus al manere of mischeif,
And euery stres baith leifsum and *vnleif*.
Doug. Virgil, 442. 4.

Digna, indigna, Virg. V. Leif.

UNLEILL, *adj.* Dishonest.

Sum part thair was of *vnleill* laubouraris,
Craftismen thair saw we out of number.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 234. V. Leil.

UNLESUM, *adj.* What cannot be permitted.

Tell him, na lust to liffe langare seik I,
Vnlesum war sic plesoure I set by.
Doug. Virgil, 367. 10.

Nec fas, Virg. V. Lesum.

UNLUSSUM, *adj.* Unlovely.

And as this leid at the last liggand me seis,
With ane luke *vnlussum* he lent me sic wourdis:
Quhat berne be thou in bed with hede full of beis?
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239. a. 23. V. Lufsom.

UNMODERLY, *adj.* Unkindly; or perhaps rather as an *adv.*

Thare-fore thai, that come to spy
That land, thaim dressyt *unmoderly*.
Wyntown, ii. 8. 72.

From *un* negat. and A.S. *mothwaere*, mild, meek.

UNPAUNDED, *part. adj.* Unpledged.

—"Would it not have grieved them to see the subjects suffer by the relying upon *unpaunded* trust?" Baillie's Lett. i. 42.

UNQUART, *s.*

Than thair hors with thair hochis sic harmis couth hint,
As trasit in *unquart* quakand thai stand.
Gawan und Gol. iii. 3.

This may signify, "in sadness" or "dullness;" as conveying an idea the reverse of *Quert*, q. v.

UNRABOYTYT, *part. pa.* Not repulsed.

Unraboytyt the Sothroun was in wer;
And fast thai cum fell awfull in affer.
Wallace, iii. 131. MS. V. Rebut, *v.*

UNREASON, Unressoun, *s.* 1. Injustice, iniquity.

And that ye think *unressoun*, or wrang,
Wee al and sundrie sings the samin sang.
Priests of Peblis, S. P. R. i. 7. V. Chessoun.

"Tort, et non reason, *vn-reason*, wrang, and vnlaw." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Tort*.

This sense is perhaps derived from Fr. *raison*, which is used to signify justice. V. Unlaw.

2. Disorder.

It is used as corresponding to *Misrule*, in that title, *The Abbot of Unreason*. V. Abbot.

UNREDE, Unride, *adj.* Cruel, severe.

Her fader on a day,
Gaf hem londes wide;
Fer in that cuntray,
Markes were set biside;

Bituene the douke thai had ben ay,
And a geaunt *unride.*——
Beliagog is *unrede*,
A stern geaunt is he.
Sir Tristrem, p. 160. st. 38. 39.

"Unrighteous," Gl. But these terms seem to be derived from A.S. *un-ge-reod*, *un-ge-ridu*, which both signify barbarous, cruel, rugged. On the latter Somner says; "Hence our *unrudy*." *Unryde* elsewhere occurs in the same sense.

Schir Rannald raught to the renk ane rout wes *unryde.*
Gawan and Gol. ii. 25.

It is also used by R. Brunne, p. 174.

——Fire the sailes threwe.
The stones were of Rynes, the noyse dredfulle & grete,
It affraied the Sarazins, as leuen the fire out schete.
The noyse was *vnride*, it lasted alle day,
Fro morn tille euentide, ther of had many affray.

Hearne mistakes the sense, rendering *unrid*, "continual," Gl. He has been misled by the words immediately connected,—*it lasted*, &c. whereas the phrase is synon. with *noyse dredfulle & grete.*

UNREST, *s.* 1. Trouble.

Bot feill tithingis oft syiss is brocht ws till,
Off ane Wallace was born in to the west:
Our Kingis men he haldis at gret *wnrest*,
Martyris thaim doun, grete peté is to se.
Wallace, iv. 376. MS.

Of Job I saw the patience maist degest,
—And of Antiochus the greit *unrest*,
How tyranlie he Jewrie all oprest.
Palice of Honour, iii. 32.

2. A person or thing that causes disquietude.

"For our private matters in the college, this twelvemonth we have been at peace, our *unrest* [Mr. P. Gillespie] being quieted." Baillie's Lett. ii. 447.

Teut. *on-raste*, *on-ruste*, inquies. V. WANREST.

UNRYCHT, *s.* Injustice, iniquity; Wallace.

Dukis, Marquessis, Erlis, Barrounis, Knichtis,
With thay Princes war puneist panefully,
Participant thay war of thair *vnrichtis.*
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 232.

A.S. *un-richt*, Teut. *on-recht*, injustitia, injuria.

UNRUDE, *adj.* "Rude, hideous, horrible;" Rudd. But as the term corresponds to *ater* and *coenus*, it must certainly signify, vile, impure.

All the midway is wilderness vnplane,
Or wilsum forrest; and the laithlie flude,
Cocytus with his drery bosum *vnrude*,
Flowis enuiroun round about that place.
Doug. Virgil, 167. 35. *Atro*, Virg.

Fra thine strekis the way profound anone,
Depe vnto hellis flude of Acherone,
With holl bisme, and hidduous swelth *vnrude*,
Drumly of mude, and skaldand as it war wode.
Ibid. 173. 37. *Coeno*, Virg.

Furth haue thay rent thare entrellys ful *vnrude.*
Ibid. 455. 50.

Teut. *on-rued*, Germ. *un-rat* sordes, immundities.

UNSALL, *adj.* Wretched. V. UNSEL.

UNSAUCHT, UNSAUGHT, *adj.* Disturbed, troubled, disordered.

Than thai schupe for to assege segis *unsaught.*
Gawan and Gol. ii. 12.

——This Chorineus als fast
Ruschit on his fa, thus fyre fangit and *vnsaucht*,
And with his left hand by the hare him claucht.
Doug. Virgil, 419. 24.

Teut. *on-saecht*, durus, asper, rudis, is evidently allied. V. SAUCHT, *adj.*

UNSAUCHT, *s.* Dispeace, trouble, inquietude, S.B.

A.S. *un-sacht*, *un-seht*, discordia, inimicitia; Su.G. *osackt*, id. *o* negat. being used instead of A.S. *un-Insaga*, strife, contention, although nearly of the same meaning, seems to be radically different. Ihre derives it from *in* and *sak*, strife.

To UNSCHET, *v. a.* To open, *vnschet*, pret. *shut.*

Ye Musis now, sueit goddessis ichone,
Opin and *vnschet* your mont of Helicone.
Doug. Virgil, 230. 51.

—Fresche Aurora, to mychty Tithone spous,—
Unschet the wyndois of hir large hall.
Ibid. 399. 22. V. SCHETE.

UNSEY'D, *part. adj.* Not tried, S.

"A' things are good *unsey'd*;" Prov. Ferguson, p. 7. V. SEY, *v.*

UNSEL, UNSALL, UNSILLY, *adj.* 1. Unhappy, wretched.

Of Sathans senyie sure sic an *unsall* menyie,
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.
Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 106.

It is *unsaul*, Bannatyne Poems, p. 45.

This may, however, signify, *unhallowed*, as it is expl. by Lord Hailes. V. sense 2.

Vnsilly wicht, how did thy mind inuaid
Sa grete wodnes?——
Doug. Virgil, 143. 22.

A.S. *un-ge-saelg*, *un-saelig*, infelix, infaustus, Teut. *on-saelig*, Alem. *unsalih*, id. Ihre views Su.G. *usel*, infelix, pauper, as formed from *o* or *u* privative and *saell* beatus. Isl. *usaell*, pauper.

2. Naughty, worthless.

Little angry attercap, and auld *unsel* ape,
Ye grein for to gape upon the grey meir.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 5.

Somner expl. A.S. *un-ge-saelig* as also signifying improbus, naughty. MoesG. *sel*, bonus, *unsel*, malus. *Augu unsel*, an evil eye, Matt. vi. 33. Alem. *saligen* and *unsaligen*, in like manner, denote the righteous and the wicked. There is no reason to doubt that A.S. *saelig* felix, *suel* prosperitas, have had the same origin with MoesG. *sel* bonus. For, as Ihre observes, goodness and felicity have so many things in common, that they are fitly expressed in most languages, by common terms.

UNSELE, UNSELL, *s.* 1. Mischance, misfortune.

And sum, that war with in the pele,
War ischyt, on thair awne *wnsele*,
To wyn the herwyst ner tharby.
Barbour, x. 218. MS.

A.S. *un-saelth* infelicitas, infortunium.

2. A wicked or worthless person, a wretch.

I can thame call but kittie *unsellis*,
That takkis sic maneris at thair motheris,
To bid men keip thair secreit counsailis,
Syne schaw the same againe till uthiris.
Scott, Bannatyne-Poems, p. 207.

The King of Pharie and his court, with the Elf Queen,
With many elfish *Incubus*, was ridand that night.
There an Elf on an ape an *Unsel* begat.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 12.

The term, in this sense, is very ancient; MoesG. *unsel*, evil, wickedness. V. SEILE.

UNSELYEABLE, *adj.* Unassailable.

Off Scotland the weir-wall, wit ye but wene,
Our fais forses to defend, and *unselyeable*;
Baith barmekin and bar to Scottis blud bene,
Our lofes, and our liking, that lyne honorable.
Houlate, ii. 6. MS.

UNSETT, *s.* An attack, for *onset*.

Mony debatis and *vnsettis* we haue done.
Doug. Virgil, 52. 21.

UNSIKKIR, UNSICKER, *adj.* 1. Not secure, not safe.

Thair standis into the sicht of Troy an ile,—
Ane rade *vnsikkir* for schip and ballingere.
Doug. Virgil, 39. 22.

2. Unsteady, S.

Dame Life, tho' fiction out may trick her,
Oh! flickering, feeble, and *unsicker*
I've found her still.
Burns, iv. 391. V. SIKKIR.

UNSILLY, *adj.* Unhappy. V. UNSEL.

UNSNARRE, *adj.* Blunt, not sharp, S.B. V. SNARRE.

UNSNED, *part. pa.* Not pruned or cut, S.

UNSONSIE, *adj.* 1. Unlucky, S.

Mony a ane had gotten his death
By this *unsonsie* tooly.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 259.

"The *unsonsy* fish gets the unlucky bait;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 69.

2. Mischievous, S. V. SONSY.

He leugh, and with *unsonsy* jest,
Cry'd, "Nibour, I'm right blyth in mind,
That in good tift my bow I find:
Did not my arrow flie right smart?
Ye'll find it sticking in your heart."
Ramsay's Poems, i. 146.

To UNSNECK, *v. a.* To lift a latch, S.

Tip-tae she tript it o'er the floor;
She drew the bar, *unsneck'd* the door.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 339.

UNSOUND, *s.*

Quhill this querrell be quyt I cover never in quert.———
Was never sa *unsound* set to my hert.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 22.

Teut. *on-ghe-sonde* morbus; Kilian.

UNTELLABYLL, UNTELLIBYLL, *adj.* Unspeakable, what cannot be told.

"Thair followit yit ane cruell and terrybyll bargane with *vntellabyll* murdir." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 44. a, b.

———Thy desir, Lady, is
Renewing of *vntellybill* sorow, I wys.
Doug. Virgil, 38. 36. Infandum, Virg.

The A. Saxons used *unatellandlic* as signifying innumerable; Chron. Sax. A. 1043.

UNTELLABLY, *adv.* Ineffably.

The fader then Euander, as they departe,
By the rycht hand thaym grippit with sad hart,
His sone embrasing, and ful tendirly
Apoun him hyngis, wepand *vntellably*.
Doug. Virgil, 262. 47.

UNTHINKABILL, *adj.* Inconceivable, what cannot be thought.

With hart it is *vnthinkabill*,
And with toungis unpronouncabill.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 175.

UNTHOCHT. *To haud* one *unthocht lang*, to keep one from wearying. It seems equivalent to the phrase still used, S. *to haud* one *out of langer*.

She's ta'en her till her mither's bower,
As fast as she could gang;
And she's ta'en twa o' her mither's Marys,
To *haud* her *unthocht lang*.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 131. V. also p. 130.

It seems to be merely, *without thinking long*; *un* being used as a negative. Teut. *ondeuchtigh*, however, is rendered, Curae et timoris expers; Kilian.

UNTHRIFTY, *adj.* Unfriendly, hostile to the prosperity of another.

Quhat wyld dotage sa made your hedis raif?
Or quhat *vnthryfty* God in sic foly
Has you bewaiffit here to Italy?
Doug. Virgil, 299. 3. V. THRYFT.

UNTILL, *prep.* Unto. V. SKAIR.

UNTYNT, *part. pa.* Not lost.

The riall child Ascaneus full sone,——
——— giftis sere
Turssis with him of thi auld Troiane gere,
Quhilk fra the storme of the sey is left *vntynt*.
Doug. Virgil, 34. 38. V. TYNE.

UNTRAIST, *adj.* Unexpected.

"That he mycht be *vntraist* suddante the more, cruelte exerce, he maid his army reddy to inuade the Scottis on the nixt morrow." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 8. a.

——Ilk court bin *untraist* and transitorie,
Changing as oft as weddercok in wind.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 198.

V. TRAIST, *adj.*

UNTRETABYLL, *adj.* "That cannot be intreated, inexorable;" Rudd.

Happy war he knew the cause of all thingis,
And settis on syde all drede and cure, quod he,
Vnder his feit that tredis and doun thringis
Chancis *vntretabill* of fatis and destany.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 160. 26.

Properly, unmanageable, untractable; Lat. *intractabil-is*. V. TRETABYL.

UNTROWABILL, *adj.* Incredible.

——Quhilk till descryue I am nocht abill,
Quhose number bene so *vntrowabill.*
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 78. V. TROW, *v.*

UNWAR, UNWER, *adj.* or *adv.* Unwary; or unaware).

Ane fule he was, and witles in ane thing,
Persauit not Turnus Rutuliane King
So violentlie thring in at the yet,
Quham he *vnwar* within the cieté schet.
Doug. Virgil, 304. 18.

Les sche *vnwer* but caus hir deith puruayit,
Hir list na thyng behynd leif vnassayit.
Ibid. 114. 23.

A.S. *unwar, unwaer, unwer*, incautus. The Su.G. seems to supply us with the root. For *war*, Isl. *var*, cautus, is from *war-a* videre. Thus *war* properly respects circumspection; videns, qui rem quandam videt.

UNWARYIT, *part. pa.* Not accursed.

Than wod for wo so was I quite myscaryit,
That nothir God nor man I left *vnwaryit.*
Doug. Virgil, 63. 33. V. WARY.

UNWARNYST, *part. pa.* Not warned, S. *Unwarnistly*, without previous warning.

Thay tho assemblit to the fray in hy,
And flokkis furth rycht fast *vnwarnistly.*
Doug. Virgil, 225. 13.

Improvisi, Virg. V. WARNIS.

UNWEMMYT, *part. adj.* Unspotted, unstained.

Thou tuke mankynd of ane *vnwemmyt* Maid,
Inclosit within ane Virginis bosum glaid.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 310. 22.

A.S. *un-waemme, un-waemmed*, immaculatus, intemeratus. *Maria unwaemme;* Maria immaculata; Cod. Exon. ap. Lye. V. WEMELES, synon.

UNWERD, *s.* Sad fate, misfortune, ruin, S. Rudd.

A.S. *un-wyrd*, infortunium. V. WERD.

UNWYNNABILL, *adj.* Impregnable.

"This crag is callit the Bas *unwynnabill* be ingyne of man." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 9. Inexpugnabile, Boeth.

This is nearly allied to A.S. *un-winna*, invincibilis; from *winn-an* vincere.

UNWINNE, *adj.* Unpleasant.

The leuedi of heighe kenne,
His woundis schewé sche lete;
To wite his wo *unwinne*,
So grimly he can grete.
Sir Tristrem, p. 78. st. 11.

A.S. *un-winsum*, injucundus, inamoenus, asper. V. WIN.

UNWROKIN, *part. pa.* Unrevenged.

And sayand this, hir mouth fast thristis sche
Doun in the bed: *Vnwrokin* sall we de?
Doug. Virgil, 123. 17. Inultae, Virg.

A.S. *un-wrecen*, inultus; from *un* negat. and *wrec-an*, ulcisci, *wreog-an*, id. V. WRAIK, WROIK.

UNYEMENT, *s.* Ointment.

"Quhen Schir James Douglas was chosyn as maist worthy of all Scotland to pas with Kyng Robertis hart to the haly land, he put it in ane cals of gold with arromitike and precious *unyementis.*" Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 1. Lat. *unguent-um.*

"The *unyementis* & drogareis that our forbearis usit mycht not cure the new maledyis." Ibid. Fol. 17, b.

VOCE, *s.* Voice, S.B.

Ane feyndliche hellis *voce* scho schoutis schill;
At quhais sound all trymblit the forest,
The derne woddis resoundit est and west.
Doug. Virgil, 225. 37.

VODE, *adj.* 1. Empty, void.

Unto thir wordis, he nane answere maid,
Nor to my *vode* demandis na thing said.
Doug. Virgil, 48. 32.

2. Light, indecent.

The rial stile, clepit Heroicall,
Full of wourschip and nobilnes ouer all,
Suld be compilit, but tenchis or *vode* wourde,
Kepand honest wise sportis, quhare euer thay bourde.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 271. 30.

To VODE, *v. a.* To void, to empty.

Eftir all was *vodit*, and the lycht of day
Ay mare and mare the mone quenchit away,—
Within hir chalmer alone scho langis sare,
And thocht all waist for laik of hir luffare.
Doug. Virgil, 102. 25.

Ubi digressi, Virg. When the company were all gone.

VOE, *s.* An inlet, a sound, Orkney, Shetl.

"This inlet or *voe* furnishes several excellent harbours, such as Busta *Voe*, South *Voeter*, and Alnafirth." P. Delting, Shetl. Statist. Acc. i. 390.

"*Voes*,—in the ancient language of these islands, signify such creeks or bays as penetrate far into the land." Barry's Orkney, p. 39.

"The parish is every where intersected with long narrow bays, called here *Voes* or Friths." P. Aithsting, Shetl. Statist. Acc. vii. 581.

Isl. *vog-r.*, fretum; G. Andr. p. 257. V. Brand's Orkney, p. 65.

VOGIE, VOKIT, *adj.* 1. Vain, S.

Of your consent, he says, I'm mair nor fain,
And *vogie* that I can ca' you my ain.
Ross's Helenore, p. 112.

"Whisht," quoth the *vougy* jade,
"William's a wise judicious lad,
"Has havins mair than e'er ye had,
"Ill-bred bog-stalker."
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 338.

"I was fidgen fain an' unco *vokie* fan I got out oner her, for as laggart an' trachel'd as I was wi' taavin amo' the dubs." Journal from London, p. 4.

To *Waistgude* luk and beir neid that I lefe;
To *Covatyce* syn gif this bleis of fyre;
To servant *Voky* ye beir this rown slef.
K. Hart, ii. 66.

Voky seems to be Vanity in dress personified. "In Scotland," Mr. Pinkerton remarks, "they say a man is *voggy* when he is proud." Note, Maitland's Poems, p. 379. But it properly denotes ostentation.

This might seem allied to Isl. *allvogliga* magnifice,

honorifice, *veg-ur* honor, Su.G. *vaeg-a*, honorare; or to A.S. *bog-an*, Belg. *pochg-en*, to boast, to vaunt. It may, however, have been formed from Fr. *vogue*, Ital. *voga*, fame, pre-eminence.

2. Merry, cheerful; an oblique sense, S.B.

VOICER, *s.* A voter.

"—That his voicing should not import his approbation of the commissions of any *voicer* against whom he was to propone any just exception in due time."—Baillie's Lett. i. 99.

The *v.* is also used, as by Shakspeare.

VOLE MOUSE, the Short-tailed Field Mouse, Orkn.

"The Short-tailed Field Mouse (*mus agrestis*, Lin. Syst.) which with us has the name of the *vole mouse*, is very often found in marshy grounds that are covered with moss and short heath." Barry's Orkney, p. 314.

Perhaps *vole* has the same sense with *field*; A.S. *wold*, planities; Su.G. *wall*; solum herbidum.

VOLLAGE, *adj.* Fickle; Fr. *volage*.

"—The iugement of Gode (quhilk virkis al thyng) is ane profound onknauen deipnes, the quhilk passis humaine ingyne to comprehende the grounde or limitis of it: be cause oure vit is ouer febil, oure ingyne ouer harde, oure thochtis ouer *vollage*, ande oure yciris ouer schort." Compl. S. p. 32.

VOLOUNTE', *s.* The will.

The ilk stounde of his awin fre *volounté*,
Ioue callis Juno, and thus carpis he.
Doug. Virgil, 340. 5.

Fr. *volonté*, Lat. *volunt-as*.

VOLT, *s.*

Thy toure, and fortres lairge and lang,
Thy nychbours dois excell.——
Thy groundis deip, and toppis hie
Uprising in the air;
Thy *voltis* plesand ar to sie,
Thay ar so greit and fair.
Prayse of Lethingtoun, Maitland Poems, p. 255.

Vaults, Pinkerton. But perhaps rather applied to the roofs; from Fr. *voulte*, which not only signifies a vault, but "a vaulted or embowed roofe;" Cotgr. V. VOUT.

VOR, *s.* The spring-time, Orkney, Shetl. V. VEIR.

VOTE, *s.* A vow.

He "maid solempnit *vote* that he & his posterite sall use na ansenye in tymes cumyng (quhen tyme of battal occurrit) bot the croce of Sanct Andro." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 5. *Voit*, Ibid. B. xiii. c. 7. Lat. *vot-um*.

To VOTE, *v. a.* To devote. *Votit*, part. pa.

"Becaus sa gret trubill risis daylie aganis the Cristin pepill, the maist catholik prince Charlis hes *votit* hym to the deith in defence thairof aganis the ennymes of God." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 2. *Devovisse*, Boeth.

VOTH, *s.* Outlawry.

"*Voth* signifies outlawrie, *vtlagium*." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *vode*, Su.G. *waada*, (pron. *voda*) periculum. V. YOUTHMAN.

To VOUST, *v. n.* To boast, S.

In siclyke wyse this Juturna beliue
Throw out the oistis can the horsis driue,
—And schew hir brothir Turnus in his chare,
Now brauland in this place, now *voustand* thare.
Doug. Virgil, 427. 13.

Great as it is, I need na *voust*.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

VOUST, VOIST, *s.* Boasting, S. a boast, a brag, Gl. Shirr.

And lo as Pharon cryis and doys roust,
With haltand wourdis and with mekle *voust*,
Eneas threw an dart at him that tyde,
Quhilk, as he gapit, in his mouth did glide.
Doug. Virgil, 327. 10.

Thare sal thou se, thare sal thou knaw anone,
Quhom to thys wyndy glore, *voist* and avantis,
The honour, or with pane the louing grantis.
Ibid. 390. 4.

Whare then was a' your windy *vousts*?
Ye that is now sa kneef!
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 23.

Perhaps radically the same with *boast*, *v* and *b* being letters of the same organs. Junius derives *boast* from C.B. *bostio*, id.; Seren. from Goth. *buse*, *biesse*, rex, dominans. Isl. *biasse* pugil; Ihre, vo. *Biesse*.

VOUSTER, *s.* A boaster, S. Rudd. V. WOISTARE.

VOUSTY, *adj.* Vain, given to boasting.

And chiels shall come frae yont the Cairn-a-mounth right *vousty*,
If Ross will be so kind as share in
Their pint at Drousty.
Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, st. 16.

VOUT, *s.* A vault, S. O.E. id.

"*Vout* vnder the ground, (Fr.) *uoute*," Palsgraue; also *voulte*. This seems of Gothic origin; Sw. *hwalfd*, arched, vaulted, *hwaelfw-a* to arch, to vault, also written *waelfw-a*, *vaelfv-a*; A.S. *hwalf*, convexus; Isl. *hioel*, sphaera.

VOUTH, *adj.* or *s.* Prosecuted, or prosecution, in course of law; a forensic term.

"*Vouth* signifies persewed, calling, or accusation, from *Vôucher*, id est, *Vocare*, vsed in the auld French and English lawes." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Voth*.

But the origin is evidently A.S. *wothe* clamor.

VOUTHMAN, *s.* An outlaw.

"In our auld Scottish langage ane *Vouthman* is ane out-law, or ane fugitiue fra the lawes." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Voth*.

This, in connexion with the preceding word, may perhaps point out the origin of *Voth*, as signifying outlawry. *Vouthman* may have denoted one who was legally *called*, and not *compeirand*, or presenting himself in court, was outlawed.

VOW, *interj.* Expressive of admiration or surprise, S.

Yonder he comes; and *vow!* but he looks fain:
Nae doubt he think's that Peggy's now his ain.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 144.

Isl. *vo*, metuendum quid; also, repentè, ex improviso. V. Verel. & G. Andr.

VOWBET, *s.*

Yet wanshapen *Vowbet* of the weirds invytit,
I can tell thee how, when, where, and what gat thee,
The quhilk was neither man nor wife,
Nor human creature on life.
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 12.

It might be conjectured that the word were comp. of two Isl. terms; *vo* (resembling Lat. *ve* in *Vejovis*, *vegrandis*, *vesanus*) signifying vain, unlucky, also, what is to be feared; and *baete*, *bot-a*, to bless; q. what bears the marks of the curse, or cannot be mended. The term here denotes a child supposed to be carried off by the Fairies; according to a vulgar idea still prevailing in some parts of Scotland.

But the original sense is determined by what is said elsewhere.

A warlock, and a warwolf, a *vowbet* but hair.
Ibid. p. 25.

It therefore seems the same word with *wobat*, S.A., a hairy worm, which crawls on vegetables, somewhat of the caterpillar kind.

Sibb. renders *woubit*, *oubit*, one of those worms which appear as if covered with *wool*, Gl., as if the term *wool* or *woo* entered into the composition. But more probably it is from A.S. *wibba*, a worm.

A voubet but hair, is a worm in so imperfect a state, that the hair is not yet grown. *Wobat* is said to be "a hairy caterpillar." Edin. Rev. Oct. 1803. p. 206. O.E. "*Warbot*, a worme; *escarbot*," Fr. Palsgraue. V. WOBAT.

To UP-BANG, *v. a.* To force to rise, especially by beating.

By sting and ling they did *up-bang* her,
And bare her down between them
To *Duncan's* burn.——
Mare of Collington, *Watson's Coll.* i. 48.

i. e. They forced her to get upon her feet, partly by beating, and partly by raising her by means of a rope. V. BANG; also STING and LING.

To UPBRED, *v. a.* To set in order; *to upbred burdis*, to set tables in order for a meal.

All thus thay move to the meit: and the Marschale
Gart bring watter to wesche, of a well cleir:
That wes the Falcone so fair, frely but faile
Bad bernis burdis *upbred*, with a blyth chere.
Houlate, iii. 4. V. BRAID *up the burde*.

To UP-BULLER, *v. a.* To boil or throw up. V. BULLER, *v.*

UPCAST, *s.* Taunt, reproach, S.

With blyth *vpcast* and merry countenance,
The elder sister then speird at hir gest,
Gif that scho thocht be reson differance
Betwixt that chalmer and her sary nest.
Henrysone, *Evergreen*, i. 150.

"This did never occasion bitter reflections, or was their *upcast* before the world, that they trusted God in a day of strait and were not helped." Fleming's Fulfilling, p. 29. V. CAST UP, *v.*

UPCASTING, *s.* The rising of clouds above the horizon, especially as threatening rain, S. In this sense it is also said, *It's beginning to cast up*, i. e. The sky begins to be *overcast*, E.

UPCOIL, *s.* A kind of game with balls.

And now in May to madynnis fawis,
With tymmer wechtis to trip in ringis,
And to play *vpcoil* with the bawis.
Scott, *Evergreen*, ii. 186. MS.

This seems to refer to the ancient custom of tossing up different balls into the air, and catching them before they reached the ground. V. Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 132.

UPCOME, *s.* Promising appearance, ground of expectation as to the future; the idea being probably borrowed from the first appearance of the *braird*, or blade after sowing.

"The King on a time was discoursing at table of the personages of men, and by all mens confession the prerogative was adjudged to the Earle of Angus. A courtier that was by (one Spense of Kilspindie), whether out of envie to hear him so praised, or of his idle humour onely, cast in a word of doubting and disparaging. It is true, said he, if all be good that is *up-come*; meaning if his action and valour were answerable to his personage and body." Hume's Hist. Douglas, p. 235.

A.S. *up-cyme*, *up-comyng*, ortus; a springing or coming up; Somner. Isl. *uppkomid*, proditum est.

To UPDAW, *v. n.* To dawn.

Thus draif thai our that deir nicht with dauteing [and chere;]
Quhill that the day did *updaw*.——
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 63.

Belg. *op-daag-en*, to rise, to appear, is given by Sewel, as a compound term from *daag-en* to dawn. V. DAW, *v.*

UPGANG, *s.* An ascent, an acclivity.

Bot his horss, that wes born down,
Combryt thaim the *wpgang* to ta.
Barbour, vi. 141. MS.
On the south halff, quhar James was,
Is ane *wpgang*, a narow pass.
Ibid. viii. 38. MS.

A.S. *up-gang*, ascensus; *up-gang-an*, sursum ire, ascendere.

UPGASTANG, *s.* A species of loom anciently used in Orkney. V. VADMELL.

UPHALD, *s.* Support, S. *uphadd.*

"Yit my hart feiring to displeis yow, as meikle in the reiding heirof, as I delite me in the writing, I will mak end, efter that I haue kissit your handis with als greit affectioun as I pray God (O the only *uphald* of my lufe) to giue yow lang and blissit lyfe, and to me your good fauour as the only gude that I desyre, and to the quhilk I pretend." Buchanan's Detect. Q. Mary, Lett. H. 3. a.

Su.G. *uppehaelle*, alimonia; Isl. *uphelldr*, sustentatio, sustentaculum, victualia. The term is used, S. for means of bodily support, or as denoting a person who supports another in this respect.

To UPHALD, UPHADD, *v. a.* To warrant; as, *to uphadd a horse sound*, to warrant him free of defect, S. *uphowd*, id. A Bor.

To UP-HE', UPHIE, *v. a.* To lift up, to exalt; pret. *vpheit*.

Full few thare bene, quhom heich aboue the skyis
Thare ardent vertew has rasit and *vpheit.*
Doug. Virgil, 167. 29.

Sum, warldly honour to *up hie*,
Gevis to thame that nothing neidis.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 48.

"From *high* or *hy*, q. d. *uphyed*;" Rudd. But A.S. *up-heah* signifies, sublimis; and *he-an* is used as a *v.* Dan. *ophoy-er*, Belg. *ophoog-en*, to exalt. V. He, *v.*

UPHEILD, *part. pa.* Carried upwards.

The bettir part of me sall be *vpheild*
Aboue the sternis perpetualy to ring.
Doug. Virgil, Concl. 480. 37.

A.S. *up*, and *hyld-an* inclinare.

To UPHEIS, *v. a.* To exalt, S.

And souerane vertew, spred so fer on brede is,
Sal mak thame goddis, and thame deify,
And thame *vpheis* full hie aboue the sky.
Doug. Virgil, 477. 31. V. Heis.

To UPHEUE, *v. a.* To lift up.

The fader Eneas astonyst wox sum dele,
Desirus this sing suld betakin sele,
His handis baith *vpheuis* towart the heuyn,
And thus gan mak his bone with myld steuyn.
Doug. Virgil, 476. 37.

A.S. *up-hef-an*, *up-ahaef-an*, levare, Isl. *upphef-ia* exaltare, Su.G. *upphaefw-a*, id.

UPHYNT, *part. pa.* Snatched up, plucked up.

Als sone as first the goddis omnipotent
Be sum signis or takinnis lyst consent,
The ensenyeis and baneris be *vphynt*,—
Se ye al reddy be than but delay.
Doug. Virgil, 360. 10. V. Hint.

UPLANDS, Up of Land, Upon-land, Upplane, *adj.* 1. One who lives in the country, as distinguished from the town.

"Ane Burges may poynd ane *vplands* man, or the Burges of ane other burgh, within or without the time of market, within or without the house." Burrow Lawes, c. 3. s. 1. *Foris* habitantes, Lat.

This term, as Mr. Pinkerton observes, is equivalent to *landwart* frequently used in our laws, as opposed to *borough*.

2. Rustic, unpolished.

Thus sang ane burd with voce *upplane*;
"All erdly joy returnis in pane."
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 87.

John Up-on-land's Complaint is the title of one of our old poems, Ibid. p. 144., borrowed perhaps from Chaucer's *Jacke Uplande*.

A.S. *up-land*, highland, a hilly country or region; also, a midland country far from the sea. *Up-landisc man*, monticola, rusticus, one that dwelleth on a hilly or mountainous soil, or far from the sea coast; Somner. *To ealcan cyrcean uppeland*; To every country kirk; Chron. Sax. 192. 34.

To UPLOIP, *v. n.* To ascend with rapidity, to rise quickly to an elevated station.

The cadger clims, new cleikit from the creill,
And ladds *uploips* to Lordships all thair lains.
Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 499.

Teut. *oploop-en*, sursum currere, sursum ferri. V. Loup, *v.*

UPPIL ABOON, clear over-head, a phrase applied to the atmosphere, S.B.

This phrase is pure Gothic, Sw. *uphaalls vaeder*, dry weather; from *uphaalla*, to bear up. *Haalla up* is used in the same sense in which we say, *It will hadd up*, i. e. There will be no rain. *Det haaller uppe*, (*om regn*), It holds up. *Jag vill gaa ut, om det bara haaller uppe*; I will go out, if it does but hold up; Wideg. Hence,

To Uppil, *v. n.* To clear up. *It will uppil*, a phrase used when it is supposed that the rain will go off, S.B.

UPPISH, *adj.* Aspiring, ambitious, S. from *up* denoting ascent; like Su.G. *ypp-a* elevare, and *yppig*, superbus, vanus, from *upp* sursum.

UP-PUT, *s.* The power of secreting, so as to prevent discovery.

Tho he can swear from side to side,
And lye, I think he cannot *hide*.
He has been several times affronted
By slie backspearers, and accounted
An emptie rogue. They are not fitt
For stealth, that want a good *up-put*.
Cleland's Poems, p. 101.

To UPRAX, *v. a.* To stretch upward, to erect.

Vpraxit him he has amyd the place,
Als big as Athon, the hie mont in Trace.
Doug. Virgil, 437. 2. V. Rax.

To UPREND, *v. a.* To render or give up.

Ane fer mare ganand saule I offer the,
And victour eik my craft and wappinnis fare
Vprendis here for now and euermare.
Doug. Virgil, 144. 2.

UPREUIN, *part. pa.* Torn up.

Bot eftir that the third sioun of treis,
Apoun the sandis sittand on my kneis,
I schupe to haue *upreuin* with mare preis.
Doug. Virgil, 68. 23.

To UPSET, *v. a.* To recover from; applied to a hurt, affliction, or calamity, S. *win aboon*, synon.

——Folk as stout an' clever,
As ony shearin' here,
Hae gotten skaith they never
Upset for mony year.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 123.

The idea is borrowed from *setting up* something that has fallen or been overturned; Teut. *opsett-en*, Sw. *upsaett-a*.

To UPSET, *v. a.* To overset, to overturn; as, *to upset a cart, boat*, &c. by making the one side to rise so much above the other as to lose the proper balance, S. also used as *v. n.* in the same sense.

UPSET, *s.* Insurrection, mutiny.

And in the caws of that *upset*,
That wyolent wes than and gret,
The Byschape of Lwndyn scho gert be
Hey hangyd a-pon gallow tre.
Wyntown, viii. 22. 47.

Su.G. *uppsaet*, machinatio, O.Teut. *opset*, insidiae, Mod. Sax. *upsate* seditio; from *saett-a*, to lay snares. Synon. Isl. *uppsteyt*, Sw. *uplop*, rebellio.

UPSIDES, *adv.* Quits, q. on an equal foot, S.

"I'll gee fyfteen shillins to thee, cruikit carl,
For a friend to him ye kythe to me;
Gin ye'll take me to the wicht Wallace;
For *up-sides* wi'm I mean to be."

Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 170.

To UPSKAIL, *v. a.* To scatter upwards, S.

And sic fowill tailis, to sweip the calsay clene,
The dust *upskaillis.*———

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15.
V. Note, p. 296. V. SKAIL, *v.*

To UPSTEND, *v. n.* To spring up.

Upstendit than the stalwart stede on hicht,
And with his helis flang vp in the are.

Doug. Virgil, 352. 50.

Tollit se adrectum; Virg. V. STEND.

UPSTENT, *part. pa.* Erected.

At euery sanctuary and altare *vpstent*,
In karrolling the lusty ladyis went.

Doug. Virgil, 269. 50.

From Teut. *op* and *stan* stabilire, or *stenn-en* fulcire.

To UPSTOUR, *v. n.* To rise up in a disturbed state, as dust in motion, or the spray of the sea.

——Younder mycht thou se
The heirdys of hartis wyth thare hedis hie
Ouer spynnerand wyth swyft cours the plane vale,
The hepe of dust *upstourand* at thare tale.

Doug. Virgil, 105. 15.

—All the sey *vpstouris* with an quhidder,
Ouerweltit with the bensell of the aris.

Doug. Virgil, 268. 34. V. STOUR, *v.*

UPSTRAUCHT, *pret.* Stretched up, q. erected.

——Bot sche than als hate as fyre,—
Alicht, and to hir mait the hors betaucht;
At his desire anone on fute *vpstraucht*,
With equale armour bodin wounder licht.

Doug. Virgil, 390. 8. V. STRAUCHT.

UPTAK, UPTAKING, *s.* Apprehension, S.

"But Mr. David, for all your malecontentment it is better than you apprehend it: your errour proceeds from the wrong *vptaking* of the question." Bp. Galloway's Dikaiologie, p. 85.

UPWELT, *pret.* Threw up. V. WELT.

UPWITH, *adv.* 1. Upwards, S.

"As meikle *upwith*, as meikle downwith;" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 2. "Spoken when a man has got a quick advancement, and as sudden depression;" Kelly, p. 24.

2. as a *s.* *To the upwith*, taking a direction upwards, S.

This is merely Isl. *uppvid*, sursum tenus; G. Andr. V. DOUNWITH, OUTWITH.

UPWITH, *adj.* Uphill, S.

To the next woode twa myil thai had to gang,
Off *vpwith* erde; thai yeid with all thair mycht,
Gud hope thai had, for it was ner the nycht.

Wallace, v. 101. MS.

V. preceding word.

To UPWREILE, *v. a.* To raise or lift up with considerable exertion.

Sum on thare nek the grete cornes *vpwrelis*,
And ouer the furris besely tharewith spelis.

Doug. Virgil, 113. 54.

—From the scharp rolk skairslie with grete slicht
Sergestus gan *vpwreile* his schip euil dicht.

Ibid. 136. 43. V. WREIL.

VRAN, *s.* The wren, A.S. *wraen*. "*Vran* is still the Lothian pronunciation;" Gl. Compl. "Robeen and the litil *vran* var hamely in vyntir." Compl. S. p. 60.

WRANDLY, *adv.* Without intermission; or, with much contention, *w* used as a vowel.

The Scottis war hurt, and part of thaim war slayn;
So fair assay thai couth nocht mak agayn.
Be this the host approchand was full ner;
Thus *wrandly* thai held thaim wpon ster.

Wallace, iv. 644. MS.

Fris. *wrant*, a litigious person, *wrant-en*, to litigate.

URE, *s.* Chance, fortune.

—Bot dryve the thing rycht to the end,
And tak the *vre* that God wald send.

Barbour, i. 312. MS.

——"Lordingis, sen it is swa
"That *vre* rynnys again ws her,
"Gud is we pass off thar daunger."

Ibid. ii. 434. MS.

For thai thare *ure* wald with him ta,
Gyff that he eft war assaylyt swa.

Ibid. vi. 377. MS.

Mr. Macpherson thinks that, when this word has no addition, it is "generally understood of *good fortune*." But it seems to be used quite indefinitely. He refers to Arm. O.Fr. *eur*, "retained in *bonheur*, *malheur*, which etymologists derive from *heure* hour, as if the words signified metaphorically *good hour*, *bad hour*; whereas the meaning is obvious and simple without any metaphor." Gl. Wynt.

Eur is used in the sense of *hazard*, Rom. de la Rose. Teut. *ure*, vicissitudo. It might be supposed, without any great stretch, that these terms were radically from Isl. *urd*, Alem. *urdi*, fate, or the designation of the first of the Fates. But it must be acknowledged, as unfavourable to this etymon, that Teut. *ure* also signifies *hora*. Hence the phrase, *Ter goeder uren*, fortunately, i. e. in a good hour; exactly corresponding to Fr. *A la bonne heure*.

URE, *s.* "Practice, toil;" Gl. Pink.

A thrid, O maistres Marie! make I pray:
And put in *ure* thy worthie vertews all.
For famous is your fleing fame; I say,
Hyd not so haut a hairt in slugish thrall.

Maitland Poems, p. 267.

In this sense it may be allied to Teut. *ure* commoditas, temporis opportunitas; Kilian.

URE, *s.* The point of a weapon.

"And gif he hurtis or defoulis with felonie assailyeand with edge or *vre*, he sall remaine in presoun but remeid, quhill assyth be maid to the partie, and amendis to the King or to the Lord, that it be-

langis to as effeiris." Acts Ja. I. 1426. c. 108. Edit. 1566.

Edge or ure, i. e. edge or point. This is the same with *ord*, *orde*, *horde*, O.E.

Hys sword he drough out than,
Was scharp of egge, and *ord*.
Lybæus, Ritson's E.M.R. ii. 81.

Horn tok the maister heved
That he him hade byreved.
Ant sette on is suerde,
Aboven othen *orde*.
Geste Kyng Horn, Ibid. ii. 117.

Mid speres *ord*-hue stonge.
Ibid. ii. p. 149.

Swilk lose thai wan with speres*horde*,
Over al the werld went the worde.
Ywaine and Gawin, Ibid. i. 3.

Su.G. *or*, anc. *aur*, a weapon; Isl. *aur*, an arrow. *Ord* is merely the A.S. term rendered acies, cuspis, "the point of any thing, the point or edge of a weapon;" Somner. Perhaps they have some affinity to Isl. *or* acer. *Ure* seems radically the same with *Wyr*, q. v.

URE, *s.* 1. Ore; in relation to metals, S.

In Lyde contre thou born was, fast by
The plentuous sulyc, quhare the goldin riuére
Pactolus warpis on ground the goldin *vre* clere.
Doug. Virgil, 318. 41.

A.S. *ora*, Belg. *oor*, *oore*, id.

2. The fur or crust which adheres to vessels, in consequence of liquids standing in them, S.B.

This seems only an oblique sense of the same word. Hence,

URY, *adj.* Furred, crusted, S.B.

URE, *s.* A denomination of land in Orkney and Shetland.

"In these parishes there are 1618 merks 4 *ures* of land. An *ure* is the eighth part of a merk. The dimensions of the merk vary not only in the different parishes of Shetland, but in different towns of the same parish; and though in some of the towns, in these united parishes, it will not measure above half a Scots acre, yet so much does it exceed the Scots acre in others, that the whole of the arable land cannot be less than 1600 acres." P. Tingwall, Shetl. Statist. Acc. xxi. 278.

V. MERK. To what is said there, it may be added that A.S. *ora*, *ore*, was a denomination of money, whether coined, or reckoned by weight, constituting an ounce or the twelfth part of a pound. As this term was introduced into E. by the Danes, it must have been originally the same with Isl. *auri*, both the A.S. and the Isl. word signifying an *ounce*. *Auri*, est octava pars marcae, tam in fundo, quam in mobilibus; Verel. p. 23. The mode of reckoning, however, was different; Isl. *auri* being the eighth part of a pound or mark. For the *mark* in Isl. contains eight ounces. V. G. Andr. p. 175.

URE, *s.* Colour, tinge, S.B.

This may be allied to Belg. *verw*, Sw. *ferg*, id.

URE, *s.* Soil. *An ill ure*, a bad soil, Ang.

Ir. Gael. *uir*, mould, earth, dust; Isl. *ur*, gravelly soil.

URE, *s.* Sweat, perspiration, Ang. Hence, *ury*, clammy, covered with perspiration.

URISUM, URUSUM, *adj.* 1. Troublesome, vexatious.

Astablit lyggis styl to sleip, and restis—
The lytil mydgis, and the *vrusum* fleis,
Lauborius emottis, and the bissy beis.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 450. 6.

2. "S. frightful, terrifying;" Rudd.

This learned writer derives it from S. *ery*, fearful; evidently founding his etymon on the vulgar use of the term. But most probably it is quite a different word. There cannot, at any rate, be the least affinity between *ery* and *urusum*, as signifying *troublesome*. This seems allied to Su.G. *orolig* inquietus, (the term *sum* being used instead of *lig* or *like*), from *oro* inquies, comp. of *o* negat. and *ro* quies; like Germ. *unruhe*, id. from *un* and *ruhe*. This exactly corresponds to the sense; "the *restless* flies." V. ROIF, rest.

URLUCH, *adj.* "Silly-looking," Gl. Ross. i. e. having a feeble and emaciated appearance, S.B.

Ayont the pool I spy'd the lad that fell,
Drouked and looking unco *urluch* like.
Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

Perhaps q. *oorielike*, as chilled by cold, or in consequence of being drenched with water; as the person referred to is supposed to have been nearly drowned, p. 42.

I thought therein a lad was like to drown,
His feet yeed frae him, and his head went down.

V. OORIE.

But, perhaps, it is rather q. *wurl-like*. V. WROUL and WARWOLF. The latter derivation seems confirmed by the use of A. Bor. *url*, to look sickly; *urled*, stunted in growth; whence *urling*, a little dwarfish person.

To URN, *v. a.* To pain, to torture.

Quhat I haiff had in wer befor this day,
Presoune and payne to this nycht was bot play;
So bett I am with strakis sad and sar,
The cheyle wattir *vrned* me mekill mar;
Eftir gret blud throu heit in cauld was brocht,
That off my lyff almost no thing I roucht.
Wallace, v. 384. MS.

Wined, Perth Edit. In Edit. 1648, it is altered still more strangely;

The *shrill* water then *burnt* me meikell more.

The term is still used, Ang. *To urn the ee*, to pain the eye, as a mote or a grain of sand does. This term might have been originally limited to what causes pain by the sensation of *heat*; as allied to Isl. *orne* calor, *orn-a* calefacio, *orn* focus. V. Verel. vo. *Ornaz*, and G. Andr. A.S. *yrm-ed* signifies afflicted, tormented. But we cannot view this as the origin of our term, without supposing that it has been corrupted.

To USCHE', *v. n.* To issue, to go out.

He had ane previe postroun of his awin,
That he micht *usché*, quhen him list, unknawin.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

V. ISCHE, *v. n.*

To USHE, *v. a.* To clear.

—The Lords—" recommends to the Ordinary in the Outter-house, from time to time, upon the petitioners desyre, to order the house to be *ushed* and cleared." Act Sederunt, 3. Feb. 1685. V. ISCHE, *v. a.*

USTE, *s.* The host, the sacrifice of the mass in the church of Rome.

" Beleue fermly that the hail body of Christ is in the hail *vste* and also in ilk a part of the same, beleif fermely thair is bot ane body of Christ in mony *vstis*, that is in syndry and mony altaris." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 147, b.

UTASS, WTAST, corr. of *Octaves*.

Than passit was *Wtast* off Feuiryher,
And part off Marche off rycht degestioune.
Wallace, vi. 1. MS.

UTELAUY, WTELAUY, *s.* An outlaw.

Schir Nele Cambell, and othyr ma,
That I thair namys can nocht say,
As *wtelauys* went mony day.
Barbour, ii. 493. MS.

A.S. *ût-laga*, id. Isl. *utlaeg-r*, exul, extorris.

UTERANCE, *s.* 1. Extremity, in any respect, as of exertion.

With al thare force than at the *vterance*,
Thay pingil airis vp to bend and hale.
Doug. Virgil, 134. 11.

2. Extremity, as respecting distress, or implying the idea of destruction.

Doun beting eik war the Ethrurianis,
And ye also feil bodyis of Troianis,
That war not put by Greikis to *vterance*.
Doug. Virgil, 331. 49.

V. OUTRANCE and OUTRYING.

UTGIE, UTGIEN, *s.* Expence, expenditure, S. q. *giving out*. Belg. *uytgaave*, id.

UTOUTH, *prep.* Without. V. OUTWITH.

UTTERIT, Pink. S. P. R. i. 165. V. OUTTERIT.

UVER, UVIR, *adj.* 1. Upper, in respect of situation, S.

" The part that lyis nerest to Nidisdaill is callit Nethir Galloway. The tothir part that lyis abone Cre is callit *Uuir* Galloway." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 6. Afterwards it is written *uver*.

A. Bor. *uyver*, upper; as, *the uyver lip*. O.E. *ouer*, id. Hardyng thus describes the conduct of the Abbess and Nuns of Coldingham, during the inroads of Hungar and Ubba, the Danish invaders.

For dread of the tyrauntes ii. ful cruel,
And their people cursed and ful of malice,
That rauished nunnes, euer where they hard tel,
In her chapter, ordeined againe their enemies,
Shulde not deffoule theyr clene virginitees;
She cut her nose off, and her *ouer* lippe,
To make her lothe that she might from him slipe.
Chron. Fol. 107, b.

2. Superior in power. *The uver hand*, the superiority, S.

V. OUER, id.

VULT, *s.* Aspect.

The Erlle beheld fast till his hye curage,
Forthocht sum part that be come to that place,
Gretlye abaysit for the *vult* off his face.
Wallace, vi. 879. MS.

And he ful feirs, with thrawin *vult* in the start
Seand the scharp poyntis, reculis bakwart.
Doug. Virgil, 306. 53.

Lat. *vult-us*, MoesG. *wlaits*.

To VUNG, *v. n.* To move swiftly with a buzzing or humming sound, Aberd. *bung*, S.O.

Ye mauna think that ane sae young,
Wha hirples slowly o'er a rung,
Can up Parnassus glibly *vung*,
Like Robbie Burns.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 337.

Vung is more commonly used as a *s.*, denoting the sound made by a stone discharged from a sling, or any similar sound, as that of a humming-top when emitted from the string.

It has a far better claim, than many other words, to be viewed as *ex sono ficta*. But it may be derived from Teut. Germ. *bunge* a drum, which Wachter deduces from Su.G. *baeng-ia* to beat. The adv. *glibly* is improperly conjoined.

W.

Some learned writers have viewed this letter as corresponding to the Iolic Digamma; and have observed, that it is frequently prefixed to words beginning with a vowel or diphthong. In this way they account for the resemblance between many Gothic and Greek terms. " Thus," says Junius, (Observ. in Willeram. p. 32.) " from ϰάω, lutum, is formed *wast*, limus; from ἔργον,

opus,—*werk;* from ερις, dissidium, concertatio, —*werre*, dissidium, bellum; from εσεσθαι, esse, fieri,—*wes-en;* from ειλ-ειν, versare, circumagere,—*weil*, orbiculus versatilis, a spinning wheel; from ϙρειν or ωρειν, cum cura custodire, —*war-en*, *bewaren*, &c. V. Somner, vo. *Wase.*

The learned Benzelius, Bishop of Lincoping, in his MS. notes on Jun. Gloss., in like manner derives Su.G. *ward-a*, videre, from ορ-αειν, id. V. Lye, Add. Jun. Etym.

The affinity in several of these words is imaginary, not to mention the whimsical idea of deriving the Gothic, or old Scythian tongue, from the Greek.

WA, WAY, *s.* Wo, grief, S. *wae.*

There I beheld Salmoneus alsua,
In cruel torment sufferand mekill *wa.*
Doug. Virgil, 184. 51.

A.S. *wa*, *wae*, MoesG. *wai*, Alem. *uue*, Su.G. *we*, Dan. *vae*, Belg. *wee*, Gr. ουαι, Lat. *vae*, C.B. *gwae*, id.

Hence, *Wayis me*, i. e. *wo is me.*

Wayis me for King Humanitie,
Ouirsett with Sensualitie
In his fyrst begynning.
Lyndsay, *S.P.R.* ii. 49.

Isl. *vaes mer*, *waeis*, or, *vaeiss se mer*, Va mihi sit; Verel. *Wae worth you*, S. *wea worth you*, A. Bor. an imprecation, wo befal you, *vae tibi.* V. WORTH.

WA, *adj.* Sorrowful, S. *wae;* comp. *waer*, superl. *wayest.* A. Bor. *weah*, id.

Quhen thai within hes sene sua slayn
Thair men, and chassyt hame agayn,
Thai war all *wa;* and in gret hy
"Till armys!" hely gan thai cry.
Barbour, xv. 3. MS.

And quhen Eduuard the Bruyss, the bauld,
Wyst at the King had fochtyn sua,
With sa fele folk, and he tharfra,
Mycht na man se a *waer* man.
Ibid. xvi. 245. MS.

I coud nocht won into welth, wrech *wayest*,
I wes so wantoun in will, my werdis ar wan.
Houlate, iii. 26. MS.

"I am *wae* for your skaith, there is so little of it." S. Prov., "a mock condolence;" Kelly, p. 211. 212.

A.S. *wa*, moestus, afflictus.

WABRAN LEAVES, Great Plantain or Waybread, an herb, S. Plantago Major, Linn.

A.S. *waeg-braede*, Teut. *wegh-bree*, plantago; herba passim in *plateis* sive *viis* nascens; Kilian. Thus its name is derived from the circumstance of its growing on the *way* side. Sw. *waagbredblad*, Linn. Fl. Suec.

To WACHLE, *v. n.* To move backwards and forwards, S. the same with E. *waggle*, but in pron. more nearly resembling Teut. *wagghelen*, id.

To WACHT, *v. a.* To quaff. V. WAUCHT.

WAD, WED, WEDDE, *s.* 1. A pledge. It is pron. *wad*, S. and this is the modern orthography. *Wed* seems the more ancient.

Now both her *wedde* lys,
And play thai bi ginne;
And sett he hath the long asise,
And endred beth ther inne.
Sir Tristrem, p. 24. st. 30.

In the thikkest wode thar maid thai felle defens,
Agayn thair fayis so full off wiolens;
Yit felle Sothron left the lyff *to wed.*
Wallace, iv. 633. MS.

This is a singular phrase, q. left their lives *in pledge*, were deprived of life.

"Somethings are borrowed and lent, be giving and receaving of ane *wad.* And that is done some time be laying and giving in *wad*, cattell or moveable gudes." Reg. Maj. B. iii. c. 2. s. 1.

2. A wager.

"A *wad* is a fool's argument," S. Prov. "spoken when, after hot disputing, we offer to lay a wager that we are in the right;" Kelly, p. 19.

Wedde, O.E. Of Robert Courthose, son of William the Conqueror, it is said;

He wende here to Engelond vor the creyserye,
And leyde Wyllam hys brother to *wedde* Normandye.
R. Glouc. p. 393.

i. e. "He came for the purpose of engaging in the crusade; and for the money, necessary for his expences, laid Normandy in pledge to his brother."

Had I ben mershall of his men, by Mary of Heauen,
I durst haue layd my lyfe, and no lesse *wed*,
He should haue be lord of the land, in length & bredth,
And also king of that kyth, his kynne for to helpe.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 14, b.

Thou shalt me leave such a *wedde*,
That I woll haue thy trouth on honde.
Gower, *Conf. Am.* Fol. 16, b.

Su.G. *wad*, A.S. *wed*, Isl. *vaed*, *ved*, Dan. *vedde*, Belg. *wedde*, Alem. *uuetti*, Germ. *wette.* Ihre supposes that the Su.G. term is derived from *wad* cloth; because, this kind of merchandise being anciently given and received instead of money, when at any time a pledge was left, a piece of cloth was commonly used for this purpose, and hence a pledge in general would be called *Wad.* According to this view, the Goth. word must be more ancient than Lat. *vas*, *vad-is*, a pledge; whence *vadimonium*, a promise or engagement. It seems evident, at least, that L.B. *vad-ium* is from the Goth. The term, indeed, assumes a great variety of other forms in L.B., as *wad-ium*, *guad-ia*, *gag-ium*, &c. V. Du Cange.

From A.S. *wed*, pignus, Junius derives the *v. wed* to marry; with some hesitation, however, whether it be not rather from C.B. *gwed*, a yoke. But the first is certainly the most natural idea, as it was customary to espouse by means of a *wad* or pledge.

Hence L. B. *Vadiare Mulierem*, Eam sibi in sponsam *pignore* asserere; Du Cange, vo. *Vadium*, p. 1385.

WADDS, *s.* "A youthful amusement, wherein much use is made of pledges;" Gl. Sibb., S.

In this game, the players being equally divided, and a certain space marked out between them, each lays down one or more *wads* or pledges at that extremity where the party, to which he belongs, chuse their station. A boundary being fixed at an equal distance from the extremities, the object is to carry off the *wads* from the one of these to the other. The two parties, advancing to the boundary or line, seize the first opportunity of crossing it, by making inroads on the territories of each other. He who crosses the line, if seized by one of the opposite party, before he has touched any of their *wads*, is set down beside them as a prisoner, and receives the name of a *Stinker;* nor can he be released, till one of his own side can touch him, without being intercepted by any of the other; in which case he is free. If any one is caught in the act of carrying off a *wad*, it is taken from him; but he cannot be detained as a prisoner, in consequence of his having touched it. If he can cross the intermediate line with it, the pursuit is at an end. When the one party have carried off, to the extremity of their ground, all the *wads* of the other, the game is finished.

To WAD, WED, *v. a.* 1. To pledge, to bet, to wager, S.

Than Lowrie as ane lyoun lap,
And sone ane flane culd fedder;
He hecht to perss him at the pap,
Thairon to *wed* ane weddir.
Chr. Kirk, st. 12. *Chron. S. P.* ii. 363.

Wad, in Callander's edition.

"Our mare has gotten a braw brown foal."
—"I'll *wad* my hail fee against a groat,
"He's bigger than e'er our foal will be."
Minstrelsy Border, i. 85.

2. To promise, to engage, S. as equivalent to, *I'll engage for it.*

But where's your nephew, Branky? is he here?
I'll *wad* he's been of use, gin ane may speer.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 75.

———How was the billy pleas'd?
Nae well, I *wad*, to be sae snelly us'd?
Ibid. p. 35.

It occurs as a *v.* also in O. E.

—If ye worken it in werke, I dare *wed* mine eares,
That law shal be a labourer, and leade afelde dounge.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 19. b.

A. S. *wedd-ian*, to be surety, spondere, promittere; Germ. *wett-en*, Fenn. *wed-en*, to pledge. V. next word.

WADSET, *s.* A legal deed, by which a debtor gives his lands, or other heritable subjects, into the hands of his creditor, that the latter may draw the rents in payment of the debt. The debtor, who grants the *wadset*, is called the *Reverser*, because he has the reversion of the property, on the payment of the debt; a forensic term, S.

"Quhen ane thing immoveable, is *wadsett* to ane certaine day, quhereof saising is given to the creditour: It is accorded betwix the debtour and the creditour, that the rents and fruts of the wad, taken vp be the creditour, in the meane time of the *wadset*, sall be compted and allowed in the principall summe, delivered be the creditour to the debtour." Reg. Maj. B. iii. c. 5. § 1. V. the *v.*

To WADSET, *v. a.* To alienate lands, or other heritable property, under reversion; a forensic term, S.

Su.G. *wadsaett-a*, Isl. *vaedsett-ia*, oppignerare, to set, place, or lay in pledge. Su.G. *saett-a* itself has this signification. The A. S. phrase, *settan wedd*, stabilire foedus, is evidently allied.

WADSETTER, *s.* One who holds the property of another in *wadset*, S.

"The creditor, to whom the wadset is granted, gets the name of *wadsetter*, because the right of the wadset is vested in him." Erskine's Instit. B. ii. Tit. 8. § 4.

WAD-SHOOTING, *s.* Shooting at a mark for a *wad*, or prize which is laid in pledge, Ang.

"Christmas is held as a great festival in this neighbourhood.——Many amuse themselves with various diversions, particularly with shooting for prizes, called here *wad-shooting*." P. Kirkden, Forfars. Statist. Acc. ii. 509.

WADAND, *part. pr.* Expl. fearful.

Bot the fell qwhile, that thai had,
Sa dowtand than thare hartis made
That thai war all rycht *wadand*
To fecht in gret rowt hand to hand.
Wyntown, viii. 40. 249.

"Ir. *uath* fear;" Gl. Perhaps there is an error here. *Rad* is used in another MS. for *made*, l. 2.

WADD, *s.* Woad, used in dyeing.

"Of litsters burgesses quha puts their hands in the *wadd*." Chalmerlan Air, c. 39. § 69.

Skinner renders the term, as here used, a pledge. But the phrase denotes dyers who work with their own hands; as in the preceding section fleshers are mentioned, "quha slay mairts with thair awin hands."

Wad is here put for dye-stuffs in general, because of its being used for laying the foundation of many colours. In *le wadd*; Lat.

A. S. *wad*, *waad*, Teut. *wedde*, Alem. *wode*, Sw. *weide*, Fr. *guesde*, *guedde*, Ital. *guado*, Hisp. L. B. *gualda*, O. E. *wad*.

WADDER, *s.* Weather. V. WEDDYR.

WADDIN, *part. pa.*

This yungman lap upoun the land full licht,
And mervellit mekle of his makdome maid;
Waddin I am, quoth he, and woundir wicht,
With bran as bair, and breist burly and braid.
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 131.

"Strong, like two pieces of iron beat into one;" Lord Hailes. Perhaps corr. from *Waldyn*, q. v.

WADER, *s.* The name of a bird, Aberd.

"Among the resident birds, may be reckoned,—

owzel, bat, tomtit, common and green linnet, yellow-hammer, blackbird, and the *wader*, a bird frequenting running water." P. Birse, Aberd. Statist. Acc. ix. 108.

Supposed to be the common *Water-hen;* or perhaps the *Water-rail.*

To WADGE, *v. a.* To shake in a threatening manner, to brandish, S. B.; as, *he wadged his nieve in my face*, he threatened to strike me with his fist. *He wadg'd a stick at me;* he brandished one.

Su.G. *waeg-a*, Isl. *veg-a*, Belg. *weeg-en*, librare.

WADY, *adj.* Vain. V. VAUDIE.

WAE, *s.* Wo. V. WA.

WAEFUL, *adj.* 1. Woful, sorrowful, pron. *waefu'*, S. Gl. Shirr.

Crule Murry gar't thi *waefu'* quine luke out,
And see hir lover an' liges slayne.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 17.

A *waefu'* wanderer seeks thy tower,
Lord Gregory ope thy door.
Burns, iv. 38.

2. Causing sorrow, S.

But now the day maist *waefu'* came,
That day the quine did grite her fill,
For Huntlys gallant stalwarf son
Wis heidit on the heidin hill.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 17.

WAENESS, *s.* Sorrow, vexation, S.

WAESUCKS, *interj.* Alas; common in Clydes.

Ye trust *waesucks!* in works.
Falls of Clyde, p. 133.

Perhaps q. A. S. *wa* and Dan. Sax. *usic*, *usich*, *usig*, vae nobis, wo is to us; the pl. of *wac is me.*

WAFF, WAIF, WAYF, *adj.* 1. Strayed, and not as yet claimed.

"There is ane other moueable escheit, of any *wayf* beast, within the territorie of any lord; the quhilk suld be cryed vpon the market dayes, or in the Kirk, or in the Scirefdome, sundrie tymes." Quon. Attach. c. 48. § 14.

In this sense *waiue* is used, O. E.

Some serven the kyng, and his siluer tellen,
In cheker and in chauncery chalenge his dettes
Of wardes & warmottes, of *waiues* & strayues.
P. Ploughman, Pass. 1. *A.* ii.

Fr. *choses guesves*, *vuayves*, waifs and strays, Cotgr. Isl. *vof-a*, to wander, seems the natural origin; Germ. *web-en* fluctuare.

2. Solitary; used as expressive of the aukward situation of one who is in a strange place where he has not a single acquaintance, S.

3. Worthless. *A waff fellow*, one whose conduct is immoral; or whose character is so bad, that those, who regard their own, will not associate with him; S. Hence, *Waff-like*, one who has a very shabby or suspicious appearance, S.

WAFFIE, *s.* A vagabond, Ang.

To WAFF, WAIF, *v. n.* To wave, to fluctuate.

If I for obeisance, or boist, to bondage me bynde,
I war wourthy to be
Hingit heigh on ane tre,
That ilk creature might se
To *waif* with the wynd.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 10.

Apoun the top of mount Cynthus walkis he,
His *waiffand* haris sum tyme doing doun thryng
Wyth ane soft garland of laurer sweit smellyng.
Doug. Virgil, 104. 53.

A. S. *waf-ian*, Sw. *weft-a*, vacillare.

To WAFF, WAIF, *v. a.* To wave, S.

For Venus, efter the gys and maner thare,
Ane actiue bow apoun hir schulder bare,
As sche had bene ane wilde huntreis,
With wind *waffing* hir haris lowsit of trace.
Doug. Virgil, 23. 2.

WAFF, WAIF, *s.* 1. A hasty motion, the act of waving, S.

The grisly serpent sum tyme semyt to be
About hyr hals ane lynkit goldin chenye;
And sum tyme of hyr courtche lap with ane *waif*,
Become the seluage or bordour of hyr quaif.
Doug. Virgil, 218. 51.

"The devil—caused you renew your baptism, and baptised you on the face, with ane *waff* of his hand, like a dewing, calling you Jean." Records Justiciary, Septr. 13. 1678. Arnot's Hist. Edin. p. 194. N.

2. A transient view, a passing glance. *I had just a waff o' him*, S. This resembles the use of the term, A. Bor.

"In the county of Carmarthen, there is hardly any one that dies, but some one or other sees his light or candle. There is a similar superstition among the vulgar in Northumberland: They call it seeing the *Waff* of the person whose death it foretells.—I suspect this northern vulgar word to be a corruption of *whiff*, a sudden and vehement blast, which Davies thinks is derived from the Welch, *chwyth*, halitus, anhelitus, flatus." Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 99.

3. A slight stroke from any soft body, especially in passing, S.

4. A sudden affection, producing a bodily ailment. Thus, to denote the sudden impression sometimes made on the human frame, in consequence of a temporary exposure to chill air, it is said that one has *gotten a waff* or *waif of cauld*, S. V. the *v. n.*

WAFT, WEFT, WOFT, *s.* The woof in a web, S.

"Is not this pain and joy, sweetness and sadness to be in one web, the one the *weft*, the other the warp?" Rutherford's Lett. P. I. ep. 29.

"The threads inserted into the warp, were called *Subtemen*, the woof or *weft.*" Adam's Roman Antiq. p. 523.

"The *woft* was chiefly spun by old women." Statist. Acc. (Aberdeen,) xix. 207.

A. S. *wefta*, Su.G. *waeft*, id. from *wuefw-a*, to weave, whence also *waef*, a web.

WA-GANG, WAYGANG, *s.* 1. A departure.

"Frost and fawshood have baith a dirty *waygang;*" Ramay's S. Prov. p. 27.

2. A disagreeable taste in the act of swallowing, or after a thing is swallowed, S. B.

"It tasted sweet i' your mou, bat fan anes it was down your wizen, it had an ugly knaggim, an' a wauch *wa-gang*." Journal from London, p. 3.

"*Waugh wa-gang*, a disagreeable bye-taste;" Gl. q. the relish any thing has in *going away;* Teut. *wegh-ga-en*, abire, discedere; *wegh-ganck*, abitus.

WAGE, *s.* A pledge, a pawn.

Or thay thare lawde suld lois or vassallage,
Thay had fer lewar lay thare life in *wage*.
Doug. Virgil, 135. 14.

This phrase is analogous to that used by Blind Harry. V. WED, *s.* and WAIDGE.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *gage*, id. But it must ultimately be traced to Su.G. *wad*, pignus.

WAGEOURE, *s.* A stake, E. *wager;* used by Bp. Douglas as properly signifying a prize for which different persons contend.

Nixt eftir quham the *wageoure* has ressaue,
He that the lesche and lyame in sounder draue.
Virgil, 145. 44.

Fr. *gageoure* sponsio. V. WAGE.

WAGEOUR, VAGEOURE, VAGER, *s.* A soldier, one who fights for pay.

And of tressour sua stuffyt is he
That he may *wageouris* haiff plenté.
Barbour, xi. 48. MS.

—Achemenides vnto name I hate,
Cumyn vnto Troy with my fader of late,
But ane pure *vageoure* clepit Adamastus——
My fallowschip vnwitting foryet me here.
Doug. Virgil, 89. 12.

War I ane King,——
I sould gar mak ane congregatioun
Of all the freirs of the four ordouris,
And mak yow *vagers* on the bordouris.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 234.

Bellenden distinguishes *wageours* from legionary soldiers.

"Suetonius come in Britane with twa legionis and x. M. *wagiouris* of sindry nationis." Cron. Fol. 41. b.

Formed immediately from *wage*, like *soldier*, Fr. *soldat*, from Germ. *sold*, merces. Fr. *gage*, L. B. *vad-ia*, *gag-ia*, &c. merces; of which the common origin is Goth. *wad*, pignus.

It deserves observation, however, that Seren. views E. *wage* conducere, (to wage soldiers), as allied to Isl. *veig*, res pecuniaria, *veig-ur*, pretium, pretiosum quid.

We find the phrase *vageit men* used as equivalent to this. V. VAGEIT.

WAGGLE, *s.* A bog, a marsh, S. B. also *wuggle*.

"Depones, that he knows the place called the *Waggle*, between which and the water there was a bog, or swell that beasts would have laired in.—Interrogated, If he remembers a high point of land projecting into the Allochy grain, nearly opposite to the *Waggle* or bog above mentioned?" State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 74.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *waggel-en*, agitare, motitare; because marshy ground shakes under one's tread. It can have no affinity, surely, to Isl. *vega-fall*, Sw. *waegfall*, a way destroyed by the overflowing of rivers, so as to be rendered unfit for travelling.

WAG-STRING, *s.* One who dies by means of a halter.

"An euill lad is in the way to proue an olde *wag-string*." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 982.

To WAIDE.

Armour al witles in his bed sekis he,
Armour ouer al the lugeing law and he,
The grete curage of irne wappinis can *waide*,
Crewell and wyldé, and al his wit invaide
In wikkit wodnes battal to desire,
Quharon he birnis hait in felloun ire.
Doug. Virgil, 223. 18.

"*Wade* (through) penetrate, possess or employ (his thoughts);" Rudd. Sibb. But this is evidently a mistake. *Waide* is either to render, or to become, furious; from A. S. *wed-an* insanire, furere. V. WEDE.

To WAIDGE, *v. a.* To pledge.

Yit Hope and Courage hard besyde,
Quha with them wont contend,
Did tak in hand us all to gyde
Unto our journeys end;
Implaidging and *waidging*
Baith twa thair lyves for myne.
Cherrie and Slue, st. 104.

Su.G. *waedja*, sponsionem facere; L. B. *vadiare*, *guag-iare*, *ingag-iare*, id. This points out the origin of E. *engage*, q. to give a *wad* or pledge for one. V. WAGE.

WAYEST, *adj.* Most sorrowful or woeful. V. WA, *adj.*

To WAIF. V. WAFF, *v.*

To WAIGLE, WEEGGLE, *v. n.* To waddle, to waggle, S.

Belg. *waegel-en*, *waggel-en*, motitare; from *waeg-en* vacillare; Su.G. *wackl-a*, id. A. S. *wicel-ian*, id. titubare. The word appears in a more simple form in MoesG. *wag-ian*, agitare, and Su.G. *wek-a*, *wick-a* vacillare, which Ihre deduces from *wek*, mollis.

To WAIK, *v. a.* To enfeeble, E. *weaken*.

Nor yit the slaw nor febil vnweildy age
May *waik* our sprete, nor mynnis our curage.
Doug. Virgil, 299. 28.

Su.G. *wek-a* vacillare, from *wek* mollis; *wik-a* cedere.

To WAIK, *v. a.* To watch, S. *wauk*.

The King, that all fortrawaillyt wes,
Saw that him worthyt slep nedwayis;
Till his fostyr brodyr he sayis,
"May I traist in the, me to *waik*,
"Till Ik a litill sleping tak?"
Barbour, vii. 179. MS.

A. S. *wac-ian* vigilare, E. *wake*.

To WAIL, WALE, *v. a.* To veil.

Ane lenye wattry garmond did him *wail*,
Of cullour fauch, schape like ane hempyn sail.
Doug. Virgil, 240. b. 41.

Velabat, Virg.

Thus mekyll said sche and tharwyth bad adew,

Hir hede *walit* with ane haw claith or blew.
Ibid. 445. 9.

WAIL, *s.* The gunwale of a ship.

On cais thare stude ane meikle schip that tyde,
Hir *wail* joned til ane schore rolkis syde.
Doug. Virgil, 342. 16.

Probably from A. S. *weal*, munimentum; q. the fortification of the side of a ship.

WAILE, WALE, *s.* Vale, avail.

The Byschoprykis, that war of gretast *waile*,
Thai tuk in hand of thar Archbyschops haile.
Wallace, i. 167. MS. V. WALE, *v.*

WAILE, *s.*

Richt sall nocht rest me alway with his rewle;
Thoch I be quhylum bowsum as ane *waile*,
I sall be cruikit quhill I mak him fule.
K. Hart, ii. 39.

Perhaps a wand or rod; Su.G. *wal*, C. B. *gwalen*, id.; Fr. *gaule*, a switch.

WAILYE QUOD WAILYE. V. VAILYE.

WAILL, *s.* A vale, or valley.

Syn in a *waill* that ner was thar besid,
Fast on to Tay his buschement can he draw.
Wallace, iv. 428. MS.

WAILL, *s.* Advantage, contr. from *avail*.

Than Wallace kest quhat was his grettest *waill*.
The fleand folk, that off the feild fyrst past,
In to thair king agayne releiffit fast.
Fra athir sid so mony semblit thar,
That Wallace wald lat folow thaim no mar.
Wallace, vi. 603. MS.

Then Wallace cast what was his best *availe*.
Edit. 1648.

This is probably the meaning of the word as used in Gawan and Gol. i. 17.

Wynis went within the wane, maist wourthy to *waill*,
In coupis of cleir gold, brichtest of blee.
S. P. R. iii. 76. *Vaill*, edit. 1508.

WAYMYNG, WAYMENT, *s.* Lamentation, such as implies a flood of tears.

There come a Lede of the Lawe, in londe is not to layne,
And glides to Schir Gawayne, the gates to gayne;
Yauland, and yomerand, with many loude yelles;
Hit yaules, hit yamers, with *waymyng* wete.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 7.

Bare was the body, and blak to the bone,
Al biclagged in clay, uncomly cladde.
Hit waried hit *wayment*, as a woman;
But on hide, ne on huwe, no heling hit hadde.
Ibid. st. 9.

i. e. It varied its mode of wailing, like a woman. Or perhaps for the pret.; it cursed, it lamented like a woman.

Waymenting, Chaucer, id. "*I wement*, I make mone;" Palsgraue. A. S. *wea-mod* is rendered angry; but Somner thinks that it more properly signifies lugubris, sorrowful; adding, "We sometimes, (with Ryder) say *wayment* for *lamentor*. Teut. *weemoedig*, mournful, lacrymabundus, ad lacrymas pronus, Kilian; from *wee* grief, woe, and *moed* mind.

WAYN, WAYNE, *s.* Plenty, abundance.

Wyld der thai slew, for othir bestis was nayn;
Thir wermen tuk off venysoune gud *wayn*.
Wallace, viii. 947. MS.

Off horss thai war purwaide in gret *wayn*.
Ibid. x. 607. MS.

Su.G. *winn-a*, sufficere, is the only word I have observed, to which this seems to have any affinity.

WAYN, *s.* A vein.

Bot blynd he was, so hapnyt throw curage,
Be Ingliss men that dois ws mekill der,
(In his rysyng he worthi was in wer,)
Throuch hurt of *waynys*, and mystyrit of blud:
Yeit he was wiss, and of his conseil gud.
Wallace, i. 361. MS.

Veines, edit. 1648.

To WAYND, *v. n.* To change, to turn aside, to swerve.

I love you mair for that lofe ye lippen me till,
Than ony lordschip or land, so me our Lorde leid!
I sall *waynd* for no way to wirk as ye will,
At wiss, gife my werd wald, with you to the deid.
Houlate, ii. 12. MS.

A. S. *waend-an* mutare, vertere, versari; Su.G. *waend-a* vertere; cessare.

To WAYND, *v. n.* To care, to be anxious about.

Quhar he fand ane without the othir presance,
Eftir to Scottis that did no mor grewance;
To cut hys throit or steik him sodanlye
He *wayndit* nocht, fand he thaim fawely.
Wallace, i. 198.

He *cared* not, fand he them anerly.
Edit. 1648.

It is most probably the same word which Gawin Douglas uses, expl. by Mr Pink. "fears."

Richt as the rose upspringis fro the rute;——
Nor *waindis* nocht the levis to out schute,
For schyning of the sone that deis renew.
King Hart, i. 12.

A. S. *wand-ian*, Su.G. *waand-a*, Isl. *vand-a*, curare. *Flaestir aera swa haerdislosir, at ther vanda eigh, hwat bonden faar sitt ater eller eigh:* Plerique adeo incuriosi sunt, ut *parum pensi habeant*, si paterfamilias suum recipiat, necne. Literae Magni R. ap. Ihre, vo. *Waanda*.

WAYNE. *In wayne*, in vain.

His kyn mycht nocht him get for na kyn thing,
Mycht thai haiff payit the ransoune of a king.
The more thai bad, the mor it was *in wayne*.
Wallace, ii. 151. MS.

WAYNE, *s.* Help, relief.

——No socour was that tyde.
Than *wist* he nocht of *no help*, bot to de,
To wenge his dede amang thaim louss yeid he.—
Hys byrnyst braud to byrstyt at the last,
Brak in the heltis, away the blaid it flew;
He *wyst na wayne*, bot out his knyff can draw.
Wallace, ii. 132. MS.

Perhaps from A. S. *wen* spes, expectatio.

To WAYNE, *v. n.*

Streyte on his steroppis stoutely he strikes,

And *waynes* at Schir Wawayn als he were wode.
Then his leman on lowde skirles, and skrikes,
When that burly barne blenket on blode.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 16.

It seems to denote the reiteration of strokes; allied perhaps to Su.G. *waan-a* to labour, *winn-a*, id. also to fight, pugnare, confligere. "The Bishop shall accuse the Parish; *aen ther widhir then wigit wan;* and it shall accuse the person who begun the struggle." WestG. Leg. ap. Ihre, vo. *Winna.* A. S. *winn-an. Theod winth ongean theod;* Nation shall fight against nation; Matt. xxiv. 7. Hence *ge-winn* bellum, *ge-winne* pugna. Alem. *uuinn-an*, pugnare.

To WAYNE, *v. a.* To remove.

He *wayned* up his viser fro his ventalle:
With a knightly contenaunce he carpes him tille.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gol. ii. 6. V. VENTAILL.

To WAIR, *v. a.* To spend. V. WARE.

WAISTY, *adj.* Void, waste.

Alhale the barnage flokkis furth attanis,
Left vode the toun, and strenth wyth *waisty* wanis. *Doug. Virgil*, 425. 45.

WAISTLESS, *adj.*

Full mony a *waistless* wally-drag,
With waimis unweildable, did furth wag,
In creische that did incress.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 30. st. 9.

"Spendthrift;" Lord Hailes. But the *adj.* for this in S. is *waisterfow.* Perhaps the meaning is, that, in consequence of gluttony, their bellies were so much swelled, that they seemed to have no *waists.*

To WAIT, VAIT, WATE, WAT, *v. n.* To know, E. *wot.*

"Lordys," he said, "ye *wait* quhat is ado:
Off thar cummyng my selff has na plesance;
Herfor mon we wyrk with ordinance.
Wallace, viii. 1245. MS.
Sic thingis not attentik ar, *wate* we.
Doug. Virgil, 6. 23.
He vanyst fer away, I *wat* neuir quhare.
Ibid. 109. 20.

"Thou *vait*, kyng Anthiocus, that this sex and thretty yeiris I hef beene excersit in the veyris, baytht in Ytalie and in Spangye." Compl. S. p. 23.

"It is blinde also, in respect they *waite* not whom fra it commeth." Bruce's Eleven Serm: Z. 2. a.

Wat is commonly used, S. *wait*, S. A., as an act. v.

"*To wait* a person, signifies, in popular language, to know from experience." Gl. Compl. p. 379.

I question much, however, if the ingenious editor be right in adding that "it is also used by Minot," in the following passage.

Thare was thaire baner born all doune,
To mak slike boste thai war to blame;
Bot nevertheles ay er thai boune
To *wait* Ingland with sorow and schame.
Poems, p. 4.

It seems rather to signify *pursue.* V. next word.

Su.G. *wet-a*, A. S. MoesG. *wit-an;* Ihre. Ulphilas uses the phrase, *Ni wait;* I know not, S. *I watna.* A. S. *ic wat*, scio, S. *I wat.*

To WAYT, WATE, *v. a.* To hunt, to pursue, to persecute.

Thare wywys wald thai oft forly
And thare dowchtrys dyspytwsly;
And gyve ony thare-at war wrath,
Wayt hym welle wyth a gret skath.
Wyntown, viiil 18. 38.

A. S. *waeth-an*, Su.G. *wed-a*, Isl. *veid-a*, Germ. *weid-en*, venari. Ihre derives this Goth. term from *wed*, a wood, as being the place for hunting. It may perhaps be allied to MoesG. *wethi*, a flock. Su.G. *wedehund*, a dog used in the chace. A. S. *waethan mid hundum*, to hunt with dogs. It may be observed, by the way, that our modern term *hunt*, although immediately from A. S. *hunt-ian*, id. must be traced to *hund*, a dog. V. WAIT, *s.* 3.

WAITER, *s.* A token, a sign; Border. V. WITTER.

WAITH, *s.* 1.

Philotus is the man,——
Ane ground-riche man, and full of graith:
He wantis na jewels, claith, nor *waith*,
Bot is baith big and beine.
Philotus, S. P. R. iii. 8.

Claith nor waith seems to have been a Prov. expression; perhaps q. "neither cloth in the piece, nor cloth made into garments." Su.G. *wad*, A. S. *waede*, Alem. *uuad*, indumentum; Franc. *uuat*, whence *uuath-us*, vestiarium, *uuatt-en* vestire, Willeram.

2. A plaid; such as is worn by women, S. B.

Bannocks and kebbocks, knit up in a claith,
She had wiled by, and row'd up in her *waith.*
Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

WAITH, *s.* Danger.

——Him thocht weill,
Giff he had haldyn the castell,
It had bene assegyt raith;
And that him thocht to mekill *waith.*
For he ne had hop off reskewyng.
Barbour, v. 418. MS.

Quharfor, quha knew thair herbery,
And wald cum on thaim sodanly,—
With few mengye men mycht thaim scaith,
And eschaip for owtyn *waith.*
Ibid. vii. 305. MS.

The chyftane said, sen thair King had befor
Fra Wallace fled, the causs was the mor.
Fast south thai went, to byd it was great *waith.*
Douglace as than was quyt off thair scaith.
Wallace, ix. 1734. MS.

In edit. 1648, absurdly rendered *wrath.*

This word has no connexion with *waith*, as signifying the chace, or wandering. I can see no reason why Mr Pink. should say, (Gloss. Maitl. P.) that *waith* in Henry's Wallace seems to mean *accoutrements.* It is evidently allied to Su.G. *waada*, danger; discrimen, periculum, anc. *wade;* Isl. *vode. Jak skilde mik gaerna aff thenna wade;* Lubenter hanc aerumnam vitarem; Hist. Alexand. M. ap. Ihre.

It also denotes any accidental loss or misfortune. Su.G. *vaadabot*, a fine for accidental homicide; *vaadeld*, accidental fire. Dan. *vaade*, danger; *vaadedrab*, accidental homicide.

WAITH, WAITHE, WAITHING, *s.* 1. The act of hunting.

We ar in the wode went, to walke on oure *waith*,
To hunt at the hertes, with honde, and with horne;
We ar in our gamen, we have no gome-graithe.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 8.

"Wandering," Gl. Pink.

Your deir may walk quhairever thai will:
I wyn my meit with na sic *waithe*.
I do bot litil wrang,
Bot gif I flouris fang.
Murning Maidin, *Maitland Poems*, p. 208.

2. The game taken in hunting, or the sport in fishing.

Wallace meklyc agayne ansuer him gawe.
"It war resone, me think, yhe suld haif part.
"*Waith* suld be delt, in all place, with fre hart."
He bad his child gyff thaim of our *waithyng*.
The Sothroun said, "As now of thi delyng
"We will nocht tak; thou wald giff ws our small."
He lychtyt doun, and fra the child tuk all.
Wallace, i. 385. 386. MS.

This respects fishing. But it would appear unquestionable, that the term, as anciently used in S., like Isl. *veid-a*, was applied to both fishing and hunting. Isl. *veid-a*, venari; piscari; *veidi*, venatio, vel praeda venatione capta; *veidifaung*, *veidiskap-ur*, id. *allskonar veidifaung*, Res omnes quae venatu, aucupio, piscatu, acquiruntur, ferae, pisces, aves, oya; Verel. *Veide*, venatio; G. Andr. *Fara a veidar met hundum;* To go a hunting with dogs; Specul. Regal. p. 619. V. WAYT, *v.*

WAITH, WAYTH, *adj.* 1. Wandering, roaming.

"Scot. they say, *a waith horse*, i. e. a horse that wanders in pursuit of mares." Rudd.

2. Impertinent.

——Thocht Crist grund oure faith,
Virgillis sawis ar worth to put in store:
Thay aucht not to be hald vacabound nor *waith*,
Full riche tressoure they bene & pretius graithe. *Doug. Virgil*, Prol. 159. 27.

Rudd. is mistaken, in supposing this to be "the same originally with the E. *waif*, i. e. a thing that is found and claimed by nobody." The same idea is thrown out by Ritson, Robin Hood, Notes, LXXV. Lye, (Addit. to Junius) derives it from A. S. *waethan* venari. It may have been used to denote wandering in general, as originally applied to wandering in pursuit of game. *Wathe*, "vagatio; a straying, a wandering;" Somner. *Wide wathe*; lata vagatio; Caed. 89. 4. Hence *wathema*, vagabundus. Whether Su.G. *wad-a*, ire, ambulare, is allied, seems doubtful.

3. Wandering, roving.

He buskyt hym thare-eft belyve,
And to the se has tane his way,
Quhare that he trawalyde mony day
In *wayth* and were and in bargane
Quhyll that he werounyd haly Spayne.
Wyntown, iii. 3. 51.

The term may, however, be understood as signifying danger. V. WAITH, id.

WAITHMAN, WAYTHMAN, *s.* A hunter.

Lytil Jhon and Robyne Hude
Wayth-men ware commendyd gud:
In Yngil-wode and Barnysdale
Thai oysyd all this tyme thare trawale.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 432.

"About this tyme was the *waithman* Robert Hode with his fallow litil Johne, of quhome ar mony fabillis & mery sportis soung amang the vulgar pepyll." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 19.

In *waithman* weid sen I yow find
In this wod walkand your alone,
Your mylk-quhyte handis we sall bind
Quhill that the blude birst fra the bone.
Murning Maiden, *Maitland Poems*, p. 207.

i. e. in the dress of a hunter.

Teut. *weyd-man* venator, auceps; Kilian.

WAK, *adj.* 1. Moist, watery, S.; *weaky*, A. Bor.

The second day be thys sprang fra the est,
Quhen Aurora the *wak* nycht did arrest,
And chays fra heuin with hir dym skyies donk.
Doug. Virgil, 88. 18.

Humentemque umbram, Virg.

—Als swift as dalphyne fysche, swymmand away
In the *wak* sey of Egip or Lyby.
Doug. Virgil, 147. 30.

Delphinum similes, qui per maria *humida* nando. Virg.

First to the Mone, and veseit all hir spheir,
Quene of the sey, and bewty of the nicht,
Of nature *wak* and cauld, and nathing cleir;
For of hirself scho hes none vther licht,
Bot the reflex of Phebus bemis bricht.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 236

2. Rainy; *A wak day*, a rainy day, S.

"The heruist was sa *wak* in the yeir afore, that the cornis for the maist part war corruppit, and maid ane miserabill derth throw all boundis of Albion." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 17. Ex *pluvioso* autumno; Boeth.

3. Damp, S.

"Quhen they [wobsters] take in claith with wechtes, and gives out againe the samine be wecht; they make the claith *wak* and donke, casting vpon it washe, vrine, and other thinges to cause it weigh, and thereby halding a great quantitie of it out to themselues." Chalm. Air, c. 25. § 2.

Teut. *wack*, id. *wack weder*, aer humidus, *a wak day*, S. B. Isl. *vaukve*, *voekve* moisture, *vokvar* moist, *vok-va*, to be moistened; *thad voknar*, it grows moist: Belg. *vocht* moisture, *vochtig* moist, Germ. *weich-en*, *ein-weich-en*, to soak; A. S. *weaht* irriguus, *waetrum weaht*, aquis humectatus, Caed.

42. 19. Su.G. *waeck-a*, humorem elicere. This Ihre derives from *wak* apertura.

WAK, *s.* The moistness and density of the atmosphere.

For nowthir lycht of planetis mycht we knaw,
Nor the bricht pole, nor in the are ane sterne.
Bot in dirk clouddis the heuyunys warpit derne;
The mone was vnder *wak* and gaif na licht,
Haldin full dim throw myrknes of the nycht.
Doug. Virgil, 88. 11.

This corresponds to

—Obscuro sed *nubila* coelo. Virg. iii. 586.

V. the *adj.*

WAKNES, *s.* Humidity, S. B.

Than past we vp quhair Juppiter the king
Sat in his spheir richt amabill and sweit,
Complexionat with *waknes* and with heit.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 239.

To WAKE, *v. n.* To be unoccupied.

Willame of Carrothyris ras
Wyth hys brethir, that war manly,
And gat til hym a cumpany,
That as schawaldowris war *wakand*
In-till the Vale of Annand.
Wyntown, viii. 29. 217.

Apparently equivalent to E. *vacant* disengaged; Lat. *vac-are*.

WAKERIFE, *adj.* Watchful. V. WALKRIFE.

WALA, WALE', *s.* Vale.

Bot quhen thai saw thair trauaill was in wayne,
And he was past, full mekill mayne thai maid
To rype the wood, bath *wala*, slonk and slaid,
For Butleris gold Wallace tuk off befor.
Wallace, iv. 684. MS.

The King towart the wod is gane,
Wery for swayt, and will off wane.
In till the wod sone entryt he;
And held doun towart a *walé*,
Quhar, throw the woid, a wattir ran.
Barbour, vii. 4. MS. Fr. *valée*.

WALAGEOUSS, WALEGEOUSS, *adj.* Wanton, lecherous.

He wes baith yong, stout and felloun,
Joly alsua, and *walageouss*;
And for that he was amorouss,
He wald ische fer the blythlier.
Barbour, viii. 455. MS.

My fadyr wes kepar off yone houss,
And I wes sum deill *walegeouss*,
And lovyt a wench her in the toun.
And for I, bot suspicioun,
Mycht repayr till hyr priuely,
Off rapys a leddre to me mad I:
And thar with our the wall slaid I.
Ibid. x. 553. MS.

A. S. *gal* libidinosus, Belg. *geylachtig*, id. *geyl* lascivia; Su.G. *gaelska*, morum protervia.

Or shall we suppose that the term merely signifies, giddy, inconsiderate; corr. from Fr. *volage*, id.? L. B. *volagius* is used in the sense of *light*; levis, Du Cange.

WALD, *s.* The plain, the ground.

Scharp and awfull mcressis the bargane,
Als violent as euer the yett doun rane
Furth of the west dois smyte apoun the *wald*.
Doug. Virgil, 301. 55.

A. S. *wold*, planities. This seems originally the same with *faeld*, *feld*, Alem. *ueld*, Belg. *veld*, Su.G. *felt*, id.

WALD, *v. aux.* Would.

For some *wald* schout out of thair rout,
And off thaim that assaylyt about,
Stekyt stedys, and bar doun men.
Barbour, xi. 596. MS.

A. S. *wold*, vellem, from *will-an* velle. Hickes views *wald* as a Dan. corruption of *wolde*. Gram. A. S. p. 94. Gl. Wynt. V. following *v.*, sense 3.

To WALD, WALDE, *v. a.* 1. To wield, to manage.

Kyng of Scotland crownyd wes he:
A chyld than bot twelf yhere awld,
That wapnys mycht nowcht wychtly *wald*.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 118.

Thai walit out werryouris with wapinnis to *wald*. *Gawan and Gol.* i. 1.

2. To govern.

MoesG. Alem. *wald-an*, A. S. *weald-an*, Su.G. *wald-a*, Isl. *vald-a*, dirigere, dominari.

3. To possess.

And quhilk of thame wald wyth hym ga,
He suld in all thame sykkyre ma,
As thai wald thame redy mak
For thare fadyre dede to take
Revengeans, or *wald* thare herytage,
That to thame felle be rycht lynage.
Wyntown, vi. 18. 255.

Mr Macpherson renders this *would*, supposing that the principal verb is wanting, as *recover*, *reclaim*, or the like. But *wald* seems itself to be the proper verb, as signifying to possess, enjoy, or obtain; from A. S. *weald-an*. Thus, *weold rices*, potitus est imperio; Lye.

WALDYN, *adj.* Able, powerful.

"Thair hois war maid of smal lynt or wol, and yeid neuir abone thair kne, to make thaym the mair *waldyn* and sowpyll." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 16. V. WALD, *v.* 2.

WALDING, *s.* Government, regularity of management.

Almaist my eis grew blind,
To se thair prettie spirtlet wing,
So felterd with the wind:
Dispairit I stairit
Vp to the element,
Behalding thair *walding*,
How thay in ordour went.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 27.

To WALE, *v. a.* To choose, to select, S. *Weal*, *Wyle*, A. Bor.; *wyle* is also used, S.

Tharewith Anchises son the wyse Enee
Perordoure chosin of every degre
Ane hundreth gay Ambassiatouris did *wale*,
To pass vnto the Kingis stede riale.
Doug. Virgil, 210. 21.

The prep. *out* is often added, sometimes *by*.

Thai *walit out* werryouris, with wapinnis to wald. *Gawan and Gol.* i. 1.

Bannocks and kebbocks knit up in a claith,
She had *wiled by.*— *Ross's Helenore*, p. 53.

It sometimes denotes the act of singling out persons or things for rejection, as unfit for any particular work or purpose.

Wale out al thaym bene waik and vnweildy,
Or yit efferit bene in ilk effray;
Sic cummerit wichtis suffir, I the say,
To haif ane hald, and duell here in this land.
Doug. Virgil, 151. 45.

Hence S. *Outwaile*, refuse, what is rejected, q. v. MoesG. *wal-jan*, Su.G. *wael-ia*, Alem. *uuel-en*, Germ. *wel-en*, Isl. *vel-ia*, eligere. Ihre mentions Sclav. *waliti*, Lapl. *walied*, id. Su.G. *wal*, O. Belg. *wacle*, electio.

WALE, WAIL, *s.* 1. The act of choosing, the choice.

He gaif me the wale; He allowed me to choose, S. most commonly pron. *wile*. Hence the phrase, *will and wile*, free choice.

"Your Lord hath the *wail* and choice of ten thousand other crosses, beside this, to exercise you withal." Rutherford's Lett. P. ii. ep. 32.

Let him now then take *will an' wile*,
Wha nane at first wou'd wear;
An' I get baith the skaith an' scorn,
Twinn'd o' my brither's gear!
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

2. That which is chosen in preference to others.

This beand said, the king Latyne, but fale
Gart cheis of all his stedis furth the *wale*.
Doug. Virgil, 215. 19. V. the *v.*

3. A person or thing that is excellent, the best, like *choice*, E.

Auld Rob Morris that wins in yon glen,
He's the king of good fellows, and *wale* of auld men. *Ritson's S. Songs*, i. 176.

WALE, *s.* A well, a fountain; S. *wall*.

"Pilgremage to chappels, *wales*, croces, observation of festual daies of saints,—is discharged, and punished." Skene's Crimes, Pecun. Tit. 3. c. 47.

To WALE, *v. n.* To avail.

The hate fyre consumes fast the how,
Ouer al the schip discendis the porrellus low:
Thare was na strenth of vailyeant men to *wale*,
Nor largë fludis on yet that mycht auale.
Doug. Virgil, 150. 43.

To WALE, *v. a.* To veil. V. WAIL.

WALE, *s.* A veil.

Hyr systyr than Dame Crystyane
Of relygyowne the *wale* had taue.
Wyntown, vii. 3. 20.

WALGIE, *s.* A wool-sack made of leather, a bag made of a calf's skin, S. B., synon. *Tulchan*.

This seems allied, by the interchange of letters of the same organs, to Su.G. *baelg*, a skin; Isl. *belgur*, which denotes any thing made of a skin; ex pelle, pelliceus; C. Andr. C. B. *bwlgan*, also denotes a leathern bag.

WALIE, WALLY, *adj.* 1. Beautiful, excellent.

I think them a' sae braw and *walie*,
And in sic order,
I wad nae care to be thy vallie,
Or thy recorder.
Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 334.

2. Large, ample, S.; *A waly bairn*, a fine thriving child; synon. *stately*.

She bad me kiss him, be content
Then wish'd me joy;
And told it was what luck had sent,
A *waly* boy.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 37.

But mark the rustic, haggis-fed,—
Clap in his *walie* nieve a blade,
He'll mak it whistle.
Burns, iii. 220.

My tender girdil, my *waly gowdy*.
Evergreen, ii. 20.

"Great jewel," Gl. Ramsay.

Waly wacht, Burns; a large draught.

Well, I have made a *waly* round,
To seek what is not to be found.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 490.

Sibbs renders it also *chosen*, as if derived from the *v. Wale*. But it may be allied to A. S. *walg*, *wallig*, whole, entire. *Waelig*, however, signifies rich; Alem. *weoleg*, id. *welig-an*, to enrich. Alem. *walon* bona, *otwalon* divitiae. These terms Schilter derives from *wal*, *wela*, bene; apparently, as we say, *Goods*, from the correspondent *adj.* But it may be proper to observe, that Germ. *wal-en* signifies, to grow luxuriantly; Belg. *weelig*, luxuriosè crescens, *weelig gewas*, herba luxurians. Wachter, vo. *Wels*, derives A. S. *welig*, opimus, from the Germ. *v.*

WALY, *s.* A toy, a gewgaw, S.

Baith lads and lasses busked brawly,
To glowr at ilka bonny *waly*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 533.

Here chapmen billies tak their stand,
An' shaw their *bonny wallies*.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 27. V. LANGRIN.

Wallies might thus originally be, q. wealth, riches.

WALY, *interj.* Expressive of lamentation.

O *waly, waly* up the bank,
And *waly, waly*, down the brae;
And *waly, waly* on yon burnside,
Where I and my love wont to gae.
Ramsay's Tea-Table Miscell. p. 170.

It seems in one place, as if forming a superlative: But perhaps it is merely the interj.

He puts his hand on's ladie's side,
And *waly* sair was she murnin.'
Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 271.

A. S. *wal-a* eheu, utinam, O si, ah, Lat. *vah*, from *wa*, woe, and *la*, O, Oh! a particle expressive of invocation. *Wa* is merely repeated in A. S. *wa la wa*, E. *wellaway;* although Junius seems inclined to view it as comp. of *wele* felicitas, and *away* abest, as if the A. S. were deduced from the E. *Wa la! se towyrpth that tempel;* Ah! thou that destroyest the temple; Mark, xv. 29.

WALY, *s.* Prosperity, good fortune. *Waly fa*, or *faw*, may good fortune *befall*, or betide. *Waly fa me*, is a phrase not yet entirely obsolete, S. B.

Now *waly faw* that weill-fard mow!
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 86.

Gud day! gud day! God saif baith your Gracis!
Waly, Waly, fa tha twa weill fard facis!
Ibid. p. 159.

A. S. *waela, wela*, felicitas, beatitudo, prosperitas; from *wel* bene.

WALIT, *pret. v.*

Ane legioun of thir lustie ladies schene
Folowit this Quene, (trewlie this is no nay;)
Hard by this castell of this King so kene
This wourthy folk hes *walit* thame away.
K. Hart, i. 18.

Mr Pink. gives this as *not understood*. The obvious sense is, "moved forward;" Su.G. *wall-a*, to make a journey, to stroll, to roam abroad; Alem. *uuall-en*, Fenn. *wall-en*, id. A. S. *weal-ian*, to travel as an exile. Teut. *wal-en, wael-en, wall-en*, id. To this source Ihre traces Fr. *alt-er*, which, he thinks, was originally written *gall-er*.

To WALK, *v. a.* To watch.

Than till a kyrk he gert him be
Broucht, and *walkyt* all that nycht.
Barbour, xiii. 513. MS.

That nycht thai maid thaim mery cher;
For rycht all at thair eyss thai wer:
Thai war ay *walkyt* sekyrly.
Ibid. xiv. 455. MS.

"Obey thame that hais the reule ouir you;—for thai *walk* for your saulis, euin as thai that mone gif a compt thairfor." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 46, a.

L, without any good reason, is inserted here, as in many other ancient S. words. It occurs in O. E. in its simple form.

"Se ye wake ye, and preye ye, for ye witen not whanne the tyme is." Wiclif, Mark xiii.

"—Abide ye here and *wake* ye with me—Myghtist thou not *wake* with me oon our? *Wake* ye and preie ye that ye entre not into temptacioun." Ibid. Mark xiv.

MoesG. *wak-an*, A. S. *wac-ian*, Su.G. Isl. *wak-a*, Alem. *uuach-en*, Germ. *wach-en*, vigilare.—Hence *Lyk-waik*, q. v.

WALKRIFE, WAKRIFE, *adj.* 1. Watchful, S. *wakrife*.

How mony fedderis bene on hir body fynd,
Als mon[y] *walkrife* ene lurkis thare under.
Doug. Virgil, 106. 15.

"The sentence pronounced by the Synod of Fife against the rest was approven & ratified by the whole Assembly, acknowledging therein the speciall benefit of God's providence in stirring up the spirits of his servants to be *wakerife*, carefull, & courageous." Mr Ja. Mellvill's MS. Mem. p. 227.

2. Metaph.; kept still alive.

Ane hundreth tempillis to Jupiter he maid,
Ane hundreth altaris, quhareon the *walkrife* fyre
He dedicate, all times birnand schire.
Doug. Virgil, 106. 49.

From A. S. *waecce*, Germ. *wache*, watchfulness, (in *like-walk, lyk-waik*) and *rife* abundant.

To WALL UP, *v. n.* To boil up, S.

Su.G. *waell-a*, A. S. *weall-an*, Alem. *uall-an*, Belg. Germ. *well-en*, Isl. *vell-a*, aestuare, fervere.

WALL, *s.* A wave.

From Jupiter the wylde fyre down sche flang
Furth of the cloudis, distrois thare schyppis all,
Ouerquhelmit the sey with mony wyndy *wall*.
Doug. Virgil, 14. 27.

The huge *wallis* weltres apon hie.
Ibid. 15. 39.

Germ. Sax. Sicamb. *walle*, unda, fluctus; O. Teut. id., abyssus, profundum; ebullitio. Alem. *uual, uuala*, abyssus. The root is undoubtedly Teut. *wall-en* ebullire, to boil up. Various terms, indeed, which signify a wave, are evidently formed from verbs expressive of instability or agitation. Thus, Su.G. *waag*, unda, is from MoesG. *wag-jan* agitare; *boel-ia* and E. *billow*, from *bulg-ia*, to swell, Gr. οιδ-μα, from οιδ-εω, id. Lat. *fluctus* from *flu-ere* to flow; and *wave* itself from Isl. *vef-ia* to fluctuate. *Wall* is from the same root with *Wele, well-eye*, q. v. and E. *well* a fountain; all as conveying the idea of ebullition.

This term exhibits the origin of the name given to the *whale* in the Goth. dialects. Alem. *uuala, uuel*, Belg. Germ. *wal*, also *walfisk*, Flandr. *walvisch*, q. the fish of the abyss, whose enormous size requires a great depth of water.

WALLY, *adj.* Billowy, full of waves.

Quhaim baith yfere, as said before haue we,
Saland from Troy throw out the *wally* see,
The dedly storme ouerquhelmit with ane quhiddir.
Doug. Virgil, 175. 8.

To WALL, *v. a.* To beat two masses into one. V. WELL.

To WALLACH, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* 1. To use many circumlocutions, Ang.

2. To cry, as a child out of humour, to wail, Ang.

The first sense might seem allied to Su.G. *wall-a*, to roam; the second has evidently an affinity to Ir. *walligh-im* to howl.

WALLAWAY, *interj.* Alas; E. *welaway*.

Now nouthir gretest Juno, *wallaway!*
Nor Saturnus son hie Jupiter with just ene
Has our quarell considerit, na ouer sene.
Doug. Virgil, 112. 44.

Weil away, Ibid. 48, 6. S. *walawa*.

A. S. *wela wa*, Su.G. *waleva*, proh dolor. V. WALY, *interj.*

WALLEE, *s.* A morass. V. WELL-EY.

WALLEES, *s.* Saddlebags, S.

Belg. *valleys*, Fr. *valise*, a portmanteau. Ihre derives the Fr. term from *wad* cloth, and *laes-a*, to include, or lock up, vo. *Wad*, indumentum. The Su.G. synon. term is *waetsaeck, watsaeck*, q. a *sack* for carrying *clothes*.

WALLY, *adj.* Beautiful; large. V. WALY.

WALLIDRAG, *s.* 1. A feeble ill-grown per-

son; S. *wallidraggle*, S. B. *wary-draggel;* synon. *wrig* and *werdie.*

I have ane *wallidrag*, ane worm, ane auld wobat carle,
A waistit wolroun, na worthe bot wourdis to clatter.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

2. A drone, an inactive person.

Full mony a waistless *wally-drag*,
With waimis unweildable did furth wag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 30.

According to Lord Hailes, it seems "corrupted from *wallowit dreg*, a withered outcast, and thence by an easy metonymy signifies any thing useless or unprofitable;" Note, Bann. P.

But this is by no means satisfactory. It appears primarily to signify the youngest of a family, who is often the feeblest. It is sometimes used to denote the youngest bird in a nest; which in Teut. receives the dirty and contemptuous designation, *kack-innest;* postremo exclusus, postremus in nido; Kilian. *Drag* or *draggle* may perhaps mean, the dregs. Teut. *dragt*, however, signifies birth, offspring, from *drag-en*, *kindt dragen*, to be pregnant. The first part of the word may have been formed from a term used among the vulgar, synon. with Su.G. *gaell*, testiculus; resembling the formation of its synon. *Pockshakings*, q. v., although with still less claim to delicacy.

It is probable, in *wary-draggel*, the pronunciation of S. B., is the proper one. In this case it seems to be merely the Goth. phrase, used in the old laws of Iceland, *warg draege*, the son of an exiled person; filius ab exule genitus; G. Andr. p. 248. Germ. *warg* and *wrag* in like manner denote an exile; also, an infamous person. V. WARY-DRAGGEL.

To WALLOP, WALOP, *v. n.* 1. "To move quickly, with much agitation of the body or cloaths," Rudd. S. B.

2. To gallop.

He sprentis furth, and full proude *waloppis* he,
Hie strekand vp his hede with mony ane ne.
Doug. Virgil, 381. 20.

And sum, to schaw thair courtlie corsis,
Wald ryd to Leith, and ryn thair horsis;
And wichtlie *wallop* ouer the sandis:
Ye nouther spairit spurris nor wandis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 265.

Rudd. views this as from the same origin with Fr. *gallop-er*, E. *gallop;* observing that *G* is frequently changed into *W.* But whence *gallop* itself? Seren. derives *wallop* from A. S. *weal-an*, Su.G. *waell-a*, to boil; and *gallop*, from Su.G. *loep-a*, to run, MoesG. *ga* being prefixed. They seem, however, radically the same: and we find Teut. *wal-oppe*, Fland. *vliegh-walop*, rendered, cursus gradarius, i. e. a gallop. This, I suspect, has originally been an inversion of Teut. *op-wall-en*, *op-well-en*, scaturire, ebullire, from *wall-en* to boil, and *op*, *oppe*, up.

To WALLOW, WALOW, *v. n.* 1. To wither, to fade. Cumb. *dwallow*, id.

So brynt the feildis, al was birnand maid,
Herbis wox dry, *wallowing* and gan to faid.
Doug. Virgil, 72. 16.

Laggerit leyis *wallowit* fernis schew.
Ibid. 201. 5.

2. Metaph. applied to the face.

In thrauis of dethe, wi *wallow'd* chejk,
All panting on the plain,
The bleiding corps of warriors lay,
Neir to arise again.
Hardyknute, Pinkerton's Sel. Ball. i. 13.

3. Transferred to the mind.

To this my wyt is *walowide* dry
But floure or froyte.—
Wyntown, i. Prol. 123.

It occurs in O. E.

There beth roses of red blee,
And lily, likeful for to se:
They *walloweth* neither day nor night.
Land of Cokaigne, Ellis's Spec. E. P. i. 87.

"And whanne the sunne roos vp it *welewide* for hete, and it driede vp, for it hadde no roote." Wiclif, Mark iv.

A. S. *wealow-ian*, *wealuw-an*, *wealw-ian*, exarescere, marcescere; Alem. *uualu-en*, Germ. *welw-en*, id. This Goldastus derives from *ual*, flavus, because fading herbs assume a yellow colour. *Val* color cineritius; Schilter. Wachter in like manner derives Germ. *welw-en* from *falb*, A. S. *fealw*, yellow, which is evidently allied to Lat. *flav-us.*

WALROUN, *s.* V. WOLROUN.

WALSH, WELSCHE, *adj.* Insipid, S. *walsh*, A. Bor. "insipid, fresh, waterish." Ray. Lincolns. id.

From thy coistis depart I was constrenyt
Be the commandmentis of the goddis vnfenyt,—
To pas throw out the dirk schaddois beliue
By gousty placis *welsche* sauorit, moist, and hare,
Quhare profound nycht perpetualie doith repare.
Doug. Virgil, 180. 4.

E. *wallowish*, id. Skinner derives it from Teut. *walghe*, nausea. Rudd. and Sibb. view S. *warsh*, id. as radically the same. But although *walsh*, and *warsh*, are synon., the first must be traced to Teut. *gaelsch*, ingratus, insuavis sapore aut odore; the second, to *versch*, (*versse*, R. Glouc. p. 216.) fresh, q. tasteless. Thus, we say that any kind of food is *warsh*, when it wants salt. Teut. *walghe*, mentioned above, gives origin to another term, nearly allied in sense. V. WAUGH.

WALSHNESS, *s.* Insipidity of taste, S. Gl. Sibb.

To WALTER, *v. a.* To overturn. V. WELTER.

WAMBE, WAME, WAIM, WEAM, WAYME, *s.* 1. The womb.

"For he gaderit certane of the maist pure and clein droppis of blud, quhilk was in the bodie of the virgin, and of thame fassionit & formit the perfit body of our Saluiour, within her *wayme.*" Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 97. b.

2. The belly, S.

"—Euery ane of thaym geuyn mair tyl riatus sur-

fet & glutony of thair *wambe*, than to ony virtew of thair eldaris." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 3.

His tale, that on his rig before tymes lay,
Vnder his *wame* lattis fall abasitly,
And to the wod can haist him in til hy.
Doug. Virgil, 394. 40.

3. The stomach. *A fow wame*, a full stomach. *A wamefow*, a bellyful, S.

Hes thow no rewth to gar thy tennent sueit
Into thy lawbour, full faynt with hungry *wame?*
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 121. st. 21.

MoesG. *wamba*, A. S. Isl. *wamb*, Su.G. *waamb*, venter, uterus.

WEAM-ILL, *s.* The belly-ache.

—The *Weam-ill*, the Wild fire, the Vomit, & the Vees.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 14. V. FEYK.

From *wame* or *weam*, and *ill*. In A. S. this is called *wamb-adl*, ventris dolor.

WAMYT, GRETE WAMYT, GRETE WAME. 1. Big-bellied.

This fatail monstoure clam ouer the wallis then,
Grete wamyt, and stuffit full of armyt men.
Doug. Virgil, 46. 40.

2. Pregnant.

For sorow scho gavē the gast rycht thare.
Gret wame wyth barne, scho wes that day,
Hyr tyme nowcht nere.——
Wyntown, vii. 7. 95.

To WAMBLE, *v. n.* To move in an undulating manner, like an eel in the water, S.

Wamble is used in E., but only as denoting the action of the stomach, when it rolls with nausea; a sense in which the term is also used, S.

But stomach *wambles*, I must close,
And with my fist must stop my nose.
Cleland's Poems, p. 95.

Sibb., with considerable ingenuity, derives our *v.* from *wame*, as properly denoting the motion of an animal on its belly. Su.G. *hwimla* has a similar sense. Dicitur de motu vermiculari; Ihre.

WAMBRASSEIRIS, *s.* Armour for the forepart of the arm. E. *vambrace*.

"Vthers simpillar of x. pund of rent or fyftie pundis in gudis, haue hat, gorget, and a pesane, with *wambrasseiris* and reirbrasseiris." Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 134. Edit. 1566.

Corr. from Fr. *avant-bras*, id. i. e. before the arm; or rather immediately from *avant*, and *brassart*, a vambrace.

To WAMFLE, *v. n.* To move like a tatterdemallion; conveying the idea of one moving about, so as to make his rags flap; Fife. Allied perhaps to Germ. *waffel-n*, motitari, with *m* inserted. V. WEFFIL.

WAMFLER, WANFLER, *s.* A rake, a wencher; *Wamfler*, Philotus, S. P. R. iii. 10. *Wanfler*, Evergreen, i. 74.

WAMYT, *adj.* V. under WAMBE.

WAN, *adj.* Deficient.

I coud nocht won into welth, wrech wayest,
I wes so wantoun in will, my werdis ar *wan*.
Houlate, iii. 26. MS.

A. S. *wan*, deficiens. *Wan waes*, deerat. *Me siond wana paenegas;* Mihi desunt nummi.

WAN, *pret. v.* Came, &c. V. WYN.

WAN, *adj.* 1. Black, gloomy.

Her is na gait to fle yone peple can,
Bot rochis heich, and wattir depe and *wan*.
Wallace, vii. 814. MS.

—Persauyt the mornyng bla, *wan* and har,
Wyth cloudy gum and rak ouerquhelmyt the are.
Doug. Virgil, 202. 25.

Rudd. takes no notice of this term. It is evidently A. S. *wan*, *wann*, *wonn*, *Wan wolcen*, atra nubes. *Tha wonnan niht mona onlihteth;* Atram noctem luna illuminat; Boet. p. 165. V. *Wonn*, Lye.

2. Dark-coloured; or rather, filthy.

Sum nakit fled, and gat out off that sted,
The wattir socht, abaissit out off slepe.
In the furd weill, that was bath *wan* and depe,
Feill off thaim fell, that brak out off that place,
Dowkit to grounde, and deit with outyn grace.
Wallace, vii. 488. MS.

Editors, not understanding the term, have substituted *long;* as they have changed *furd* to Friers.

In the Friers well that was both *long* and deep.

A. S. *wan*, *wonn*, also signify filthy; foedus. *Wonne wagas*, luridi, foedi fluctus; Boet. iii. 19. *wonne waelstreamas*, foedi gurgites aquarum; Ibid. 30. 12. ap. Lye.

It seems uncertain, however, whether *wan*, in the passage last quoted, does not merely signify, lurid, q. the dark *weill*, or eddy of the ford.

WAN BAYN, the cheek-bone.

With his gud suerd he maid a hidwyss wound,
Left thaim for ded, syne on the ferd can found,
On the *wan bayne* with gret ire can him ta,
Cleyffyt the cost rycht cruelly in twa.
Wallace, xi. 123. MS.

A. S. *wang*, Belg. *weng*, the cheek.

WANCHANCIE, *adj.* 1. Unlucky, S.

Wae worth the man wha first did shape
That vile, *wanchancie* thing—a rape!
Burns, iii. 82.

2. Dangerous, apt to injure, S.

My travellers are fley'd to deid
Wi' creels *wanchancy*, heap'd wi' bread.—
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 68.

WANCOUTH, *adj.* Uncouth; Rudd.

WAND, WANDE, *s.* 1. A sceptre, or badge of authority.

Rohand he gaf the *wand*,
And bad him sitt him bi,
That fre;
"Rohand lord mak Y,
To held this lond of me."
Sir Tristrem, p. 50. st. 83.

——Helenus,
The lauchful son of the King Priamus,
Rang King ouer mony cieties in Greik land,
Berand thareof the scepture and the *wand*.
Doug. Virgil, 77. 43.

It is used in a similar sense in E., but as denoting a badge of inferior authority, as that borne by ushers, &c.

Under the wand, in a state of subjection.

All cuntre vnsubjectit *vnder our wand*,
It may be clepyt ane vncouth strange lande.
Doug. Virgil, 219. 38.

"—The wife,—sa lang as her husband was livand,—was vnder his *wand* and power; and he was lord of all, quhilk perteined to his wife." Quon. Attach. c. 20. § 2. Sub *virga* mariti, Lat.

Elsewhere this phrase is used apparently as synon. with *under the lind;* denoting a situatiou in the open fields or woods.

Ane tyme when scho was full, and on fute fair,
Scho tuke in mynd her sister up-on-land,
And langt to ken her weilfair and her cheir,
And se quhat lyf scho led *vnder the wand*.
Henrysone, Borrowstoun and Landwart Mous, *Evergreen*, i. 145. V. Lind.

2. The rod of correction.

——Greit God into his handis
To dant the warld hes diuers *wandis*.
Efter our euill conditioun,
He makis on us punitioun:
With hounger, thirst and indigence,
Sum tyme greit plaigis and pestilence,
And sum tyme with his bludy *wand*,
Throw cruel weir, be sey, and land.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 10.

3. A fishing-rod, S.

"——Therefore ordainis the saidis actes to——have effect and execution—against the slayers of the saidis reid fisch, in forbidden time, be blesis, casting of *wandes* or utherwise." Acts Ja. VI. 1579. c. 89.

His *fishing-wand*, his snishin-box,
A fowling-piece, to shoot muir-cocks,
And hunting hares thro' craigs and rocks,
This was his game.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 28.

Su.G. *wand*, Dan. *vaand*, Isl. *voend-ur*, baculus, virga. *Haeslewanda*, Hist. Alex. M. ap. Ihre, baculi ex corylo, S. *hazlewands*. Hence,

Wand-bed, *s.* A wicker-bed, a sort of palanquin.

"The young laird also lying sore sick in the same chamber,—upon great moyan was transported upon a *wand-bed* upon the morn from the tolbooth to the castle." Spalding's Troubles, II. 272.

Wand, *pret.* of the *v. To wind.*

The seymen than walkand full besyly,
Ankyrs *wand* in wysly on athir syd.
Wallace, ix. 51.

i. e. wound in, or weighed anchors.

To Wandys, *v. n.* To feel the impression of fear. It seems to include the idea of one's giving some external indications of fear, as by disorder, falling back a little, &c.

Quhen thai the Douglas saw nerhand
Thai *wandyst*, and maid an opynning.
James of Dowglas, be thair relying,
Knew that thai war discumfyt ner.
Barbour, xii. 109. MS.

Evanishing, edit. 1620.

And quhat for arowis, that felly
Mony gret woundis gan thaim ma,
And slew fast off thair horss alsua;
That thai *wandyst* a litill wei.
Thai dred sa gretly then to dey,
That thair cowyn wes wer and wer.
Ibid. xiii. 217. MS.

Recoiled, edit. 1620.

And thai, that at the fyrst meting,
Feld off the speris sa sar sowing,
Wandyst, and wald haiff bene away.
Ibid. xvi. 629. MS.

Vanisht, edit. 1620.

A. S. *wand-ian*, to fear; also, to become remiss from fear.

Wandit, S. P. R. iii. 141.

Scho *wandit*, and yeid by to ane elriche well.

Leg. *wanderit*, as in edit. 1508.

Wandocht, *s.* A weak or puny creature, S. B. V. Undoch.

Wandrethe, *s.* Misfortune, great difficulty or danger.

The wyis wroght either grete *wandreth* and weuch. *Gawan and Gol.* iii. 5.

With feistis fell, and full of jolitee,
This cumlie court thair king thai kest to keip.
That noy hes none bot newlie novaltie,
And is nocht wount for wo to woun and weip.
Full sendill sad, or [f. *ar*] soundlie set to sleip.
No *wandrethe* wait, ay wenis welthe endure.
K. Hart, i. 11.

Sibb. derives it from Teut. neg. particle *wan, un*, and *rouwe*, or *rest*, quies. But the term is pure Gothic. Isl. *vandraedi*, maxima difficultas, unde quis vix se expedire potest; Verel, p. 282. Su.G. *wandraede*, discrimen, difficultas. *Ther eigh aeru i wandraedom;* Who are not in danger of losing life. WestG. Leg. ap. Ihre. From Isl. *vand-ur*, difficult, full of labour and danger, *vandi*, any thing full of trouble and danger, Su.G. *wand* evil, difficult; and *raed*, casus, chance, accident. V. *Wand*, Ihre, p. 1035.

Wane, *s.* Defect, want.

Of fesaunce, pertrik, and of crane,
Ther was plenté, and no *wane*.
Arthour and Merlin, MS. V. Gl. Compl. p. 380. V. Wan, *adj.* 1.

Wane, *s.* Manner, fashion.

Thai seruyt thaim on sa gret *wane*,
With scherand suerdis, and with knyffis,
That weil ner all left the lyvys.
Thai had a felloun eftremess.
Barbour, xvi. 454. MS.

As the persons killed were sitting at a feast, there is an ironical allusion to the service given on an occasion of this kind. "They served them," as we use to say, "in such high stile," &c.

Springaldis, and schot, on ser maneris
That to defend castell afferis,

He purwayit in till full gret *wane*.
Ibid. xvii. 249. MS.

—Suffir na seruandis auaritius
Ouir scharp exactionis on thair subditis craif,
That not be done without thair honour saif,
Sekand na conques be vnlefull *wanis*.
Bellend. Proheme to Cron.

Su.G. *wana* consuetudo, mos; Isl. *vane*. Our word is evidently more nearly allied to these than to A. S. *wun-a*, whence O. E. *wone;* Germ. *gewonheit*. But they are all from the same root, Su.G. *waen-ia*, Isl. *ven-ia*, assuefacere, to be *wont*.

Seynt Edward the marter, ys eldore sone,
After hym was kyng ymad, as lawe was & *wone*.
R. Glouc. p. 287.

WANE, *s.* A sort of waggon, a wain. Maitl. P. p. 116. V. AUCHT, *adj.*

WANE, *s.* 1. A habitation, a dwelling.

——The dow effrayit dois fle
Furth of hir holl, and richt dern wynyng *wane*.
Doug. Virgil, 134. 40.

Wanys, although properly the pl. of *wane*, is often used as if itself a *s.* singular.

The purweyance that is with in *this wanys*
We will nocht tyne; ger sembyll all at anys,
Gar warn Ramsay, and our gud men ilkan.
Wallace, ix. 1194. MS.

——The herd has fund the beis bike,
Closit vnder ane derne cauerne of stanis;
And fyllit has full sone *that* litil *wanys*
Wyth smoik of soure and bitter rekis stew.
Doug. Virgil, 432. 12.

2. Sometimes in pl. it is used, not as denoting different habitations, but different apartments in the same habitation.

Tharewith the brute and noyis rais in thay *wanys*.
Quhil all the large hillis rang attanis.
Doug. Virgil, 475. 48.

This corresponds with the account given p. 474. 14. in the description of the palace of Latinus.

Amyd the hallis heich lang and braid, &c.

O. E. *wone*, *wonne*, a dwelling, is used in the same manner; as appears from a Poem, entitled, "A Disputation bytwene a Crystene man and a Jew," written before the year 1300.

Squiyeres in uche syde
In the *wones* so wide.——
Warton's Hist. P. ii. *Emendations*, p. 3.

The place described is a nunnery. The *wones*, as Mr Warton observes, are the rooms.

The prophet preacheth thereof, & put it in the psalter.
Domine, quis habitabit in tabernaculo tuo, &c.
Lord who shall wonne in thy *wonnes*, & with thi holy saynts
Or resten in thi holy hils? this asketh Dauid.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 15, a.

Teut. *woon*, habitatio. V. WON, *v.*

WANE, *s.* Opinion, estimation.

On Schyrreffmur Wallace the feild has tane,
With viii thousand, that worthy was in *wane*.
Wallace, x. 20. MS.

Q. that derived estimation. A. S. *wen*, *wena*, opinio. This may, however, signify, "worthy in dwelling."

To WANEISE *one's self*, *v. a.* To put one's self to trouble, S. B. V. UNEITH.

WANGYLE, *s.* The gospel; contr. from *evangyle;* Lat. *evangel-ium*.

He made a tystyre in that quhyle,
Quhare-in wes closyd the *Wangyle*.
Wyntown, vi. 10. 70.

WANGRACE, *s.* Wickedness, S. "q. d. ungrace, want of grace; from A. S. *wana*, carens, deficiens, minus; *wan-ian*, deficere;" Rudd.

WANHAP, *s.* Misfortune. V. VANHAP.

WANHAPPIE, *adj.* 1. Unlucky, unfortunate, S. B.

2. Dangerous, fatal.

The wildbair, that *wanhappie* beist,
Quhois tuskis of length war at the leist
Ane quarter lang and mair,
Into ane furie he ran fast
Throw all the placis quhair he past
With mony rout and rair.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 19.

The term does not express the unhappiness of the wild boar himself, but of the person who comes in his way.

WANHOPE, *s.* Delusive hope.

That fals man by dissaitfull wordis fare
With *wanhope* trumpet the wofull luffare.
Doug. Virgil, 24. 3.

WANYS, *pl. s.* The jaws, used in a secondary sense for the stomach.

He had to slep sa mekill will,
That he moucht set na let thar till.
For quhen the *wanys* fillyt ar,
Men worthys hewy euirmar.
Barbour, vii. 173. MS. V. WAN BAYN.

WANYS, *pl. s.* Habitation. V. WANE, *s.* 4.

WANKILL, *adj.* Unstable; *wankle*, A. Bor. id.

But Thomas, truly I the say,
This world is wondir *wankill*.
True Thomas, *Jamieson's Popul. Ball.* ii. 35.

A. S. *wancle*, *wancol*, inconstans; Su.G. *wankelmodig*, animi inconstans; from *wank-a*, Germ. *wank-en*, fluctuare. Hence also Su.G. *wankl-a*, id. As *wackl-a* is synon., the origin is supposed to be MoesG. *wag-ian* agitari.

WANLAS, *s.* *At the wanlas*, accidentally, without design.

For hys mudyr at hys beryng
Deyd, and quhen that he wes yhing
Of fyftene yhere eld of cas
Slwe his fadyr *at the wanlas*.
Wyntown, iii. 3. 28. V. also vii. 4. 30.

Mr Macpherson derives it from Dan. *last* crime, fraud, and *wan* the negat. part.

We find a word much resembling this in A. S., only inverted; *leaswene*, false opinion, from *waenan*, *wen-an*, to think, and *leas* without. Su.G. *handlos* is used to denote an accidental stroke. Or

It is used in a similar sense in E., but as denoting a badge of inferior authority, as that borne by ushers, &c.

Under the wand, in a state of subjection.

All cuntre vnsubjectit *vnder our wand*,
It may be clepyt ane vncouth strange lande.
Doug. Virgil, 219. 38.

"—The wife,—sa lang as her husband was livand,—was vnder his *wand* and power; and he was lord of all, quhilk perteined to his wife." Quon. Attach. c. 20. § 2. Sub *virga* mariti, Lat.

Elsewhere this phrase is used apparently as synon. with *under the lind;* denoting a situation in the open fields or woods.

Ane tyme when scho was full, and on fute fair,
Scho tuke in mynd her sister up-on-land,
And langt to ken her weilfair and her cheir,
And se quhat lyf scho led *vnder the wand*.
Henrysone, Borrowstoun and Landwart Mous, *Evergreen*, i. 145. V. Lind.

2. The rod of correction.

——Greit God into his handis
To dant the warld hes diuers *wandis*.
Efter our euill conditioun,
He makis on us punitioun:
With hounger, thirst and indigence,
Sum tyme greit plaigis and pestilence,
And sum tyme with his bludy *wand*,
Throw cruel weir, be sey, and land.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 10.

3. A fishing-rod, S.

"——Therefore ordainis the saidis actes to —— have effect and execution—against the slayers of the saidis reid fisch, in forbidden time, be blesis, casting of *wandes* or utherwise." Acts Ja. VI. 1579. c. 89.

His *fishing-wand*, his snishin-box,
A fowling-piece, to shoot muir-cocks,
And hunting hares thro' craigs and rocks,
This was his game.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 28.

Su.G. *wand*, Dan. *vaand*, Isl. *voend-ur*, baculus, virga. *Haeslewanda*, Hist. Alex. M. ap. Ihre, baculi ex corylo, S. *hazlewands*. Hence,

Wand-bed, *s.* A wicker-bed, a sort of palanquin.

"The young laird also lying sore sick in the same chamber,—upon great moyan was transported upon a *wand-bed* upon the morn from the tolbooth to the castle." Spalding's Troubles, II. 272.

Wand, *pret.* of the *v. To wind.*

The seymen than walkand full besyly,
Ankyrs *wand* in wysly on athir syd.
Wallace, ix. 51.

i. e. wound in, or weighed anchors.

To Wandys, *v. n.* To feel the impression of fear. It seems to include the idea of one's giving some external indications of fear, as by disorder, falling back a little, &c.

Quhen thai the Douglas saw nerhand
Thai *wandyst*, and maid an opynning.
James of Dowglas, be thair relying,
Knew that thai war discumfyt ner.
Barbour, xii. 109. MS.

Evanishing, edit. 1620.

And quhat for arowis, that felly
Mony gret woundis gan thaim ma,
And slew fast off thair horss alsua;
That thai *wandyst* a litill wei.
Thai dred sa grotly then to dey,
That thair cowyn wes wer and wer.
Ibid. xiii. 217. MS.

Recoiled, edit. 1620.

And thai, that at the fyrst meting,
Feld off the speris sa sar sowing,
Wandyst, and wald haiff bene away.
Ibid. xvi. 629. MS.

Vanisht, edit. 1620.

A. S. *wand-ian*, to fear; also, to become remiss from fear.

Wandit, S. P. R. iii. 141.

Scho *wandit*, and yeid by to ane elriche well.

Leg. *wanderit*, as in edit. 1508.

Wandocht, *s.* A weak or puny creature, S. B. V. Undoch.

Wandrethe, *s.* Misfortune, great difficulty or danger.

The wyis wroght cither grete *wandreth* and weuch. *Gawan and Gol.* iii. 5.

With feistis fell, and full of jolitee,
This cumlie court thair king thai kest to keip.
That noy hes none bot newlie novaltie,
And is nocht wount for wo to woun and weip.
Full sendill sad, or [f. *ar*] soundlie set to sleip.

No *wandrethe* wait, ay wenis welthe endure.
K. Hart, i. 11.

Sibb. derives it from Teut. neg. particle *wan*, *un*, and *rouwe*, or *rest*, quies. But the term is pure Gothic. Isl. *vandraedi*, maxima difficultas, unde quis vix se expedire potest; Verel, p. 282. Su.G. *wandraede*, discrimen, difficultas. *Ther eigh aeru i wandraedom;* Who are not in danger of losing life. WestG. Leg. ap. Ihre. From Isl. *vand-ur*, difficult, full of labour and danger, *vandi*, any thing full of trouble and danger, Su.G. *wand* evil, difficult; and *raed*, casus, chance, accident. V. *Wand*, Ihre, p. 1035.

Wane, *s.* Defect, want.

Of fesaunce, pertrik, and of crane,
Ther was plenté, and no *wane*.
Arthour and Merlin, MS. V. Gl. Compl. p. 380. V. Wan, *adj.* 1.

Wane, *s.* Manner, fashion.

Thai seruyt thaim on sa gret *wane*,
With scherand suerdis, and with knyffis,
That weil ner all left the lyvys.
Thai had a felloun eftremess.
Barbour, xvi. 454. MS.

As the persons killed were sitting at a feast, there is an ironical allusion to the service given on an occasion of this kind. "They served them," as we use to say, "in such high stile," &c.

Springaldis, and schot, on ser maneris
That to defend castell afferis,

He purwayit in till full gret *wane*.
Ibid. xvii. 249. MS.

—Suffir na seruandis auaritius
Ouir scharp exactionis on thair subditis craif,
That not be done without thair honour saif,
Sekand na conques be vnlefull *wanis*.
Bellend. Proheme to Cron.

Su.G. *wana* consuetudo, mos; Isl. *vane*. Our word is evidently more nearly allied to these than to A.S. *wun-a*, whence O. E. *wone*; Germ. *gewonheit*. But they are all from the same root, Su.G. *waen-ia*, Isl. *ven-ia*, assuefacere, to be *wont*.

Seynt Edward the marter, ys eldore sone,
After hym was kyng ymad, as lawe was & *wone*. *R. Glouc.* p. 287.

WANE, *s.* A sort of waggon, a wain. Maitl. P. p. 116. V. AUCHT, *adj.*

WANE, *s.* 1. A habitation, a dwelling.

——The dow effrayit dois fle
Furth of hir holl, and richt dern wynyng *wane*.
Doug. Virgil, 134. 40.

Wanys, although properly the pl. of *wane*, is often used as if itself a *s.* singular.

The purweyance that is with in *this wanys*
We will nocht tyne; ger sembyll all at anys,
Gar warn Ramsay, and our gud men ilkan.
Wallace, ix. 1194. MS.

——The herd has fund the beis bike,
Closit vnder ane derne cauerne of stanis;
And fyllit has full sone *that* litil *wanys*
Wyth smoik of soure and bitter rekis stew.
Doug. Virgil, 432. 12.

2. Sometimes in pl. it is used, not as denoting different habitations, but different apartments in the same habitation.

Tharewith the brute and noyis rais in thay *wanys*.
Quhil all the large hillis rang attanis.
Doug. Virgil, 475. 48.

This corresponds with the account given p. 474. 14. in the description of the palace of Latinus.

Amyd the hallis heich lang and braid, &c.

O. E. *wone*, *wonne*, a dwelling, is used in the same manner; as appears from a Poem, entitled, "A Disputation bytwene a Crystene man and a Jew," written before the year 1300.

Squiyeres in uche syde
In the *wones* so wide.——
Warton's Hist. P. ii. *Emendations*, p. 3.

The place described is a nunnery. The *wones*, as Mr Warton observes, are the rooms.

The prophet preacheth thereof, & put it in the psalter.
Domine, quis habitabit in tabernaculo tuo, &c.
Lord who shall wonne in thy *wonnes*, & with thi holy saynts
Or resten in thi holy hils? this asketh Dauid.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 15, a.

Teut. *woon*, habitatio. V. WON, *v.*

WANE, *s.* Opinion, estimation.

On Schyrreffmur Wallace the feild has tane,
With viii thousand, that worthy was in *wane*.
Wallace, x. 20. MS.

Q. that derived estimation. A. S. *wen*, *wena*, opinio. This may, however, signify, "worthy in dwelling."

To WANEISE *one's self*, *v. a.* To put one's self to trouble, S. B. V. UNEITH.

WANGYLE, *s.* The gospel; contr. from *evangyle*; Lat. *evangel-ium*.

He made a tystyre in that quhyle,
Quhare-in wes closyd the *Wangyle*.
Wyntown, vi. 10. 70.

WANGRACE, *s.* Wickedness, S. "q. d. ungrace, want of grace; from A. S. *wana*, carens, deficiens, minus; *wan-ian*, deficere;" Rudd.

WANHAP, *s.* Misfortune. V. VANHAP.

WANHAPPIE, *adj.* 1. Unlucky, unfortunate, S. B.

2. Dangerous, fatal.

The wildbair, that *wanhappie* beist,
Quhois tuskis of length war at the leist
Ane quarter lang and mair,
Into ane furie he ran fast
Throw all the placis quhair he past
With mony rout and rair.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 19.

The term does not express the unhappiness of the wild boar himself, but of the person who comes in his way.

WANHOPE, *s.* Delusive hope.

That fals man by dissaitfull wordis fare
With *wanhope* trumpet the wofull luffare.
Doug. Virgil, 24. 3.

WANYS, *pl. s.* The jaws, used in a secondary sense for the stomach.

He had to slep sa mekill will,
That he moucht set na let thar till.
For quhen the *wanys* fillyt ar,
Men worthys hewy euirmar.
Barbour, vii. 173. MS. V. WAN BAYN.

WANYS, *pl. s.* Habitation. V. WANE, *s.* 4.

WANKILL, *adj.* Unstable; *wankle*, A. Bor. id.

But Thomas, truly I the say,
This world is wondir *wankill*.
True Thomas, Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 35.

A. S. *wancle*, *wancol*, inconstans; Su.G. *wankelmodig*, animi inconstans; from *wank-a*, Germ. *wank-en*, fluctuare. Hence also Su.G. *wankl-a*, id. As *wackl-a* is synon., the origin is supposed to be MoesG. *wag-ian* agitari.

WANLAS, *s.* *At the wanlas*, accidentally, without design.

For hys mudyr at hys beryng
Deyd, and quhen that he wes yhing
Of fyftene yhere eld of cas
Slwe his fadyr *at the wanlas*.
Wyntown, iii. 3. 28. V. also vii. 4. 30.

Mr Macpherson derives it from Dan. *last* crime, fraud, and *wan* the negat. part.

We find a word much resembling this in A.S., only inverted; *leaswene*, false opinion, from *waenan*, *wen-an*, to think, and *leas* without. Su.G. *handlos* is used to denote an accidental stroke. Or

it may be q. *wandlos*, from *wand* evil, and *los*, corresponding to E. *less*, i. e. without evil design.

WANLUCK, *s.* Misfortune, S. B. *wanluk*, Maitland Poems.

WANREST, *s.* 1. Inquietude, S. Belg. *onrust.*

"Shal ye not then be ashamed of that whereinto now ye take pleasure? Shall not this silly ease be turned in sorrowfull *wanrest?*" Mr Ja. Mellvill's Mem. p. 142.

2. Cause of inquietude, S. B.

Quo' she, I wiss I cou'd your *wanrest* ken,
'Tis may be cause ye canna ly your lane.
Ross's Helenore, p. 38.

3. *Wanrest of a clock*, the pendulum.

"—The *wanrest of a clock* gaes as far the tae gate, as it gede the tither;" S. Prov. signifying, that an unstable person generally goes from one extreme to another.

As Isl. *oroa* denotes the axis of a wheel, because still in motion; it is singular that, although the Danish word be different, it is formed in the same manner, and conveys precisely the same idea with ours. *Uroe*, a pendulum, from *u* negat., and *roe* rest. The same analogy is observable in Germ. *unruhe*, id., from *un* negat., and *ruhe* rest; and in Sw. *oro*, as, *oron i et hur*, the balance of a watch; Wideg.

WANRESTFU', *adj.* Restless, S.

And may they never learn the gaets
Of ither vile, *wanrestfu'* pets!
Burns, iii. 79.

WANRUFE, *s.* Disquietude, uneasiness.

Robene answerit her agane,
I wait nocht quhat is luve;
But I haif mervell in certaine,
Quhat makis the this *wanrufe*.
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 98.

Both Lord Hailes and Mr Pink. render it *uneasy*. But it is evidently the *s.*, from *wan* negat., and O. E. *row*, rest, repose. V. ROIF.

WANRULY, *adj.* Unruly, S., especially, S. B.

Frae their *wanruly* fellin paw
Mair cause ye hae to fear
Your death that day.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 30.

WANSUCKED, *s.* A child that has not been properly *suckled.*

Your mouth must be mucked, while ye be instructed,
Foul Flirdon, *Wansucked*, Tersel of a Tade.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 5.

Wansuckit occurs in the same sense as an *adj.*

Wansuckit funnling, that Nature maid an yrle,
Baith John the Ross and thou shall squeil and skirle,
Gif eir I heir ocht of your making mair.
Kennedie, Evergreen, ii. 49.

WANTER, *s.* A term applied, both to a bachelor, and to a widower; from the circumstance of *wanting*, or being without, a wife, S.

Then, ilka *wanter* wale a wife,
Ere eild and humdrums seize ye.
Ramsay's Works, i. 115.

WANTHRIFT, *s.* 1. Prodigality, S.

Quhat wykkitnes, quhat *wanthryft* now in warld walkis?
Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 35.

Of our *wanthrift* sum wytis playis;
And sum thair wantoun vane arrayis.
Maitland Poems, p. 300.

2. Used as a personal designation, denoting a prodigal.

Of all bliss let it be as bair as the birk,
That tittest the taidrel may tell an ill tail.
Let no vice in this warld in this *wanthrift* be wanted.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 19.

V. next word.

WANTHREVIN, *part. pa.* Not thriven, in a state of decline, S.

Wo worth (quoth the Weirds) the wights that thee wrought;
Threed-bair be thair thrift, as thou art *wanthrevin.*
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 14.

Sw. *vantrifn-as*, not to thrive; *vantrifne*, not thriving; *vantrefnad*, the state of not thriving; Wideg.

WANWEIRD, WANWERD, *s.* Unhappy fate, hard lot, S.

I tuke comfort herof, thinkand but baid,
That hard *wanwerd* suld follow fortune glaid.
Doug. Virgil, 20. 27. V. WEIRD.

WANWYT, *s.* Want of knowledge.

Gywe it ware wilfully foryhete,
It would be repute wnkyndnes,
* *Wanwyt*, or than reklesnes.
Wyntown, vi. Prol. 47.

Belg. *wanwete*, Isl. *vanvitska.*

WANWORTH, WANWORDY, *adj.* Unworthy, S.

Worlin *wanworth*, I warn thee it is written.—
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57.

i. e. unworthy, or contemptible urchin. The term generally used, S. B. is *wanwordy.*

Isl. *vanvurde* dedignor; *vanvirda*, dedecus; G. Andr. p. 246. Su.G. *wanwoerd-a* dehonestare; Ihre, vo. *Worda.*

WANWORTH, *s.* An undervalue, S.; as, *It was sold at a wanworth.*

The Council winna lack sae meikle grace,
As lat our heritage at *wanworth* gang.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 87. 88.

To WAP, *v. a.* 1. To throw quickly, S.

The heynd knight at his haist held to the toune.
The yettis *wappit* war wyde,
The knyght can raithly in ryde.
Gawan and Gol. i. 10.

q. thrown wide. Perhaps corr. from WARP. But V. the *s.*

2. To throw, in a general sense.

Get Johny's hand in haly band,
Syne *wap* ye'r wealth together.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 295.

3. To flap.

—Day is dawen, and cocks hae crawen,

And *wappit* their wings sae wide.——
Glenkinnie, Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 95.

WAP, *s.* 1. A throw, S.

He shook the blade, an' wi' a *wap*
Set the heft to the ground,
The nib until his breast; wi' it
Gave himsell his death's wound.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 38. V. the *v.*

2. A quick and smart stroke, S. It often conveys the idea of that given by an elastic body.

He hit him on the wame ane *wap*,
It buft lyke ony bledder.
Chr. Kirk, st. 12.

This may perhaps be traced to Su.G. *wipp-a* motitare se, sursum deorsum celeriter ferri; Isl. *veif-a*, Teut. *wipp-en*, vibrare. I hesitate whether this may not be viewed as the origin of the *v. Wap.* Isl. *wipp-a* to vault, to leap over.

To WAP, *v. a.* To wrap, to envelope.

Gae, fetch a web of the silken claith,
Another of the twine,
And *wap* them *into* our ship's side,
And let nae the sea come in.
—They *wapped* them *round* that gude ship's side,
But still the sea come in.
Sir P. Spens, Minstrelsy Border, iii. 68.

The last phraseology, which is perhaps the most correct, claims affinity with Su.G. *wep-a*, to lap about; Isl. *wef-ia*, MoesG. *waib-an*, id.

WAPPIN, WAPPYN, *s.* A weapon, S.

The Romanis than discendit from Enee
Rusche unto *wappynnis* for thare lyberté.
Doug. Virgil, 266. 45.

MoesG. *wepna*, A. S. *waepen*, Su.G. *wapn*, Belg. *wapen*, Dan. *vaaben*, arma. As Alem. *waffen* occurs as synon. with *harnesch*, (ouf *harness*), Ihre thinks that it may have originally denoted defensive armour, as the breast-plate, &c. from *waff-en* to surround. But may it not be conjectured, with as much reason, that it originally signified offensive arms; from Isl. *veif-a*, Teut. *wipp-en*, to brandish?

WAPINSCHAW, WAPINSCHAWING, *s.* An exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the person, made at certain times in every district, S.

"It is statute, that *wapinschaw* sal be keiped & haldin." Stat. Will. c. xxiii. § 6.

"It was ordanit in the secound Parliament of our Souerane Lord the King, that ilk Schiref of the realme sould gar *wapinshawing* be maid foure tymes ilk yeir, in als mony placis as war speidfull, within his Baillierie." Acts Ja. I. 1425, c. 67. edit. 1566.

The names of all who appeared, were to be enrolled. These meetings were not designed for military exercise, but only for shewing that the lieges were properly provided with arms; from A.S. *waepn*, weapon, and *sceaw-ian*, to shew. It was also provided, that a captain should be chosen for each parish to instruct the parishioners in the military exercise; for which purpose they were to assemble twice at least every month, during May, June and July. The Swedes had formerly a term of a similar signification, *wapna-syn*, from *wapn* arma, and *syn-a*, monstrare. V. Ihre, vo. *Moenstra.* He derives the modern military term *muster* from Lat. *monstrare.*

Our word evidently differs, in its signification, from E. *wapentake*, which seems to be synon. with that division of a county called *Hundred.* Some, apparently without foundation, derive the term from A. S. *waepn*, and *taec-an* to teach, q. a certain district to be taught the use of arms. Dr Johns. says, that "upon a meeting for that purpose they *touched* each other's weapons in token of their fidelity and allegiance." Hoveden indeed derives it *a tactu armorum;* but gives a more probable account of the ceremony. When any one, he says, was appointed prefect of the *wapentake*, on a fixed day, in the place where they were wont to assemble, all the elders rose up to him, as he dismounted from his horse. He, having erected his spear, all that were present came and touched it with their lances; and thus they gave a pledge of their mutual engagement, by the contact of arms. V. Cowel.

This practice was undoubtedly borrowed from the ancient Goths. Among them the mode of decreeing edicts by the people at large, by the clashing of their arms, was called *Wapntak.* The same word denoted the confirmation of a judicial edict by the touch of arms. The votes being collected, the Judge reached forth a spear, by touching which all his assessors confirmed the sentence. V. Verel. and Ihre in vo. Spelman, vo. *Wapentachium*, thinks that this custom is to be traced to that of the ancient Germans, and also of the Macedonians, who, when displeased with any measure in their public assemblies, were wont to express their dissatisfaction by striking their shields.

WAPPIT, *part. pa.*

The feind is our felloun fa, in thé we confyde,
Thou moder of all mercye, and the menare.
For ws *wappit* in wo in this warld wyde,
To thy sone mak thy mane, and thy makar.
Houlate, iii. 9.

The only sense given of *wappit* by Mr Pink. is "warped, turned." But here it certainly signifies, wrapped, enveloped; Su.G. *wep-a*, to lap about.

WAR, WARR, WARE, WERE, *adj.* Worse, S. *war*, A. Bor.

—Pece and pece the eild syne *war* and *war*
Begouth to wax, the cullour fading far.
Doug. Virgil, 253. 16.
Syne dool fells us, the weak ay wins the *warr.*
Ross's Helenore, p. 91.
Severyus Sone he wes but dowte,
Bot he wes *were* than he all owte.
Wyntown, v. 8. 172.

MoesG. *wairs*, *wairsiza*, Su.G. *waerre*, *werre*, A.S. *waerra*, Isl. *verre*, id. V. WOR.

To WAR, WAUR, *v. a.* To overcome, to outdo in working, running, &c. S., *to worst*, E.

And now has Pristis the fordel, and syne in hye
The big Centaure hir *warris*, and slippis by.
Doug. Virgil, 132. 41.

"The scholar may *war* the master by a time."—S. Prov. Kelly, p. 310.

An' Scotland drew her pipe an' blew,
'Up, and *waur* them a', man!'
Burns, iii. 270.

From the *adj.* In like manner in Isl. and Sw. there is a *n. v.* formed from the adj.; *versna*, and *foerwaerr-a*, deteriorari, to become worse.

WAR, *subst. v.* Were.

The Romanys now begynnys her,
Off men that *war* in gret distress,
And assayit full gret hardynes.
Barbour, i. 447. MS.

Thai trowit be than thai *war* in Awendaille.
Wallace, iii. 78. MS.

Sw. Germ. *war*, A. S. *waeron*, Alem. *waran*, O. Dan. *waru*.

WÀR, *adj.* Aware, wary, E. *ware*. V. WER.

WAR, *v. imp* *War him*, befal him.

A Scottis man, that him handlyt hat,
He hynt than be the armys twa;
And *war him* wele or *war him* wa,
He ewyn apon his bak him flang.
Barbour, xvi. 650. MS.

This seems more nearly allied to Su.G. *war-a*, to be, than to any *v.* I have met with; q. be good or evil to him, like the Sw. phrase; *Ware haermed huru det will;* Be this as it will; Wideg. I suspect, however, that it is rather to be viewed as a peculiar use of the following *v.* V. sense 2.

To WAR, WARE, WAIR, WAYR, *v. a.* 1. To lay out, as expence, S., as *to war siluer*, to lay out money, S., A. Bor.

"They shall be lyable both for intromission and omission, and shall have no allowance or defalcation of the charges and expences *waired* out by them." Act Sed^t. 25th Feb. 1693.

Oft ilkane fyngar scho *wars* ringis tuo:
Scho was als pround as any papingo.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 70.

Pround is perhaps an error for *proud*. It may however, be the same with *proyn'd*.

Na marvel though ill win ill, *wared* be.
Polwart, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 28.

This seems to have been a Prov. expression, *Ill war'd*, and *weil war'd*, are still used concerning money ill or well laid out, S.

2. To expend, to bestow, in whatever sense; as, to *war time*, *labour*, *life*, &c. S., A. Bor. *Warit* part. pa.

Think weil *warit* the tyme thow hes done spend.
And the travale that thow hes done sustene;
Sen it is brocht now to sic gud ane end.
Maitland Poems, p. 286.

And nane, as yet, hes [eir] thair lawbor *wairit;*
As na man *war* that for this country carit.
Ibid. p. 290.

Be I ane Lord, and not lord-lyk,
Then every pelour and purs-pyk
Sayis, Land war bettir *warit* on me.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 62.

"All men, that have any perfect favour thereto, will not only be careful of his counsel, and spend his goods and gear, but also they will *ware* thair lives to the advancement and welfare of the same." Pitscottie, p. 14.

Thus Symon's heid upon the wall was brokin;
And als freir Johne attour the stayr was lop-pin,
And hurt his heid, and *wart* him wounder *ill;*
And Alesoun scho gat nocht all her will.
* *Dunbar*, *Maitland Poems*, p. 85.

i. e. bestowed himself.

A similar phrase is used concerning one who is supposed to deserve any cross accident that befals him; *It's weill war'd on him*, or *at his hand*, S.

3. To waste, to squander, to throw away.

Tyne nocht thir men, but to sum strenth ye ryd,
And I sall pass to get yow power mar;
Thir ar our gud thus lychtly for to *war*.
Wallace, viii. 198, MS. *Wear*, edit. 1648.

Syn to the King he raykyt in gret ire,
And said on lowd, Was this all your desyr,
To *wayr* a Scot thus lychtly into wayn?
Ibid. xi. 255. MS.

Isl. *ver-ia*, to buy, to purchase; to sell; to make merchandise; *Veria varu sinni*, to sell his wares; Teut. *waer-en*, to promise a price. This has been deduced from *waer*, true, Alem. *war-en*, to plight faith, i. e. to verify, to give assurance that the goods sold are sufficient; as the seller was anciently bound to do. Hence E. *ware*, *wares*, merchandise, something to be sold. This word seems very ancient; as also found in Celt. C. B. *gwarr-io*, *warr-io*, to spend money; Ray.

To WARAND, *v. a.* To protect, S. and E. *warrant*, to give security against danger.

For wytht hym had Maximiane
All the gud fechtarys of the land;
Nane left, that evyr wytht strenthe of hand
Mycht *warand* the small folk fra the fycht,
Na for to stynt thare fays mycht.
Wyntown, v. 10. 547.

A. S. *waren-ian*, cavere sibi, defendere se. Lye (Addit. Jun. Etym.) derives E. *warrant* from A. S. *war-ian* defendere. This is obviously the origin; analogous to Su.G. *waer-a*, tueri. Hence *waern-a*, id. *waern*, a tower; resembling A. S. *waering*, a mound, a rampart, a fortress.

WARAND, WARRAND, *s.* A place of shelter or defence from enemies.

And thai that saw sa sudandly
That folk come egyrly prikand
Rycht betwix thaim and thair *warand*,
Thai war in to full gret effray.
Barbour, vi. 422. MS.

The chiftanis brak array, and went thare gate,
The baneris left al blout and dyssolate,
Socht to *warrand* on horsbak, he and he,
Frawart thare fais, and held to the cieté.
Doug. Virgil, 397. 7.

It occurs in the same sense, O. E.

The targe was his *warrant*,
That none till him threw.
Rob. de Brunne, *Ellis's Spec.* i. 121. V. the *v.*

WARBLE, *s.* A sort of worm that breeds betwixt the outer and inner skin of beasts, S. a swelling on the back of a cow or ox, A. Bor.

A. S. *wear*, Teut. *weer*, a knot, puff, or bunch; any thing callous.

To WARBLE, *v. n.* To wriggle, &c. V. WRABIL.

WARD, *s.* 1. A division of an army.

Apoun this wyse the oistis and *wardis* hale
On athir part returnyt in batale.
Doug. Virgil, 430. 17.

2. A small piece of pasture ground, inclosed on all sides, generally appropriated to young quadrupeds; as, *the calf-ward*, the place where calves are inclosed for pasture, S.

Within the *ward* I might have clos'd thee
Where well thou mightest have repos'd thee,
Amang the Laird's best fillies,
Watson's Coll. i. 49.

Thus Su.G. *waard*, not only signifies custodia, but sepes, sepimentum, i. e. the means of keeping in safety; A. S. *geard*.

To WARD, *v. a.* To imprison.

"It appears from the old records, that a company of players were in Perth, June 3d., 1589. In obedience to an act of the General Assembly, which had been made in the year 1574—5, they applied to the consistory of the church for a licence, and shewed a copy of the play, which they proposed to exhibit. The words of the record, some of them a little modernised, are, 'Perth, June 3d. 1589, The minister and elders give licence to play the play, with conditions, that no swearing, banning, nor one [onie] scurrility shall be spoken, which would be a scandal to our religion which we profess, and for an evil example unto others. Also, that nothing shall be added to what is in the register of the play itself. If any one who plays shall do in the contrary, he shall be *warded*, and make his public repentance.' That is, he was to be imprisoned, and afterwards to appear in the church to be rebuked in the public place of repentance." Statist. Acc. (Perth). xviii. 522.

E. *put in ward*; Su.G. *waerd-a*, custodire.

WARD AND WARSEL, security for, pledge, S. B.

—— Ye may meet with skaith,
There's fouk gangs here, that's abler than we baith.
E'en sit you still, and rest you here with me,
And I sall *ward and warsel* for you be.
Ross's Helenore, p. 31.

As *ward* signifies keeping, *warsel* seems corr. from *wardsel*, perhaps from A. S. *weard* custodia, and *sell-an* tradere; q. security for delivery of what has been kept. Wachter observes that the Germ. *sal*, from *sel-en*, tradere, conveys this idea. Traditionem, praebitionem et exhibitionem ejus rei, cui annectitur—significat; Proleg. Sect. V. Su.G. *waerd-a*, praestare, sensu juridico.

WARDE, *s.* A decision, a determination; a forensic term, *Interloqutour* syn.

"And ilk soytour before he is admitted and receaved be the Judge, sould be examinat in thrie courts, gif he can make recorde of the court *(of ane proces deducēd in court)* or report ane sufficient *warde (interloqutour)* or dome, anent *wardes* or exceptions asked in the court?" Quon. Attach. c. 36. § 3.

L. B. *warda*, E. *award*. Su.G. *waer-ia* signifies, in a forensic sense, to purge one's self by oath, (an oblique use of the *v.* signifying to defend); whence *ward*, he who has purged himself in this manner; Ihre. Veria *the hanum vari* varder; Si juramento praestito defendens, liber erit; Seren. Addend. vo. *Award*.

WARDOUR, *s.*

Off ferliful fyne favour war thair faces meik,
All full of flurist fairheid, as flouris in June,
Quhyt, seimlie, and soft, as the sweet lillies;
New upspred upon spray as new spynist rose,
Arrayit ryallie about with mony riche *wardour*.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45.

Mr Pink. inclines to render it "*ward* or *division*; what we call *plot* of a garden;" Note, p. 387. But perhaps it rather means *verdure*.

WARDRAIPPER, *s.* The keeper of the wardrobe.

The *wardraipper* of Venus' bour
To giff a joblet he is als doure,
As it war off ane fute syd frog.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 90.

Joblet is probably an error for *doblet*, a doublet.

From *wardreip*, *wardrep*, *wardrip*: as *wardrobe* is written by Dunbar, Ibid. p. 90. 91. 92.

To WARE, *v. a.* To expend, &c. V. WAR.

WARE, *s.* Price, estimation.

The Dowglas in thay dayis, duchtye alquhare,
Archibald the honorable in habitationis,
Weddit that wlowk wicht, worthye of *ware*,
With rent and with riches.——
Houlate, ii. 19.

For A. S. *wer*, *were*, capitis estimatio; or rather from *ware*, Su.G. *wara*, merx.

From the latter is formed.

WHOLE-WARE, *s.* The whole of any thing, the whole lot or assortment; a phrase borrowed from mercantile transactions.

"He saith, In the *whole-ware* of these things, the life of my soul standeth." Bruce's Eleven Serm. l. 6. 1. V. HALE-WARE.

WARE, *s.* A tough and hard knot in a tree.

Bot fessynyt sa is in the *ware* the grip
That by na maner force, thocht he was wicht,
Furth of the stok the schaft vp pul he micht.
Doug. Virgil, 440. 40.

A. S. *wear*, Belg. *weer*, callus, nodus, tuber; Rudd. Sibb. renders it as an *adj.* "*War nott*, hard knot in a tree;" Gl.

WARE, WAR, *pret. v.* Wore; from *wear*.

He bad him bring with him the sceptour vand,—
The collare picht with orient peirles als
That sche umquhile *war* about hir hals.
Doug. Virgil, 33. 42.

WARE, WAIR, *s.* 1. The sea-weed, called *alga marina*; sometimes *sea-ware*, S. pl. *waris*.

—— As ane roik of the se,—
Skellyis and fomey craggis thay assay,

Rowtand and rarand, and may nocht empare,
Bot gyf thay sched fra his sydis the *ware*.
Doug. Virgil, 228. 31.

—— Suffir that the palmes of our airis
Hirssil on the crag almaist ilk routh and *waris*.
Ibid. 133. 2.

"Besydis this Kelnsay forsaid, layes Berneray-beg, haffe ane myle lange, and ane myle of breadthe, ane laiche rough ile, full of little rough craiges and how betwixt, of naturall fertile cirthe, with infinite *sea-ware* on every stane of the same." Monroe's Iles, p. 43.

"On this coast, great quantities of sea-weed, called *ware*, are thrown up on the shore, which the farmers lay on the ground, and find very profitable in raising crops of barley." P. Gamrie, Banffs. Statist. Acc. i. 472.

A. Bor. *waur*, or *weir*; in Thanet island, *wore*, or *woor*; Somner.

2. Fucus vesiculosus.

"Bladder Fucus, or common Sea Wrack. Anglis. *Sea-ware* Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 904.

Spelman, and Skene, derive it from Fr. *varech*. But this properly signifies wreck, or all that is cast out by the sea. It is evidently the same with A. S. *war*, *waur*, Belg. *wier*, alga marina. *Sae-waur*, Gl. Aelfric.

WARED, *part. pa.* Manured with sea-weed, Orkn.

"In the spring season, after the oats are sown, the farmer gives the *wared* land one ploughing, which they call their fallow." P. Westray, Statist. Acc. xvi. 253.

To WARY, WARYE, WERRAY, *v. a.* 1. To curse, to execrate; Lancash. to wish evil to.

The time sal cum, quhen Turnus sal perfay
Hate and *warye* this spitlye and this day.
Doug. Virgil, 335. 10.

Thay curs and *wary* fast this vengeabil were.
Ibid. 368. 40.

Bot Schyr Amery did nocht sua;
To sum bath land and lyff gaiff he,
To leve the Bruysis fewté,
And serve the King off Ingland,
And off him for to hald the land;
And *werray* the Brwyse as thair fa.
Barbour, ii. 462.

It may, however, here signify, maling, or abjure.

2. To bring a curse upon; *wariit*, *wareit*, really accursed.

"About this tyme deceissit the *wariit* creature Machomete, quilk was in the tyme of kyng Ferquhart." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 21.

"Cursit and *wariit* is he that honouris nocht his father and mother." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 7. b.

Thane *wareit* war thy weirdis and wanhap.
Maitland Poems, p. 163.

It occurs in O. E.

"Than he began to *warye* and to swere." Wiclif, Matt. xxvi.

"I *warrye*, I banne or curse.—This is a farre northren terme." Palsgrave.

A. S. *weri-an*, *waerg-ian*, *waerig-an*, maledicere, execrari. MoesG. *warg-ian*, damnare, and *wroh-jan*, accusare, seem radically the same. Junius views A. S. *wreg-an*, to accuse, as formed from *werig-an*, to curse; Gl. Goth. V. WARRACH.

WARYING, *s.* A curse, an execration.

"And to ilkane of thir cursingis & *waryingis* afore rehersit, the peple ansuerd Amen." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 7. b.

To WARY, *v. a.* To alter, for *vary*.

Bot laith me war, but vther offences or cryme,
Ane rural body suld intertrik my ryme,
Thocht sum wald swere, that I the text haue *waryit*,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 11. 55.

WARYDRAGGEL, *s.* "One who is draggled with mire," S. B.

"—They saw how blubber'd an' droukit the peer *wary-draggels* war fan they cam in." Journal from London, p. 7.

Far *wary-draggle*, an' sharger elf,
I hae the gear upo' my skelf,
Will make them soon lay down their pelf.
Forbes's Shop Bill, *Ibid.* p. 12.

V. WALLIDRAG and WRIG.

To WARYS, *v. a.* To guard, to defend.

King Arthur Jhesu besoght, seymly with sight,
"As thou art soverane God, sickerly, and syre,
"At thow wald *warys* fra wo Wavane the wight!"
Gawan and Gol. iv. 1.

Su.G. *waer-a*, *waer-ia*, id. L. B. *guar-ire* tueri, protegere. A. Bor. *warist* is evidently allied; "that hath conquered any disease or difficulty; and is secure against the future;" Grose.

WARISON, WARYSOUN, WARESONE, *s.* Reward.

—And hycht all Fyfe in *warysoun*
Till him, that mycht othir ta or sla
Robert the Bruce, that wes his fa.
Barbour, ii. 206. MS.

Luve preysis, but comparesone,
Both gentill, sempill, generall;
And of fré will gevis *waresone*,
As fortoun chansis to befall.
Scott, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 192.

Lord Hailes renders it "remedy, recovery." In this case it would be from Fr. *guarison*, id. from *guarir*, *guerir*, to heal. But it seems rather to signify, reward.

This is its signification in O. E.

—Alle that him serued he brouht to *warisoun*.
R. Brunne, p. 24.

Chaucer uses this term for *merite*, in the original of Rom. Rose. Tyrwhitt observes that *warysoun* is *donativum*, Prompt. Parv. *Garysoun*, *wareson*, reward, riches; Gl. R. Glouc.

I apprehend that Fr. *guerdon* and E. *reward*, are both from the same origin with this; which probably is Su.G. *waerd* pretium, or *waerd* dignus; MoesG. *wairths*. For a reward is that which is given to one who is accounted *worthy* in some respect.

As used by Gower, it seems merely to signify provision, sustenance.

My father here hath but a lyte
Of *waryson*, and that he wende
Had all be lost, but nowe amende
He may well through your noble grace.
Conf. Am. Fol. 26. b. col. 1.

WARISON, *s.* Expl. "Note of assault."

Either receive within thy towers
Two hundred of my master's powers,
Or straight they sound their *warison*,
And storm and spoil thy garrison.
Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. iv. 21.

This seems radically different from the preceding; perhaps q. *war-sound*, from Fr. *guerre*, and *son*.

To WARK, WERK, *v. n.* To ache, A. Bor. *yerk*, S.

For quhy throw falset and subtillitie,
Thay chaist away Justice, and Equitie,
For laik of quhilks my heid dois *wark* and yaik,
And all my body trymbill dois and schaik.
Lament. L. Scotl. A. ii. 6.

The Ingliss men tuk playnly part to fle,
On horssis some to strenthis part can found,
To socour thaim, with mony *werkand* wound.
Wallace, iii. 204. MS.

In edit. 1648, absurdly rendered *working*.

A. S. *waerc*, Su.G. *waerk*, dolor; *hufwudwaerk*, capitis dolor, a head-ache; *waerk-a*, dolere; *werk*, Chaucer, id. A. Bor. *wark*, a pain or ache.

WARK, WARKE, *s.* Work, S.

"—The ministerie, as I have said, is ane *warke*, and no idleteth." Bruce's Eleven Serm. A a. 8. a.

"*Wark* bears witness of wha well does;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 74.

WARKLY, *adj.* Given to work, diligent, S. Germ. *wirklich*, effective.

WARKLOOM, *s.* A tool or instrument for *working*, in whatever way, S. Thus the term is used as to a pen.

But gowked goose, I am right glad,
Thou art begun in write to flyte;
Sen, Lown, thy language I have laid,
And put thee to thy pen to write;
Now, Dog, I shall thee sae despite,
With pricking put thee to sick speid,
And cause thee *(Curr)* that *warkloom* quite,
Syne seek a hole to hide thy head.
Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 3. V. LOME.

WARKMAN, *s.* A labourer, S.

"So he man be a faithfull and a woorthie *workman*." Bruce's Eleven Serm. A a. 8. b.

WARLD, *s.* 1. The world, S.

I wow to God, that has the *warld* in wauld.
Wallace, x. 579.

Su.G. *wereld*, id., which has been deduced from MoesG. *wairs*, Isl. *ver*, man, and *alld*, *old*, (aetas) age.

2. A great multitude, S.

——Standing there, I sawe
A *warld* of folk, and by thaire contenance
Thair hertis semyt full of displesance.
King Quair, iii. 9.

WARLIEST, *adj.* Most wary; used metaph.

"Yone is the *warliest* wane," said the wise king,
That ever I wist in my walk in all this warld wyde.
And the straitest of stuf with richese to ring,
With unabasit bernys bergane to abide.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 15.

Instead of *wist*, it is *vist* edit. 1508.

The meaning is, "Yonder house is the best defended." A. S. *waerlic*, cautus.

WARLO, *s.* A term used to denote a wicked person.

Hud-pykis, hurdars and gadderaris,
All with that *warlo* went.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 28.

This is the account given of *Couatyce*, or Covetousness, personified.

I haif ane quick divill to my wyfe,
That haldis me evir in sturt and stryfe:
That *warlo*, and sche wist
That I wald cum to this gud toun,
Sche wald call me fals ladrone loun,
And ding me in the dust.
We men that hes sic wickit wyvis
In grit languor we leid our lyvis,
Ay dreiland in diseiss.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 6.

It is sometimes used as an *adj.* Thus the title of a poem in the Evergreen is,

A bytand ballat on *warlo* wives,
That gar thair men live pinging lives.
I. 51.

The term, throughout the poem, is synon. with *evil*, especially in reference to the temper, A. S. *waer-loga*, a hypocrite, a covenant-breaker; a wicked person; compounded of *waere* a covenant, and *loga* a liar.

WARLOCK, *s.* A wizzard, a man who is supposed to be in compact with the devil, or to deal with familiar spirits, S.

"*Warlock* in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar suppose to be conversant with spirits;" Johns. Dict.

"This Barton's wife had been likewise taken with him, who declared, that she never knew him to have been a *warlock* before; and he likewise declared, that he never knew her to have been a witch before." Satan's Invisible World, p. 87.

A curious anecdote is told concerning the justly celebrated John Napier of Merchistoun, inventor of the logarithms, who, during great part of the time when he was making his calculations, resided at Gartness in the parish of Drymen.

"He used frequently, in the evening, to walk out in his night gown and cap. This, with some things which to the vulgar appeared rather odd, fixed on him the character of a *warlock*. It was firmly believed, and currently reported, that he was in compact with the devil; and the time he spent in study was spent in learning the *black art*, and holding conversation with *Old Nick*." P. Killearn, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xvi. 108.

Sibb. views *warlo* as synon. with this term. But I have met with no proof that it is ever used in rela-

tion to sorcery. *Warlock* seems radically different, bearing strong marks of affinity to Isl. *vardlok-r*, an incantation, or magical song used for calling up evil spirits. Carmen quoddam magicum quo concinne cantato invitantur mali genii ad indicandum futura; Verel. Ind. p. 284.

It seems to have been a received opinion in this country, that the devil gave all those, who entered into his service, new names, by which they were to be called in all their nocturnal meetings; and that, if any one of them was accidentally designed by his or her proper name, the spell was dissolved. V. Satan's Invisible World, p. 14.

The same idea prevailed in Iceland. It was also believed in that country, that the souls of those, acquainted with magical arts, left their bodies in a sort of lifeless state, when they made those expeditions through the air, which were called *Hamfarir*, and which were undertaken for magical purposes.'

WARM, *s.* The act of warming, S.

This morning raw, gin ye've all night been out,
That ye wad thole a *warm* I makna doubt.
Ross's Helenore, p. 78.

To WARNE, *v. a.* To refuse.

The Dowglas then his way has tane
Rycht to the horss, as he him bad;
Bot he that him in yhemsell had,
Than *warnyt* hym dispitously.
Barbour, ii. 137. MS.

Thus tretyt he, and cheryst wondyr fair
Trew Scottis men that fewté maid him thar,
And gaiff gretly feill gudis at he wan;
He *warnd* it nocht till na gud Scottis man.
Wallace, vi. 777. MS.

In old editions, it is changed to *spured*.

It is also used in a neut. sense.

And swa the land abandownyt he,
That durst nane *warne* to do his will.
Barbour, iv. 392. MS.

A. S. *wern-an*, *wyrn-an*, to refuse, to deny; whence *waernung* denial, *wearne* repugnance, obstacle. Su.G. Isl. *warn-a* prohibere, denegare. These may perhaps be traced to MoesG. *war-jan*, prohibere. Ihre views Gr. ἀρν-ουμαι, nego, as a cognate term.

To WARNIS, *v. a.* To warn, S. B. A. S. *warnig-an*, id.

To WARNYS, *v. a.* To furnish a castle, or any fortified place, with that provision which is necessary, whether for defence, or for the support of the defenders.

Till Edinburgh he went in hy,
With gud men in till cumpany,
And set a sege to the castell;
That tham was *warnyst* woundre weill
With men and wyttallis, at all rycht,
Swa that it dred na mannys fycht.
Barbour, x. 311. MS.

—Thai sa styth saw the castell,
And with that it was *warnyst* weill;
And saw the men defend thaim swa,
That thai nane hop had thaim to ta.
Ibid. iv. 102. MS.

It is used by R. Brunne, p. 293.

His vitaile he has purueid in Brigges forto be,
His wynes wore ther leid, & *warnised* that cite.

Su.G. *waern-a*, to defend, to protect; whence *waern* a fortification, a castle, or the walls surrounding a castle. Germ. *warn-en*, munire, instruere armis. Fr. *garn-ir* is evidently from this source; and, among other things, signifies, to furnish, to fortify a weak place. Ihre derives *waerna* from *waer* custodia, and *naa* capere, q. to keep guard.

WARNSTOR, *s.* Provisions laid up in a garrison, for the sustenance of those to whom the defence of it is committed.

Than Wallace said, Falowis, I mak yow knawin,
The purwyance, that is within this wanys,
We will nocht tyne; ger sembyll all at anys,
Gar wern Ramsay, and our gud men ilkan;
I will remayn quhill this *warnstor* be gan.
Wallace, ix. 1197. MS.

It is one word in MS. In edit. 1648,

I will remain till all the *stuffe* be gone.

Warinstour, as used by R. Brunne, is expl. "defence, fortification;" Gl. Hearne.

That castelle hight Pilgrym, of alle it bare the flour:
The Sarazins kept it that tym for ther chefe *warinstour*. P. 180.

It seems properly to signify, magazine, or a strong hold for preserving provisions.

From Su.G. *waern-a* to defend, or *waern*, a fortification, and *store*, Germ. *steur*, used nearly in the same sense as the E. word; vectigal, collecta. Thus the idea is, store laid up in a place of defence. By a similar composition, Alem. *heristeura* signifies military pay; *brandsteur* a collection of combustibles; and Sw. *krigs-behoer*, stores for an army or town.

To WARP, *v. a.* 1. To throw.

The Erle tauld him all his cass,
How he wes chasyt on the se,
With thaim that suld his awyn be;
And how he had bene tane, but dout,
Na war it that he *warpyt* owt
All that he had, him lycht to ma;
And swa eschapyt thaim fra.
Barbour, iii. 642. MS.

Sum bad vnclois the ciete, and als fast
Warp up the portis, and wide the wallis cast
To the Troyanis.——
Doug. Virgil, 432. 4.

2. *To warp wourdis*, to speak, to utter; with the prep. *out* or *furth*.

Skarsly the auld thir wourdis had *warpit out*,
Quhen sone the are begouth to rumbill and rout.
Doug. Virgil, 62. 3.

And he aboue him *furth warpis* sic sawis.
Ibid. 143. 53.

This is a Lat. idiom.

Tafiaque illacrymans mutae *jace* verba favillae.
Propert. 2. 1. 77.

Isl. MoesG. *wairp-an*, *warp-a*, Belg. *werp-en*, id. A. S. *weorp-an*, *wurp-an*, abjicere.

WARP, *s.* A designation in reckoning oysters, being the term used for four, Loth.

"A hundred, as sold by the fishers contains 33 *warp*, equal to six score and twelve. The retail hundred contains only 30 *warp*. Four oysters make a *warp*." P. Preston-pans, Statist. Acc. xvii. 69.

This is undoubtedly from the *v. warp*, to throw, to cast; as, in like manner, a *cast* of herring includes four. Both terms allude to the act of the fishermen, in throwing down a certain number at a time, when counting their fish.

To WARP, *v. n.* To open; *patere*, Virg.

For bot thou do, thir grete durris, but dred,
And grislie yettis sall neuer *warp* on bred.
Doug. Virgil, 164. 25.

The hundreth grete durris of that hous with thys
At thare awin willis *warpit* wyde, I wys.
Ibid. 165. 32. V. preceding *v.*

To WARP, *v. a.* To surround, to involve.

Thre velis tho, as was the auld manere,
In wourschip of Erix he bad doun quel,
And ane blak yow to God of tempestis fel:
Syne chargit all thare cabillis vp beliue,
His awin hede *warpit* with ane snod oliue.
Doug. Virgil, 153. 53.

And vther thre Eurus from the deip wallis
Cachit amang the schaldis, bankis of sand,
Dolorus to se them, schap of ground, and stand
Like as ane wall with sand *warpid* about.
Ibid. 16. 36.

This is undoubtedly the same with E. *wrap*. Dan. *wraffla samen*, implicare; Isl. *reif-a*, fasciis involvere. *reif-ar* fasciae.

To WARRACH, *v. n.* (gutt.) The term *warrachand* is applied to those who, from impetuosity of temper, are given to scolding, or to the use of abusive language, S. B.

It seems radically the same with WARY, q. v. Perhaps Isl. *varg-ur*, furiosus, is allied.

WARRAY, WERRAY, *adj.* True, real.

It is my purpos nowe til hast
Throwch wertu of the Haly Gast,
And be *werray* relatyowne
Thare personale successyowne,
That has ws in that fredwme set.
Wyntown, vi. Prol. 43.

For scho tauld all to the King
Thair purpos, and thair ordanyng;
And how that he suld haf bene ded,
And Sowllis ring in till his steid.
And tauld him *werray* takinnyng
This purches wes suthfast thing.
Barbour, xix. 29. MS.

Belg. *waar*, *waarachtig*, Alem. *uuar*, Germ. *wahr*; Lat. *ver-us*, O. Fr. *veraie*. Wachter apprehends that the root is *waer-en*, esse, a word of general use in the Goth. dialects; a thing being said to be true, because it *is*, or really exists. To this source he is disposed to trace the Lat. term.

WARRALY, WERRALY, *adv.* Truly.

——He gat wyttyng *warraly*,
That Harald occupyid the land.
Wyntown, vi. 20. 84.

Fra that moneth evynlykly,
Evyn to rekyn *werrally*,
August may be sextile
Cald.—— *Ibid.* ix. 12. 16.

Belg. *waarlyk*, id.

WARREN, *adj.* Of or belonging to the pine tree.

The mekill sillis of the *warren* tre
Wyth wedgeis and with proppis bene diuide.
Doug. Virgil, 365. 14.

Belg. *vueren*, id. V. FIRRON.

WARRER, compar. of *war*, wary, cautus.

WARS, *adj.* Worse.

Bot my hard fatis war *wars* than thou wenyt.
Doug. Virgil, 181. 52.

MoesG. *wairs*, A.S. *wers*, id.

WARSCHE, WERSH, *adj.* 1. Insipid to the taste, S.; *walsh*, synon.

"Eftir thair spawning they grow sa lene and small, that na thing apperis on thaym bot skyn and bane, and hes sa *warsche* gust that thay are vnprofitable to eit." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

"There is a good old Scotish proverb, "A kiss and a drink o' water is but a *wersh* (i. e. insipid) breakfast.' Sine Baccho et Cerere friget Venus, says an ancient." Falls of Clyde, Note, p. 223.

2. Insipid to the mind.

Your arguing will lose it['s] sale,
And turn as *wersche* as saltless kail.
Cleland's Poems, p. 72.

3. Having a sickly look, S.; used obliquely.

——Euridices he knewe,
Lene and dede like, pitouse & pale of hewe,
Richt *warsh* & wan, & walowit as a wede;
Hir lily lyre was lyke unto the lede.
Henrysone's Traitie of Orpheus Kyng, Edin. 1508.

V. WALSH. Hence,

WARSH-STOMACH'D, *adj.* Having a delicate or squeamish stomach, S.

"The head o't was as yallow as biest milk; it was enough to gi' a *warsh-stomack'd* body a scunner." Journal from London, p. 3.

To WARSELL, WERSILL, *v. n.* To wrestle, to strive, S.

Quha with this warld dois *warsell* and stryfe,
And dois his dayis in dolour dryfe,
Thocht he in lordschip be possest,
He levis bot ane wrechit life.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 58.

And eik quha best on fute can ryn lat se,
To preif his pith, or *wersill*, and bere the gre.
Doug. Virgil, 129. 36.

Belg. *worstel-en*, id. Teut. *wersel-en*, reluctari, reniti, obniti, Kilian; most probably from *wers*, *wars*, contrarius, adversus: for what is wrestling, but one *opposing* another, by an exertion of strength? From *wers* is formed O. Teut. *wers-saem*, contrarius, and from *wersel-en*, *werselinghe* repugnantia, contrarietas. This analogy indicates their radical affinity. It is equally clear, that E. *wrestle* is a vitiated mode of pronunciation.

WARSELL, WARSTLE, *s.* Struggle, S.

The warld's wrack we share o't,
The *warstle* and the care o't.
Burns, iv. 15.

WARSET, *adj.*

"Or gif they be found in the forest in time of nicht lyand, haueand an horne, or ane hound quhilk is called *Warset:* in that case lauchful witnes being brocht *(to testify the trueth)* aucht kye sall be payed." Forest Laws, c. 1. § 2.

Skinner seems rightly to derive this from A. S. *ware* observation, caution, and *sett-an* to set; as denoting a dog employed by a thief, for watching and interrupting the deer in the forest.

WART, in composition of adverbs, is the same with *ward* in Mod. Eng., as, *inwart* inward, *utwart*, outward. MoesG. *wairths*, A. S. *weard*, Isl. *vert;* Gl. Wynt. Add Alem. *uuerti. Wart*, locus, is probably the origin. This Wachter deduces from *war* ubi, E. *where.*

WART, WARD, *s.* A tumulus or mound thrown up on high ground, in the Orkney and Shetland islands, for the purpose of conveying intelligence.

"To convey intelligence readily from one place to another, and particularly to spread the alarm in case of the approach of an enemy, the latter were generally thrown up on the highest hill, and had fires of wood and other combustible matter lighted on them; and the name of *Warts*, or *Wards*, which they at present bear, has a manifest allusion to this circumstance." Barry's Orkney, p. 95.

Sometimes these were intended for beacons to direct navigators.

"The ancient inhabitants of these islands set up on the eminences around the harbours, *warts*, or marks to direct the course of vessels sailing along the coast, placing one near the point of each arm of the harbour, and a third near the bottom." P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc. v. 184, N.

This is the same with Isl. *vard*, Su.G. *waard*, excubiae, custodia, vigilia, E. *watch and ward;* from *vard-a*, *waard-a*, attendere, custodire. Hence Isl. *Strandavard*, Su.G. *strandawaard*, excubiae littorales, Ihre; excubiae in littore, Verel.; *Botavard*, *botawaard*, excubiae ad speculas positae, Ihre; excubiae in promontoriis ad strues lignorum incendendas, visa classe hostili; Verel.

WARTWEIL, WRATWEL, *s.* The name given to the skin above the nail, when fretted, S.

WARWOLF, WERWOUF, *s.* 1. A person supposed to be transformed into a wolf.

Throw power I charge thé of the Paip,
Thow neyther girne, gowl, glowme, nor gaip,
Lyke anker saidell, lyke unsell aip,
Lyke owle nor alrische elfe:
Lyke fyrie dragon full of feir,
Lyke *warwolf*. lyon, bull nor beir,
Bot pass yow hence as thow come heir,
In lykenes of thy selfe.
Philotus, *S. P. R.* iii. 46.

Wod *Werwouf*, worm and scorpion vennemous,
Lucifer's laid, and foul feynds face infernal.
Kennedie, *Evergreen*, ii. 61.

With *warwolfis*, and wild cats thy weird be to wander,
Dragleit through dirty dubs and dykes
Tousled and tuggled with town tykes.
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 16.

2. A puny child, or an ill-grown person of whatever age; pron. *warwoof*, Ang.

A. S. *were-wulf*, Su.G. *warulf*, Germ. *werwolf*, vir-lupus, lycanthropos, man-wolf. It is undoubtedly the same word which is also pron. *wurl*, *wroul*, and *worlin*, S. used precisely in sense second. Sibb., without any probability, thinks that "*warlock* may be a corruption of this word."

In Fr. the term is inverted; *loup garou*, or wolf-man. Wachter says, that *garou* is derived from Celt. *gur*, vir; C.B. *gwr*, pl. *gwerin*. *Gwr-a*, to wed; *gwrach*, a woman, a wife. There is no good reason to doubt that *gwr* is radically the same with Goth. *wer*, man, Isl. *vair;* and, may we not add Lat. *vir?* But as Fr. *guaroul* is also used, it is evident that this is merely the Goth. term with *g* prefixed. Hence it appears that *loup*, in the other, is redundant.

The Gr. term. λυκανθρωπος, corresponding in signification to *warwolf*, was formed from the same idea which prevailed among the Northern nations, that a man might transform himself into the shape of a wolf, and roam in quest of prey, actuated by the disposition of that ferocious animal.

Cornelius Agrippa introduces Virgil, Pliny, and Augustine, as attesting this transformation.

"Virgill also speaking of certayne hearbes of Pontus sayde:

With these, O Merim, haue I seene,
Oft times a man to haue
The fearfulle shape of wilde wolfe, and
Him selfe in woodes to saue.——

"And Pliny saithe, that one Demarchaus Pharrhasius in a sacrifice of mans bodie, which the Arcadians offered to Jupiter Liceus, tasted the inwardes of a sacrificed childe & was turned into a wolfe, for the which transformation of men into wolfes Augustine thinketh that Pan was called with another name Liceus, and Jupiter Liceus. The same Augustine [De Civitate Dei, Lib. xviii. c. 18.] doth recompt, that when he was in Italie, certaine women witches, like Circes, when they had giuen inchantments in cheese to straungers, they transformed them into horses, and other beasts of cariage, and when they had caried the burdens that they listed, againe they turned them into men: and that this chaunced at that time to one Father Prestantius." Vanitie of Sciences, Fol. 56, b.

Pliny elsewhere rejects this idea; Homines in lupos verti, rursumque restitui sibi, falsum esse confidenter existimare debemus, aut credere omnia quae fabulosa tot seculis comperimus. Hist. Lib. viii. c. 28.

Solinus, speaking of the Neuri, a Scythian nation, says; Neuri, ut accepimus, statis temporibus in lupos transfigurantur: dein exacto spatio, quod huic sorti attributum est, in pristinam faciem revertuntur; c. 15.

Some, among whom we may reckon the learned Kilian, have ascribed the origin of this fable to the

idea which has been entertained by persons disordered in mind, that they were actually transformed into the likeness of other animals. But Wachter justly rejects this view, as those, who were called *lycanthropi*, were supposed to produce this change at pleasure, and in consequence of an act of their own wills; whereas the idea, proceeding from disease, has always been a source of suffering. He apprehends that the fable had its origin from those who, at stated times, and for the purpose of celebrating certain mysteries, clothed themselves in the skins of animals, and that it was propagated by those, whose interest it was that it should be believed, that this was a real metamorphosis by the power of the deity whom they worshipped.

Finn, in his Dissertation concerning the *Speculum Regale*, adopts an hypothesis nearly allied to this. He observes that, as the fable, of men being transformed into wolves, was common amongst the ancients in almost every country, it probably originated from the sports, in which persons appeared masked, which were celebrated from time immemorial about the season of Christmas.

Cotgr. explains *Loupgarou* as if equivalent to *Canibal;* "a mankinde wolfe, such a one as being flesht on men and children, will rather starve than feed on any thing else."

It is surprising that Verstegan should give credit to all the fables connected with this term. "The *Were Wolvis*," he says, "are certain sorcerers, who having their bodies annointed with an ointment, which they make by the instinct of the Devil; and putting on a certain inchanted girdle, do not only unto the view of others seem as *wolves;* but to their own thinking have both the shape and nature of *wolves*, so long as they wear the said girdle. And they do dispose themselves as very *wolves*, in worrying, and killing, and most of humane creatures.

"Of such, sundry have been taken and executed in sundry parts of Germany, and the Netherlands. One Peter Stump, for being a *Were-wolf*, and having killed thirteen children, two women, and one man, was at Bedbur, not far from Cullen, in the year 1589, put unto a very terrible death, the flesh of divers parts of his body was pulled out with hot iron tongs, his arms, thighs and legs broken on a wheel, and his body lastly burnt. He died with very great remorse, desiring that his body might not be spared from any torment, so his soul might be saved." Restitution, p. 263. 264.

Those, who wish to have further information on this subject, may consult Wachter, vo. *Werwülf*, and Keysler, Antiq. Septent. p. 453. 491—496. V. Worlin. The accounts given, by Isl. writers, of the *Berserker*, greatly resemble the fables concern- *warwolfs.* V. Eyttyn.

Among the other fanciful names given to pieces of ordinance, or to engines for throwing stones, we find the *Warwolf* mentioned. It was used by Edw. I. at the siege of Stirling. With it, as we learn from Camden, he "pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread two vauntmures [or outer walls], as he did before at the siege of Brechin, where Thomas Maile [Maule] the Scots man scoffed at the English artillery, with wiping the wall with his handkercheif, until both he and the wall were wiped away with a shot." Remains, Artillery, p. 266.

Matth. of Westminster calls this engine *lupus belli*, p. 449. Annals of Scotl. 1. 279. N. If he has not mistaken the meaning of the term, as used by the E. in military affairs, it must be understood as having a different origin from that which has been explained. It may seem to confirm this, that Langtoft [ii. 826.] mentions an engine used at this siege, called a *ludgare* or *lurdare*. "This," Lord Hailes has observed, "is plainly a corruption of *loup de guerre*, *lupus belli*, warwolf." Annals, ii. 346.

Grose views the *Lupus* mentioned by Procopius, De Bello Goth. Lib. i. c. 27, as the same instrument with the *war-wolf*. Du Cange considers it as different, and as only used for defence, vo. *Lupus*.

WASH, Wesche, *s.* Stale urine; especially as used for the purpose of steeping clothes, in order to their being *washed*, S. being sometimes substituted for a lie; whence most probably the name.

> And thay can mak withouttyn dowt
> A kind of aill thay call *harnis owt;*
> Wait ye how thay mak that?
> A coubroun quene, a laichly lurdane,
> Off strang *weische* sheill tak a jurdane
> And settis in the *pylefat*.
>
> *Lyndsay, S. P. R.* ii. 192. 193.

Leg. *gylefat*.

This mode of washing, which certainly does not suggest the idea of great refinement, has probably been transmitted from the Goths. It is retained in Iceland to this day. Van Troil, speaking of the fulling of *wadmal*, or coarse cloth, says that for this purpose "they make use of urine, which they also employ in washing and bucking, instead of soap and pot-ashes." Letters on Iceland, p. 114.

"Learn your gooddam to kirn *wash;*" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 49. This has evidently the same meaning, and has a common origin, with another Proverb; "Learn your Goodam to make kail." This is "spoken to them who officiously offer to teach them who know more than themselves." Kelly, p. 233. 234.

Teut. *wasch*, lotura.

WASIE, *adj.* Sagacious, quick of apprehension, Ang. *A wasie lad*, a clever fellow.

Alem. *wass*, Su.G. *hwass*, also denote quickness of apprehension; originally signifying any thing that is sharp. Dan. *hwas*, sharp-witted.

WASSALAGE, *s.* Great atchievement; also valour. V. Vassalage.

WASTELL. A particular kind of bread.

"They make not all kindes of bread, as law requyres; that is, ane fage, symmell, *wastell*, pure cleane breade, mixed bread, and bread of trayt." Chalm. Air, c. 9. § 4.

Vastellum, Lat. copy. L. B. *wastell-us*, id., defined by Du Cange, "a more delicate kind of bread, or cake." Fr. *gasteau*.

It has generally been supposed, that this was the bread used with the *wastell-bowl*, in drinking which the Saxons, at their public entertainments, wished

health to one another, in the phrase of *Waes heil*, i. e. Health be to you. V. Cowel. The origin ascribed to this custom in England, is so well known, that it is scarcely necessary to mention it. Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, by the counsel of her father, who wished, by the influence of her charms, to have Vortigern king of the Britons completely under his power, presented him with a bowl of wine, at an entertainment given by Hengist, saying, *Waes heil, Hlaford Kyning.*

It seems doubtful, however, whether the term is not rather derived from Isl. Su.G. *veitsla, veitsla*, a feast, from *vet-a*, a v. used to denote the invitation of many guests. Isl. *blotveitzlor*, in pl. commessationes sacrae.

WASTING, *s.* A consumption, a decline, S. *Waste*, A. Bor., id.

To WAT, *v. n.* To know. V. WAIT.

WATE, *adj.* Wet, moist, S.

In heuy *wate* frog stade and chargit sore,
Thay gan with irn wappynnis me inuade.
Doug. Virgil, 176. 1.

A. S. *wact*, Dan. *waad*, humidus; A. S. *waet-an* humectare. V. WEIT, *s.*

WATE, *s.* 1. A watchman, a centinel.

Misenus the *wate* on the hie garrit seis,
And with his trumpet thame ane takin maid.
Doug. Virgil, 75. 42.

The minstrels, who go about playing in the night season, both in S. and E., especially before the new year, are called *waits;* not, as Skinner supposes, because they *wait* on magistrates, &c., but because they seem to have been anciently viewed as a sort of watchmen. The word was written *wayghtes*, in the reign of Edw. III.; "players," says Ritson, "on the hautboy or other pipes during the night, as they are in many places at this day." E. Metr. Rom. I. Dissert. on Romance, & Minstrelsy, CCXCVII. N.

Teut. *wachte*, excubiae, castrensis vigilia; et vigiles, excubitores, (Kilian) from *wacht-en*, vigilare; MoesG. *wahts*, vigilia; L. B. *guet-a, guett-a, gait-a*, vigil; O. F. *gaite, aguayt.*

2. A place of ambush. *At the wate*, in *wait.*

———Aruns by his mortale fate
Into myscheuus dede predestinate,
Circulis *at the wate*, and espyis about
The swift madin Camilla.——
Doug. Virgil, 392. 22.

Thys foresaid Aruns, liggand *at the wate*,
Seand this mayde on flocht at sic estate,
Chosis hys tyme that was maist oportune,
And towart hir his dart addressit sone.
Ibid. 393. 27.

About hym walkis as his godly feris,
Drede with pale face, Debait and mortall Weris,
The Wrayth and Ire, and eik fraudfull Dissait,
Ligging vnder couert at ane buschement or wate.
Doug. Virgil, 421. 7.

WATER, WATTER, *s.* 1. A river, or pretty large body of running water, S.

"Baith seys and *watteris* geuis be vnjust merchis als mekle to sum landis, as thay reif fra vther." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 1.

Bellenden generally uses it to denote a river, sometimes as distinguished from a rivulet.

"Sindry small *burnis* discendis fra the hillis of Cheuiot, and vthir montanis lyand thair about deuiding Cumbir fra Annardail, and fallis in the *watter* of Sulway;" Ibid. c. 5. Solveum *fluvium*, Boeth. It is also used when *amnis* occurs in the original; Ibid.

It does not appear that A. S. *wacter* denoted a body of running water. Nor is Ir. *uisge, eas*, mentioned in Dictionaries as having a similar sense. But it is reasonable to suppose, that this was the case in ancient times; as we find it in the composition of the names of many places situated on rivers. Besides, *esk* and *watter*, in some parts of S., are promiscuously used to denote a river. Thus, in Angus, North Esk is most commonly called *The Nord Watter*, and South Esk *The Soud Watter.*

Germ. *wasser* is used in the sense of river, torrent, &c. V. Wachter.

2. As a generic word, it denotes any body of running water, whether great or small, S.

"Rivers in Scotland are very frequently called *waters.*" Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 93. N.

Bellenden's orthography of the word marks the pron. universally retained in S., except in the Southern counties, where it is sounded q. *waitter.*

3. The ground lying on the banks of a river, S.

"*The water*, in the mountainous districts of Scotland, is often used to express the banks of the river, which are the only inhabitable parts of the county." Minstrelsy Border, I. 109. N.

4. The inhabitants of a tract of country watered by a certain river or brook, S.

Gar warn *the water*, braid and wide,
Gar warn it sune and hastilie!
They that winna ride for Telfer's kye,
Let them never look in the face o' me!
Minstrelsy Border, i. 103.

"*To raise the water*,—was to alarm those who lived along its side." N. Ibid. p. 109.

WATER-BRASH, *s.* A disease consisting in a sense of heat in the epigastrium, with copious eructations of aqueous humour, S. the Pyrosis of Cullen.

WATER-CRAW, *s.* The water ouzel, S. Sturnus cinclus, Linn. Statist. Acc. xvii. 249.

WATER-KELPIE, *s.* The spirit of the waters. V. KELPIE.

WATER-MOUTH, *s.* The mouth of a river, vulgarly *Watter-mow*, S. B. Thus the mouth of South Esk is denominated in Angus.

"Prout eaedem piscariae et *lie cruiffies* respective bondantur et jacent a *lie water-mouth* dictae aquae de Done."—Chart. K. Ja. VI. 1617. State, Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 298. *Lie* seems an errat. for *le.*

"In the mean time, I'd be glad to see one of the original charters granted by the town to the heritors of Nether Don, to know whether they have got a right to the town's fishing 'twixt the *water mouths*, or if the town gave it to the heritors of Dee." Lett. 1727, State, Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 320.

"—Through a great speat, of the water of Dee, thir haill four ships brake loose—and were driven out at the *water-mouth* by violence of the speat." Spalding's Troubles, I. 60.

WATERGANG, *s.* The race of a mill.

"The parliament hes statute and ordanit, that the breif vnder writtin, haue cours quhil the nixt parliament, allanerly of *watergangis*, that is to say, of mylne leidis and nane vther thingis." Acts Ja. I. 1433. c. 149. Edit. 1566.

WATER-PURPIE, *s.* Common brooklime, an herb, S. Veronica beccabunga, Linn. It seems to receive the latter part of its designation from its being somewhat of a purple colour. It is also called *Horse well-grass*, S.

WATER-SHED, *s.* The highest ground in any part of a country, from which rivers descend in opposite directions, S.

"Strathcluony, in Inverness-shire—is a very high inland tract, being the *water-shed* of the country between the two seas." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 20.

WATER-SLAIN Moss. "As peat earth is readily diffused in water and carried off; wherever it comes again to be deposited, we have water-born peat, or, as it is sometimes called by our country people, *water-slain moss*." Dr Walker, Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 13.

WATER-WRAITH, *s.* The spirit of the waters, S. B. V. WRAITH.

WATH, *s.* A ford.

"The small river, Kirtle, touches the N. E. part of the parish, & the Solway Firth, or Booness water, as it is called, as its Southern boundary." P. Dornack, Dumfries. Statist. Acc. ii. 15.

"The same *Scottiswath* is also called *Myreford* by old English writers." Pinkerton's Enquiry, II. 207.

A. S. *wad*, Belg. *waede*, Lat. *vad-um*.

WATLING STRETE, VATLANT STREIT, a term, used to denote the milky way.

Of euery sterne the twynkling notis he,
That in the stil heuin moue cours we se,
Arthurys hufe, and Hyades betaiknyng rane,
Syne *Watling strete*, the Horne, and the Charle wane. *Doug. Virgil*, 85. 43.

Henrysone uses it in the same sense, in his account of the journeys of Orpheus, first to heaven, and then to hell, in quest of his wife Euridice.

Quhen endit was the sangis lamentable,
He tuke his harp, and on his brest can hyng,
Syne passit to the hevin, as sais the fable,
To seke his wife: but that auailit no thing.
By *Wadlyng strete* he went but tarying;
Syne come down throw the spere of Saturn ald,
Quhilk fader is of all thir sternis cald.
Traitie of Orpheus, Edin. 1508.

"It aperis oft in the quhyt circle callit Circulus Lacteus, the quhilk the marynalis callis *Vatlant Streit*." Compl. S. p. 90.

It has received this designation, in the same manner as it was called by the Romans *Via Lactea*, from its fancied resemblance to a broad street or causeway, being as it were paved with stars. The street itself, it is said, was thus denominated "from one *Vitellianus*, supposed to have superintended the direction of it; the Britons calling *Vitellianus*, in their language, *Guetalin*." Statist. Acc. xvi. 325. N.

WATTIE, *s.* A blow, Ang. Su.G. *hwat*, celer?

WATTLE, *s.* A tax paid in Shetland.

"Another payment exacted by the grantees of the Crown, is called the *Wattle*. In the beginning of the 16th century, when Popery blinded mankind, the priests begged, from these islands, money under the name of *Wattle*, in consideration of the extraordinary benefit which the people were to receive from the liberal distribution of holy *water* among them." P. Northmaven, Shetl. Statist. Acc. xii. 353.

To WAUBLE, *v. n.* "To swing, to reel," Gl. Burns, S. O.

That day ye was a jinker noble,
For heels an' win'!
An' ran them till they a' did *wauble*,
Far, far behin'.
Burns, iii. 142.

Perhaps rather, to hobble.

WAUCH, *s.* Wall.

Ay as the gudwyf brocht in,
Ane scorit upon the *wauch*.
Peblis to the Play, st. 11.

A. S. *wah*, paries; A. Bor. *wogh*, id.

This marks the antiquity of the custom, retained to this day, in country tippling-houses, of marking the bill with chalk on the wall, or behind the door.

To WAUCHT, WACHT OUT, WAUGHT, WAUCH, *v. a.* To quaff, to swig, to take large draughts, S.

And for thir tithingis, in flakoun and in skull
Thay skynk the wyne, and *wauchtis* cowpys full. *Doug. Virgil*, 210. 6.
Do *waucht* and drink, bring cowpis full in handis,—
And with gude will do skynk and birll the wynis. *Ibid.* 250. 47.
So Sathan led men steidfast be the mane;
That nather Lord nor Knicht he lute alane,
Except his coup war *wauchtit out* alway,
Seasonit with blaspheme, sacrilige, disdayne,
All godlic lyf and cheritie to slay.

Thus Nicol Burne, an apostate, writes of the Reformation; Chron. S. P. iii. 454.

And, as thai talkit at the tabil of mony taill funde,
Thay *wauchit* at the wicht wyne, and warit out wourdis;
And syne thai spak more spedelie, and sparit no materis.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 46.

Here *wauch* is used, and rather as a *n. v.*

Sibb. supposes, without any sufficient ground, that it is "probably from *Queych*, a drinking cup." Rudd., with more verisimilitude, refers to A. S. *veaht* irriguus. For the primary idea seems to be that of

moistening the throat well. Isl. *vokua* madefieri, Teut. *weyck-en*, macerare. V. WAK.

E. *swig* is probably from a common origin, *s* being prefixed. Johns. derives it from Isl. *swiga*. He seems to have mistaken the word used by Junius, which is Isl. *siug-a* sorbere, rather sugere. This may indeed be the root of the E. word. For a child is said to *wacht*, S. when sucking so forcibly as to swallow a considerable quantity at once.

WAUCHT, WAUGHT, *s.* A large draught of any liquid, S.

Neist, "O!" cries Halbert, "cou'd your skill
But help us to a *waught* of ale,
I'd be oblig'd t' ye a' my life."
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 527.

To WAUE, *v. a.* "To toss, to agitate."

Quhat auenture has brocht the leuand hidder?
Quhidder *wauit* wilsum by storme of the sey,
Or at command of goddis, cum thou, quod he?
Doug. Virgil, 182. 41.

A. S. *waf-ian*, fluctuare.

To WAVEL, *v. a.* To move backwards and forwards, to wave.

He mov'd his shoulders, head did fling,
From van to rear, from wing to wing.
Some were alledging, that had good skill,
He could not speak if he had stood still.
Like some school boy, their lessons saying,
Who rocks like fidlers a playing.
Like Gilbert Burnet when he preaches,
Or like some lawyers making speeches;
He making hands, and gown, and sleives *wavel*,
Half singing vents this reavel ravel.
Cleland's Poems, p. 107.

From the same origin with WAUIL and WEFFIL, q. v.

* To WAVER, WAWER, *v. n.* To wander; from A. S. *waf-ian*.

And in that myrk nycht *wawerand* will, &c.
Wyntown, vi. 13. 105.

V. WILL, *adj.* and HAMALD, *adj.* sense 2.

I have not observed that the word is used in this literal sense in E. V. BELL-WAVER.

WAUGH, WAUCH, *adj.* Unpleasant to the taste, nauseous, S.

"It tasted sweet i' your mou', bat fan anes it was down your wizen, it had an ugly knaggim, an' a *wauch* wa-gang." Journal from London, p. 3.

Teut. *walghe* nausea, *walgh-en* nauseare, *walghigh* nauseosus. Isl. *mig velger*, nauseo, *velge*, nausea. But this is only a secondary sense. The primary meaning of the Isl. v. *velg-ia* is, tepefacere; G. Andr. p. 257. The transition is very natural; as liquids in a *tepid* state excite nausea.

WAUINGEOUR, WAUYNGOUR, *s.* A vagabond, a fugitive.

Rutulianis, hynt your wappinnis, and follow me,
Quham now yone *wauingeour*, yone ilk strangere,
Affrayis so wyth hys vnwourthy were.
Doug. Virgil, 417. 32.

Lye, (Addit. Jun. Etym.) properly refers to *wafe*, bestia erratica. V. WAFF.

To WAUK, WAULK, WALK, *v. a.* To full cloth, to thicken it, S. pron. *wauk*.

"The sheep supply them with wool for their upper garments; this, when spun and woven, is fulled, or *walked*, as they term it, in a particular manner by the women." Garnet's Tour, I. 157.

The idea of Dr Garnet, as to the origin of the term, is similar to that of Skinner, (vo. *Walker*, fullo). He derives it from the circumstance of the women sitting round the board and cloth, and "working it with their feet, one against another." "It is this part of the operation," he says, "which is properly called *walking*, and it is on this account that fulling mills, in which water and machinery are made to do the work of these women, are in Scotland and the north of England frequently called *walk-mills*." Ibid. p. 158.

The custom, of fulling cloth with the feet, would seem anciently to have been also practised in England.

Cloth that cometh fro the weuing is not comely to wear,
Til it be *fulled vnder fote*, or in fulling stocks,
Washen well wyth water, and with tasels cratched,
Tonked and teynted, and vnder taylours hande.
Pierce Pl. p. 84. b.

Su.G. *walk-a* pressare, volutare, ut solent, qui fullouiam exercent; Belg. *walck-en*, Ital. *gualc-are*, id. Ray and Skinnner view Lat. *calc-are*, to tread, as the origin. This has great appearance of probability, especially as A. S. *swurner*, a fuller, is from *swern-ettan*, calcitrare, conculcando agitare. But there is one difficulty. The synon. A. S. term *wealcere* is undoubtedly from *wealc-an*, volvere, revolvere, to roll; whence *wealc*, a revolution. This A. S. *v.*, however, is viewed by Somner and Johns. as the origin of E. *walk*, to go.

To WAUK, *v. n.* To shrink in consequence of being wetted, S.

WAUKER, WAUK-MILLER, *s.* A fuller, S. *walker*, Lancash.

Belg. *walcker*, Su.G. *walkare*, Germ. *waukmuller*. V. the *v.*

WAUK-MILL, WAULK-MILL, *s.* A fulling-mill, S. A *walk-mill*, A. Bor.

"The parish—has within itself, or is in the close neighbourhood, of mills of many kinds, not only meal-mills, but flour-mills, *waulk-mills*, lint-mills, barley-mills, and malt-mills." P. Calder, Invern. Statist. Acc. iv. 353.

Germ. *walk-muhle*, id.

WAUKER, *s.* A watchman, one who watches clothes during night, S. A. S. *waecer*, Belg. *waaker*. V. WALK, *v.*

To WAUL, *v. n.* To look wildly, to roll the eyes.

And in the breist of the goddes graif thay
Gorgonis hede, that monstour of grete wounder,
Wyth ene *wauland*, and nek bane hak in sounder. *Doug. Virgil*, 257. 51.
Bot fra the auld Halesus lay to de,
And yeildis vp the breith with *wawland* E,

The fatall sisteris set to hand anone,
And gan this young Halesus so dyspone,
That by Euandrus wappinnis, the ilk stound,
He destynate was to caucht the dethis wound.
Ibid. 331. 16.

Canentia lumina, Virg. x. 418.

Rudd. derives it from A. S. *weall-an*, furere. But it is rather from *wealw-ian*, to roll, Lat. *volv-ere*.

WAULD, *s.* Government, power. *In wald*, under sway.

I wow to God, that has the warld in *wauld*,
Thi dede sall be to Sotheroun full der sauld.
Wallace, x. 579. MS.

Dan. *vold*, Isl. *vellde*, power, *valld*, id. Hence *yfer wald*, magistracy. V. WALD, *v.*

To WAUR, *v. a.* To overcome. V. WAR, *v.* 1.

WAW, *s.* Wave; pl. *wawys*.

——For quhilum sum wald be
Rycht on the *wawys*, as on mounté;
And sum wald slyd fra heycht to law,
Rycht as thai doune till hell wald draw,
Syne on the *waw* stert sodanly.
Barbour, iii. 706. MS.

It is used by Wiclif.

"And a great storm of wynd was maad and keste *wawis* into the boot, so that the boot was ful." Mark iv.

A. S. *waeg*, *weg*, id. pl. *waegas*. Teut. Germ. *waeghe* fluctus; gurges. MoesG. *weg-os*, pl. undae, from *wegs* motus, fluctuatio. The origin is evidently A. S. *wag-ian*, *wecg-an*, &c. movere, to move, to shake. The MoesG. *v.* must have also been *wag-ian*, as appears from the part. pa. *wagids*, agitatus.

WAW, *s.* Wall, S. pl. *wawis*.

A loklate bar was drawyn ourthourth the dur;
Bot thai mycht nocht it brek out of the *waw*.
Wallace, iv. 235. MS.

Think that it wes his hand that brak the *waw*.
Maitland Poems, p. 287.

——To mak bair *wawis*
Thay think na schame.
Ibid. p. 332.

A. S. *wag*, *wah*, id. *Bryden wah*, firmus paries; Lye.

WAW, *s.* Wo, sorrow.

God keip our Quein; and grace hir send
This realme to gyde, and to defend;
In justice perseveir:
And of her *wawis* mak an end,
Now into this new yeir.
Maitland Poems, p. 279. V. WA.

WAW, *s.* A measure of twelve stones, each stone weighing eight pounds.

"Ane *waw* sould conteine twelue stane: the wecht quhereof conteines aucht pound." Stat. Rob. III. c. 22. § 7.

This is certainly the same with E. *wey*; as, a *wey of wool*, *cheese*, &c. from A. S. *waeg*, *waga*, *weg*, a load. Su.G. *wag* signifies a pound, in which sense the A. S. term is also used.

To WAW, *v. n.* To caterwaul, to cry as a cat, S. A. Bor.

This seems the same with E. *waul*, allied perhaps to Isl. *vaele*, ejulo, plango; if not formed from the sound.

To WAW, *v. n.* To wave, to float.

The discourrouris saw thaim cummand,
Wyth baneris to the wynd *wawand*.
Barbour, ix. 245. MS. V. WAFF, *v.*

WAWAR, *s.* A wooer.

Be that the daunsing wes all done,
Thair leif tuik les and maif;
Quhen the winklottis and the *wawarris* twynit,
To se it was hart sair.
Peblis to the Play, st. 24.

A. S. *wogere*, id.

WAWARD, *s.* The vanguard.

Thai saw in bataillyng cum arayit,
The *waward*, with baner displayit.
Barbour, viii. 48. MS.

WAWIL, *adj.*

Ane pyk-thank in a prelots chayse,
With his *wawil* feit, and virrok tais;
With hoppir hippis, and henches narrow.—
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 110.

It denotes feet, so loosely connected with the ancle-joints as to bend to one side when set on the ground. Thus, the phrase, *shachling feet*, is still used. This is evidently the same with *Weffil*, q. v.

WE, WEY, WIE, *s.* Conjoined with *litill*; 1. As denoting time.

Till his fostyr brodyr he sayis;
"May I traist in the, me to waik
"Till Ik a litill sleping tak?"
'Ya, schyr,' he said, 'till I may drey.'
The King then wynkyt *a litill wey*;
And slepyt nocht full encrely.
Barbour, vii. 182. MS.

The Quene Dido astonyst *ane litill we*
At the first sicht, behalding his bewté,
Ay wondring be quhat wyse he cumin was,
Unto him thus sche said with myld face.
Doug. Virgil, 32. 24.

Ane roundel with ane cleine claith had he,
Neir quhair the king micht him baith heir and se.
Thau, quod the King *a lytil wie*, and leuch;
"Sir fuill, ye ar lordly set anouch."
Priests of Peblis, *S. P. R.* i. 22.

i. e. in a little while the king said, laughing.

2. In relation to place.

We sall fenyhé ws as we wald fle,
And wyth-draw ws *a litil we*:
Fast folow ws than sall thai,
And sone swa moné thai brek aray.
Wyntown, viii. 38. 146.

3. As expressing degree.

Nere quham thare grew an rycht auld laurer tre,
Bowand toward the altere *ane litill we*,
That with his schadow the goddis did ouer heild.
Doug. Virgil, 56. 18.

Sone as the fyrst infectioun *ane lityl we*
Of slymy venom inyet quently had sche;
Than sche begouth hyr wittis to assale.
Ibid. 218. 55.

A wee, S. signifies a short while.

Ye hardy heroes, whase brave pains
Defeated ay th' invading rout,
Forsake *a wee* th' Elysian plains,
View, smile, and bless your lovely sprout.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 104.

It is also sometimes used as equivalent to, *in a slight degree*. *Wee*, little; *Wee and weny*, very small, A. Bor.

This word has been viewed as an abbrev. of Teut. *weinigh*, little; Macpherson, Sibb. But both terms are used, A. Bor. Or of A. S. *hwene*, few; Lye, Addit. Jun. Etym. vo. *Way-bit*. But this is far from being satisfactory; as, if I mistake not, no instance of a similar abbreviation can be produced, where only part of the first syllable is retained. Teut. *weinigh* being apparently from the A. S. word, it is extremely improbable that these terms should be retained in our *quhene*, few, and at the same time in an abbreviated form.

I cannot, however, pretend to give any etymon that is not liable to objection. It is observed by Wachter, vo. *Wan*, that Lat. *ve*, in composition, has the power of diminution; as, *ve-grandis*, little, literally, not great; *Ve-jovis*, parvus Jupiter, concerning whom Ovid thus writes;

Vis ea si verbi est, cur non ego *Vejovis* aedem,
Aedem *non Magni* suspicer esse *Jovis*?

As in all the examples of the use of this term, which I have observed in our old works, it occurs as a *s.*, the sense of which is determined by the *adj.* conjoined, I have been apt to suspect, that *we* did not originally signify *little*, but may have been a term expressive of time or space. The use of *way-bit*, A. Bor., for a short way, S. *a wee bit*, might seem to indicate, that the term had been merely A. S. *waeg*, *weg*, Isl. *weg*, as primarily denoting distance as to space. *Way-bit* would thus signify *a bit of a way*. It may be observed, however, that Isl. *va* is used to denote weight, being applied to that which contributes very little to it. *Thad er va litil;* parvi ponderis est: vel nullius momenti est; Verel.

WE, WEE, WIE, *adj.* Small, little, S.

Easop relates a tale weil worth renown,
Of twa *wie* myce, and they war sisters deir,
Of quhom the elder dwelt in borrowstown,
The yunger scho wond upon land weil neir.
Henrysone, *Evergreen*, i. 144.

Tak a pur man a scheip or two,
For hungir, or for falt of fude,
To five or sex *wie* bairnis, or mo,
They will him hing with raipis rud.
Bot and he tak a flok or two,
A bow of ky, and lat thame blud,
Full saifly may he ryd or go.
Johne Up-on-Land's Compl. Chron. S. P. ii. 33.

Shakspeare has adopted this word.

"—He hath but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard." Merry Wives of Windsor.

WEAM-ILL, *s.* The belly-ache. V. WAMBE.

WEAN, WEEANE, *s.* A child, S. *bairn*, synon.

—Ilka day brought joy and plenty,
Ilka year a dainty *wean*.
Macneill's Poems, i. 19.

The name the *weeane* gat, was Helenore,
That her ain grandame brooked lang before.
Ross's Helenore, p. 12.

Perhaps from A. S. *wen-an*, O. Belg. *wenn-en*, Sw. *af-waen-ia*, ablactare, E. *to wean*; Dan. *afvenner*, to take away lambs from their dam. It has, however, been viewed, q. *wee ane*, synon. with *little ane*, S. id. Hence Johns., in expl. *weel* observes; "In Scotland it denotes small or little: as, a *wee* ane, a little one, or child; a *wee* bit, a little bit."

To WEAR IN, *v. a.* 1. To gather in with caution; used to express the manner in which a shepherd conducts his flock into the fold, in order to prevent their rambling, S.

Will ye go to the ew-bughts Marion,
And *wear in* the sheep wi' me?
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 49.

Teut. *weer-en* propulsare.

2. As a *neut. v.*, to move slowly and cautiously. One who is feeble, when moving to a certain place, is said to be *wearing in* to it, S.

WEARY, *adj.* 1. Feeble; as, *a weary bairn*, a child that is declining, S.

2. Vexatious, causing trouble, S. as "the *weary*, "or *weariful fox*;" Gl. Sibb.

3. Vexed, sorrowful; Gl. Ritson's S. Songs.

Sibb. derives it, in sense 2., from *wary*, to curse. And indeed, A. S. *werig* signifies malignus, infestus, from *werig-an*, to curse. In sense 1. it is from *werig* lassus, fatigued; and also in sense 3., as the same word signifies, depressus animo.

WEARIFUL, *adj.* Causing pain or trouble; pron. *wearifow*, S. V. WEARY, sense 2.

WEASSES, *s. pl.* A species of breeching for the necks of work-horses, Orkn.; synon. with *breacham*.

"The oxen be yoaked with cheatts [l. theatts] and haims and breachams, which they call *weassis*, albeit they have horns." MS. Adv. Libr. Barry's Orkn. p. 447.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *wase*, Isl. *vasi*, a bundle of twigs or *withes*; as the furniture of horses was anciently made of these. V. RIGWIDDIE, TROD-WIDDIE.

WEAVIN, *s.* A moment, Aberd.

"The auld wife complain'd sae upo' her banes, that you wou'd hae thought she had been in the dead-thraw in a *weaven* after she came in." Journal from London, p. 7.

A. S. *wiffend*, breathing; as we say, in the same sense, *in a breath*, S. This seems also the origin of E. *whiff*, which Johns., after Davies, derives from C. B. *chwyth*, flatus.

WEB, *s.* The covering of the entrails, the cawl, or omentum, S. apparently denominated from its resemblace to something that is *woven*; as in Sw. it is called *tarm-naet*, q. the net of the intestines.

WEBSTER, *s.* A weaver, S. A. Bor.

Need gars naked men rin,
And sorrow gars *websters* spin.
Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 26.

A. S. *webbestre*, textrix, a female weaver. The use of this term indicates that, among our forefa-

thers, the work of weaving was appropriated to women. This, it is well known, was the case among the Greeks and other ancient nations, who reckoned it an employment unworthy of the dignity of man. Hence the frequent allusions to this, in the poets.

——Tibi quam noctes festina diesque
Urguebam, et tela curas solabar aniles.
Virg. ix. 489.

We find indeed, that the Roman writers make mention of *Textores*, or male weavers. But this name was given to the slaves employed in this business, when, in consequence of the increase of luxury, it came to be despised by women of rank. For, in early ages, it was accounted an employment not worthy of queens. It appears, that among the Jews also, and other eastern nations, women were thus engaged. A loom seems to have been part of the furniture of the faithless Delilah's chamber; as she was no stranger to the art of weaving, Judg. xvi. 12—14. Solomon gives such a description of the good wife, as implies that she wove all the clothing worn by her household; Prov. xxxi. 18—24. V. Wob, Wobster.

WECHE, *s.* A witch.

"Ane *weche* said to hym, he suld be crounit kyng afore his deith." Bellend. Cron B. xvii. c. 8. A. S. *wicca*, *wicce*, id.

WECHT, Weight, Weght, *s.* 1. An instrument for winnowing corn, made in the form of a sieve, but without holes.

——Ane blanket, and ane *wecht* also,
Ane schule, ane scheit, and ane lang flail.
Bannatyne Poems p. 159.

—Ay wi' his lang tail he whiskit,
And drumm'd on an ald corn *weight*.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 299.

"You shine like the sunny side of a shernie *weight*." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 378. *Weght*, Ramsay. V. Sharny.

Meg fain wad to the barn gaen,
To win three *wechts* o' naething;
But for to meet the deil her lane,
She pat but little faith in.
Burns, iii. 134.

The rites observed in this daring act of superstition, are thus explained in a note.

"This charm must likewise be performed, unperceived, and alone. You go to the *barn*, and open both doors, taking them off the hinges, if possible; for there is danger, that the *being*, about to appear, may shut the doors, and do you some mischief. Then take that instrument used in winnowing the corn, which, in our country dialect, we call a *wecht*; and go through all the attitudes of letting down corn against the wind. Repeat it three times; and the third time an apparition will pass through the barn, in at the windy door, and out at the other, having both the figure in question, and the appearance or retinue, marking the employment or station in life."

There are two kinds of *wechts*, S. B. The one is denominated a *windin wecht*, immediately used for *winnowing*, as its name intimates. This is formed of a single hoop covered with parchment. The other is called a *maund-wecht*, having more resemblance of a basket, its rim being deeper than that of the other. Its proper use is for lifting the grain, that it may be emptied into the *windin wecht*. It receives its designation from *maund*, a basket.

Germ. *faccher*, *fechel*, *focher*, *fucker*, an instrument for winnowing; Belg. *wayer*, more properly written *vecher*, a fanner or winnower, from Germ. *wech-en*, *weh-en*, Belg. *wai-en*, ventum facere; Wachter. Su.G. *weft-a* ventilare. This is the natural origin of *wecht*; and there is every reason to suppose that it is a very ancient term. As Lat. *vent-us*, has been deduced from Gr. *αω*, flare, E. *wind* is evidently allied; being formed from *wai-en*, id. of which Junius views it as the part. *wayend*, q. blowing.

2. A sort of tambourin.

In May the plesant spray vpspringis;
In May the mirthfull mavis singis:
And now in May to madynnis fawis,
With *tymmer wechtis* to trip in ringis,
And to play vpcoill with the bawis.
Scott, Evergreen, ii. 186. MS.

It seems to receive this name from its resemblance of the instrument employed in winnowing; the word *tymmer* being conjoined, for the sake of discrimination, to denote that it is wooden, whereas the proper *wecht* is made of skin.

Wechtful, *s.* As much as a *wecht* can contain, S. pron. *wechtfow*.

WED, *s.* A pledge. To Wed, *v. a.* To pledge. V. Wad. Hence,

Wedkeeper, *s.* One who preserves what is deposited in pledge.

"For as to this conscience, it is a faithfull *wedkeeper*; the gages that it receiveth, it randeris, of good turnes it giveth a blyith testimonie, of evil turnes it giveth a bitter testimonie." Bruce's Eleven Sermons, 1591, Sign. C. 4. 2.

WEDDYR, Weddir, Wedder, *s.* 1. Weather; used as a general term.

He thocht he to Kyntyr wald ga,
And sa lang soiowrnyng thar ma,
Till wyntir *wedder* war away.
Barbour, iii. 387, MS.

And in the calm or loune *weddir* is sene,
Aboue the fludis hie, ane fare plane grene.
Doug. Virgil, 131. 42.

I traist not with this *wedder* to wyn Itale,
The wynd is contrare brayand in ouer bak sale.
Ibid. 127. 49.

2. Wind.

And all the *weddrys* in thaire fayre
Wes to thare purpos all contrayre.
Wyntown, vi. 20. 105.

And thare be a tempest fell
Of gret *weddrys* scharpe and snell,
Of fors thai behowyd to tak
Quhyle land, and thame for battayle make.
Ibid. vii. 10. 184. also viii. 6. 54.

A.S. *waeder*, Teut. *weder*, Alem. *weter*, Isl. *vethur*, coeli temperies, "the weather good or bad," (Somner,) Su.G. *waeder*, id. also the wind; O. Dan.

vedur, ventus, turbo. This shews the origin of the term *weather-bound*, i. e. detained by wind or bad weather. One might almost conjecture, that this were the origin of the term *winter*, which in Isl. is *vetur*, very nearly allied to *vethur*, *vedur*, weather; as if denominated from the storminess of the weather, which is the characteristic of this season. Ihre, however, derives it from *waat*, humidus.

Weder seems to retain the sense of storm, Ywaine and Gawin.

The king kest water on the stane,
The *storme* rasc'ful sone onane,
With wikked *weders* kene and calde,
Als it was byfore-hand talde;
The king and his men ilkane
Wend tharwith to have bene slane;
So blew it stor with slete and rayn.
Ritson's E. M. R. i. 55. V. also p. 16. v. 411.

WEDDIR-GAW, *s.* Part of one side of a rainbow, appearing immediately above the horizon, viewed as a prognostick of bad weather; pron. *weather-gaw*, S. In some parts of the country, this is called a *dog*, also a *stump*.

The term *weather-gaw*, although I have not observed it in any dictionary, is used in England, to denote the secondary rainbow. This is analogous to Germ. *wasser-gall*, repercussio iridis; from *wasser* humor, moisture, and *gall* splendor. Hence Wachter renders *wasser-gall*, splendor pluvius; referring to A. S. *gyl* splendit, Benson.

A *weather-gaw*, as the term is used in S., corresponds to Isl. *vedr-spaer*, literally, that which *spaes* or foretells bad weather; Landnamab. p. 264. Our term seems formed in the same manner with Isl. *haf-galle*, which has precisely the same signification; Meteorum perlustre in mari, ante ventos apparens; G. Andr. p. 82. col. 2. As *haf* signifies the sea, one might suppose that the other component term were Isl. *galle*, naevus, vitium, q. a *defect* in the weather; did not the explanation given by G. Andr. confirm the sense assigned to *gall* by Wachter.

WEDDIR-GLIM, *s.* Expl. "clear sky near the horizon; spoken of objects seen in the twilight or dusk; as, *between him and the wedder-glim*, or *weather-gleam*, i. e. between him and the light of the sky." Gl. Sibb.

A. S. *weder* coelum, and *gleam*, *glaem*, jubar, splendor; Teut. *weder-licht* coruscatio.

To WEDE, WEID, WEYD, *v. a.* To rage, to act furiously, part. pr. *wedand*.

In this meyne tyme Athelred,
Edgare the pesybil sowne, we rede,
Of Ingland tuk possessyowne,
Scepter, and coronatyowne,
Quhen the Denmarkis wes *wedand*,
Wythit fyre and slawchter dystrwyand.
Wyntown, vi. 15. 63.

Off thir paynys God lat you neuir preiff,
Thocht I for wo all out off wit suld *weid*.
Wallace, ii. 204. MS.

Quhen Wallace saw scho ner of witt couth *weid*,
In his armys he caucht hir sobrely,
And said, "Der hart, quha hass mysdoyne
"ocht, I?"
"Nay I," quoth scho, "hass falslye wrocht
"this trayn;
"I haiff you sald, rycht now ye will be
"slayn."
Ibid. iv. 452. MS.

Mr Ellis interrogatively expl. it, "She could not imagine any contrivance"; Spec. I. 355.

And he for wo weyle ner worthit to *weide*;
And said, Sone, thir tithingis sittis me sor.
Ibid. i. 437. MS.

The term not being understood, editors have taken the liberty of altering the phraseology, as in Edit. 1648.

And he for woe neare swelt of this *weede*.

In this passage it might be viewed as a *s.*

So mekill baill with in his breyst thar bred,
Ner out off wytt he worthit for to *weyd*.
Ibid. xi. 1161. MS.

A. S. *wed-an* insanire, furere. Isl. *aed-a*, id. *aede*, furor, *aedefullr* furibundus. V. WEID.

WEDEIS, *pl. n.* Withes.

Thai band thaim fast with *wedeis* sad and sar.
Wallace, iii. 215. MS. V. WIDDIE.

WEDONYPHA, *s.* This term occurs in a curious list of diseases, in Roull's Cursing, MS.

—The Cruke, the Cramp, the Colica,
The Worm, the wareit *Wedonypha*,
Rimbursin, Ripplis, and Bellythra.
V. Gl. Compl. p. 331.

This is certainly the same with *wytenon-fa*, Aberd.

"I was fley'd that she had taen *the wyten-on-fa*, an' inlakit afore supper, far she shuddered a' like a klippert in a cauld day. *Journal from London*, p. 7.

This is rendered "trembling, chattering." But it is the term generally used in the North, to express that disease peculiar to women, commonly called a *weid*; *weidinonfa*, Ang.

We might suppose that it were allied to A. S. *wite* pain, suffering, calamity, *witn-ian*, to punish, to afflict, *wit-nung* punishment; Su.G. *wit-a*, to punish, *wite*, punishment, also any physical evil, &c. But *Wedonfaw* is merely the *onfall* or attack of a *weid*, Border. *Onfaw* and *weid* are sometimes used as synon. V. WEID, *s.*

WEE, *s.* Wight; used for *wy*.

Arthur asked on hight, herand hem alle,
"What woldes thou, *wee*, if hit be thi wille?"
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 6. V. WY.

WEEBO, *s.* Common Ragwort, an herb, S. Senecio jacobaea, Linn. Also denominated *Stinking Weed*, and *Elshinders*, corr. from E. *Alexanders*.

WEFT, *s.* Woof. V. WAFT.

WEEGGLE, *v. n.* To waggle. V. WAIGLE.

WEEGGLIE, *adj.* 1. Waggling, unstable, S. 2. Having a wriggling motion in walking, S. Belg. *be-weeglik*, unstable, pliable.

WEEM, *s.* 1. A natural cave, Fife, Ang.

"In the town there is a large cove, anciently called a *weem*. The pits produced by the working of the coal, and the striking natural object of the cove or *weem*, may have given birth to the name of the parish." P. Pittenweem, Fife, Statist. Acc. iv. p. 369.

2. An artificial cave, or subterraneous building, Ang.

"A little westward from the house of Tealing, about 60 or 70 years ago, was discovered an artificial cave or subterraneous passage, such as is sometimes called by the country people a *weem*. It was composed of large loose stones." P. Tealing, Forfars. Ibid. p. 101.

From Gael. *uamha*, a cave; unless allied to Teut. *weme*, terebra, a wimble, as an excavation may be compared to what is bored.

WEEPERS, *s. pl.* Strips of muslin, or cambric, stitched on the extremities of the sleeves of a black coat or gown, as a badge of mourning, S.

Auld, cantie Kyle may *weepers* wear,
An' stain them wi' the saut, saut tear.
Burns, iii. 215.

WEER, *s.* Fear, apprehension. V. WERE.

To WEESE, WEEZE, *v. n.* To ooze, to distil gently, S. B.

Or sinn'd ye wi' yon greetin cheese,
Frae which the tears profusely *weeze*?
Morison's Poems, p. 105.

Dr Johns. very oddly derives the E. word from Fr. *caux*, waters. But both the S. and E. terms are evidently allied to Isl. *vos*, *voesa*, *veisa*, humor, mador, humectatio, perfusio aquae; G. Andr. vo. *Vacte*, p. 249. 250. Dan.-Sax. *waes*, id.; A.S. *wos*, *wose*, liquor, *wosing*, moist, "succi plenus, full of juice or moisture," Somner. G. Andr. views Germ. *wasser* as formed from *wass* the genit. of Isl. *wattn;* and Isl. *oes* signifies, the mouth of a river.

WEFFIL, *adj.* Limber, supple, not stiff, S.

A.S. *waefol*, fluctuans; Teut. *wepel*, vagus; *weyfel-en*, vagari, vacillare; *weyfeler*, homo vagus, inconstans; Germ. *wappel-n*, motitari; Isl. *veif-a*, vibrare, *veifl-a*, to twist or twine one from his own opinion. Here we perceive the true origin of E. *whiffle*.

WEFFLIN, WEFFLUM, *s.* The back-lade, or course of water at the back of the mill-wheel, Ang.

When a mill is so overcharged with water from behind, that the wheel cannot move, the term *quaefwa* is used in Su.G. But perhaps the similarity of sound is merely accidental.

To WEY, *v. a.*

Bot fra the Scottis thai mycht nocht than off skey,
The clyp so far on athir burd thai *wey*.
Wallace, x. 874. MS.

Clyp is the grappling-iron used in boarding. *Wey* may therefore be allied to Su.G. *waeg-a*, *weg-a*, percutere, ferire.

To WEY, *v. a.* To be sorry for, to bewail; Wallace.

Belg. *wee*, sorrow.

To WEID, *v. n.* To become furious. V. WEDE.

WEID, *adj.* Furious, synon. *wod.*

He girnt, he glourt, he gapt as he war *weid.*
And quhylum sat still in ane studying;
And quhylum on his buik he was reyding.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 77. V. WEDE, *v.*

A. Bor. "*wead*, very angry; mad, in a figurative sense." Grose derives it from *Wode*. But it is from the old *v.* V. WEDE, *v.*

WEID, *s.* A kind of fever to which women in child-bed, or nurses, are subject, S.

Although I have not met with the term in any dictionary, I am informed, that Germ. *weide*, or *weite*, corresponds to Fr. *accablé*, as signifying that one is oppressed with disease.

WEID, Gawan and Gol. i. 14.

All the wyis in welth he weildis in *weid*,
Sall halely be at your will, all that is his.

Leg. *theid*, as in edit. 1508.

To WEIF, *v. a.* To weave; part. pa. *weyff*, woven.

With subtell slayis, and hir hedeles slee
Riche lenye wobbis naitly *weiffit* sche.
Doug. Virgil, 204. 45.

—Quharon was *weyff*, in subtell goldin thredis,
Kyng Troyus son, the fare Ganymedis.
Ibid. 136. 6.

A. S. *wef-an*, Isl. *vef-a*, Su.G. *waefw-a*, MoesG. *waib-jan*, C. B. *gwev*, texere.

WEYES, WEYIS, *s. pl.* A balance with scales for weighing.

"The heire sall haue—ane stule, ane furme, ane flaill, the *weyes*, with the wechts, ane spaid, ane aix."—Burrow Lawes, c. 125. § 3. *Stateram* cum ponderibus, Lat.

Behald in euerie kirk and queir,—
Sanct Peter caruit with his keyis,
Sanct Michaell with his wingis and *weyis*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 65.

Correspondent to the account here given, Wormius has this note concerning St. Michael; Michaelis *libra*, qua depingi solet archangelus; Fast. Dan. p. 116.

"A pair of balances is often termed *the weighs* in the modern Sc. of the South." Gl. Compl. p. 382. vo. VEYE.

A. S. *waeg*, *weg*, Teut. *waeghe*, libra, trutina, statera.

WEIGH-BAUK, *s.* 1. A balance, S.

They'll sell their country, flae their conscience bare,
To gar the *weigh-bauk* turn a single hair.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 88.

2. Used metaph. One is said to be in the *weigh-bauks*, when in a state of indecision, S.

Teut. *waegh-balck*, librile, scapus librae, jugum; from *waeghe* libra, and *balck* trabs, q. the balance-beam.

WEIGHTS, *s. pl.* Scales, S.

"Danid in this time put them in the *weights* together,—saying, Surelie men of low degree are vani-

tie & men of high degree are a lye," &c. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 499.

To WEIGHT, *v. a.* 1. To weigh, S.

2. To burden, to oppress, S.

"However this silence sometimes *weighted my* mind, yet I found it the best and wisest course."—Baillie's Lett. ii. 252.

WEIGHT, WECHT, *s.* An instrument for winnowing corn. V. WECHT.

WEIK, WEEK, *s.* A corner or angle. *The weiks of the mouth*, the corners or sides of it, S. *wikes*, A. Bor. id. *The weik of the ee*, the corner of it, S.

Auld Meg the tory took great care
To weed out ilka sable hair,
Plucking out all that look'd like youth,
Frae crown of head to *weeks of mouth*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 496.

It is sometimes written *wick*. V. example, in WICK, *s.* a bay.

Su.G. *wik* angulus, *oegen wik*, the corner of the eye; Alem. *geuuig*, id. Teut. flexio, cessio. Perhaps *hoeck*, angulus, is radically the same.

The terms, in different languages, originally denoting any angle or corner, have been particularly applied to those formed by water. A.S. *wic*, the curving beach of a river; Teut. *wijk*, id. Su.G. *wik*, Isl. *vik*, a bay of the sea; whence pirates were called *Viking-ur*, because they generally lurked in places of this description.

The town of *Wick* in Caithness seems to be denominated from its vicinity to a small bay, although it has been otherwise explained.

"The ancient and modern name of this parish, as far as can now be ascertained, is that of *Wick*, an appellation common all over the Northern continent of Europe, supposed to signify the same with the Latin word *vicus*, a village or small town, particularly when lying adjacent to a bay, or arm of the sea, resembling a wicket." P. Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc. x. i. V. WICK, *s.*

WEIL, *s.* Prosperity, advantage.

For victory me hatis not, dar I say,
Nor list sik wyse withdraw their handis tway,
That I refuse suld till assay ony thing,
Quhilk mycht sa grete beleif of *weil* inbring.
Doug. Virgil, 378. 35.

Hence *weil is me*, S., happy am I, q. It is well to me. *Weil is yow*, happy are ye.

Now *weilis yow*, priestis, *weilis yow*, in all your lyvis,
That ar nocht waddit with sic wicket wyvis.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 55.

A. S. *wel*, *well*, bene. *Wel beon*, bene esse. *Wel is tham the thaet mot*; Bene est iis quibus possibile est; Caed. 99. 8. *Wel us waes*; Bene nobis erat; Num. xi. 18. from *wael* bene, and *is* est. Su.G. *waelis mig*, O! me felicem.

WEIL, *s.* An eddy. V. WELE.

WEIL, WELE, WELLE, *adv.* Very; joined with *grct*, *gud*, &c.

For in-til *welle* gret space thare-by
Wes nothir hows lewyd, na herbry.
Wyntown, viii. 37. 119. V. GUD, *adj.*

And sic lik men thai waillyt *weill* gud speid.
Wallace, ix. 706. MS.

Sibb. justly observes that this, as prefixed to adjectives, is "commonly used in a good sense, as *sere* [sair] in a bad." V. FEIL.

To WEILD, *v. a.* 1. To obtain, by whatever means; to manage, so as to accomplish. *Weild he his will*, if he obtain his desire.

He rekkys nowthir the richt, nor rekles report,
Al is wele done, God wate, *weild* he his wyll.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238. a, 28.

2. To enter on possession of an estate; used as a *n. v.*

Giff ony deys in this bataille,
His ayr, but ward, releff, or taile,
On the fyrst day sall *weld*;
All be he neuir sa young off eld.
Barbour, xii. 322. MS. A.S. *weald-an*, potiri.

WEILL, *adj.* Many.

Bot all to few with him he had,
The quhethir he bauldly thaim abaid;
And *weill* ost, at thair fryst metyng,
War layd at erd, but recoveryng.
Barbour, iii. 15. MS.

It is used in the same sense as *feill* elsewhere. In edit. 1620, p. 38.

And *feill* of them at their first meeting, &c.

V. FEIL.

Engelond ys a *wel* god lond.
R. Glouc. i. 1. *Gl. Wynt.*

WEILL-FARAND, *adj.* Having a goodly appearance. V. FARAND.

WEILL-HEARTIT, *adj.* Hopeful, not dejected, S.

WEILL-WILLIE, WEILL-WILLIT, *adj.* Liberal, not niggardly, S.

"*Willy* (as they say) *ill willy*, *good willy*, i. e. malevolent, benevolent, but mostly used for sparing or liberal." Rudd.

"Naething is difficult to a *well-willed* man;"—Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 26.

Su.G. *willig*, willing, *waelwillig*, A.S. *wellwillenda*, benevolus.

WEIN, *s.* Barbour, xv. 249. Leg. *wem*, as in MS.

In tyme of trewys ischyt thai;
And in sic tyme as on Pasche day,
Quhen God raiss for to sauf mankind,
Fra *wem* of auld Adamys syne.
Weme, edit. 1620.

A. S. *wem*, *wemm*, labes, macula. E. *wem* signifies a spot; also, a scar. V. WEMMYT, UNWEMMYT.

WEIR, *s.* *Weir of law*, a forensic phrase.

—"A Borgh is foundin in a court vpon a *weir of law*," &c. Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 130. V. BORCH, *s.*

Perhaps from A.S. *waer*, *wer*, foedus, pactum; whence *waer-borh*, *wer-borh*, fidejussor, sponsor.

WEIR, *s.* WAR, WEIR-MEN, WEIR-HORS, WEIRLY, WEIR-WALL. V. WERE.

WEIRD, WERD, WERDE, WEERD, *s.* 1. Fate, destiny, S.

Now will I the *werd* rehers,
As I fynd of that stane in wers;
Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocumque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.
B[u]t gyf *werdys* falyhand be,
Quharc-evyr that stane yhe segyt se,
Thare sall the Scottis be regnand,
And Lorddys hale oure all that land.
Wyntown, iii. 9. 43. 47.

How euer this day the fortoun with thame standis,
Bruke wele thare chance and *werd* on athir handis. *Doug. Virgil*, 317. 18.

But they'll say, She's a wise wife that kens her ain *weerd*.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 133.

2. It seems used as equivalent to prediction.

Altho' his mither, in her *weirds*,
Foretald his death at Troy,
I soon prevail'd wi' her to send
The young man to the ploy.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 18.

Weird Sisters, the Fates. This corresponds to Lat. *Parcae*.

The remanant hereof, quhat euer be it,
The *weird sisteris* defendis that suld be wit.
Doug. Virgil, 80. 48.

i. e. forbid that it should be known.

The *weird sisters* wandring, as they were wont then,
Saw ravens rugand at that ratton by a ron ruit.
They mused at the mandrake unmade like a man,
A beast bund with a bunewand in an auld buit.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 12.

They are sometimes denominated *the Weirds*.

Wo worth (quoth *the Weirds*) the wights that thee wrought;
Threed-bair be thair thrift, as thou art wan-threvin. *Ibid.* p. 14.

A. S. *wyrd*, fatum, fortuna, eventus; *Wyrde*, Fata, Parcae; Franc. *Urdi*. Isl. *Urd* is the name of the first of the Fates, which G. Andr. derives from *verd* fio, *verd-a* fieri, in the same manner as our *weird*, *werd*, seems to be from Teut. *werd-en*, A. S. *weord-an*, *wyrd-an*, id. V. WORTH, *v.*

To WEIRD, WEERD, *v. a.* 1. To determine or assign as one's fate.

An' now these darts that *weerdet* were
To tak the town o' Troy,
To get meat for his gabb, he man
Against the birds employ.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

The *part. pa.* is commonly used, S. B.

2. To predict; to assign as one's fate in the language of prophecy.

I *weird* ye to a fiery beast,
And relieved sall ye never be,
Till Kempion, the kingis son,
Cum to the crag, and thrice kiss thee,
Minstrelsy Border, xi. 103.

And what the doom sae dire, that thou
Doest *weird* to mine or me?
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 238.

WEIRDLESS, WIERDLESS, *adj.* Thriftless, not prosperous, S. It is applied to those with whom nothing prospers; and seems to include both the idea of their own inactivity, and at the same time of something cross in their lot.

To WEISE, WYSE, *v. a.* 1. To use caution or policy, for attaining any object in view; to prevail by prudence or art, S., pron. as E. *wise*.

He warily did her *weise* and wield,
To Collingtoun-Broom, a full good beild,
And warmest als in a' that field.
Watson's Coll. i. 41.

2. To guide, to lead, to direct, S. "to train," Gl. Shirr. To *wyse a-jee*, to direct in a bending course.

Driving their baws frae whins or tee,
Their's no nae gowfer to be seen;
Nor dousser fowk *wysing* a-*jee*
The byast bouls on Tamson's green.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

3. "To turn, to incline;" Gl. Sibb. S.

To weise a stane, to move it when it is a heavy one, rather by art than by strength.

"Every miller wad *wyse* the water to his ain mill." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 25.

From Teut. *wys-en*, Su.G. *wis-a*, docere, ostendere, whence *wise* dux; Alem. *uuis-en*, Germ. *weis-en*, ducere. *Die dine scaf uuisen ad pascua vitae;* Who lead thy sheep to the pastures of life; Willeram. i. 7.

This word may have been originally borrowed from a pastoral life. *To weise the sheep into the fauld* or *bught*, is a phrase still used by our shepherds.

To WEISE, WYSE, *v. n.* To incline, S.

But see the sheep are *wysing* to the cleugh;
Thomas has loos'd his ousen frae the pleugh.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 7.

To WEIT, *v. n.* To try, to make inquiry.

Refreschit he wes with meit, drynk, and with heit,
Quhilk causyt him throuch naturall courss to *weit*
Quhar he suld sleipe, in sekyrnes to be.
Wallace, v. 346. MS.

This *v.* is undoubtedly formed from that which signifies to know, S. *wat*, *wait*, E. *wit*, *wot*. The same formation occurs in other Northern languages. Su.G. *wit-a*, to prove, is formed from *wet-a* to know; Germ. *wiss-en*, certificare, facere ut cognoscat, from *weiss* certus. MoesG. *wit-an*, to know, is also used as denoting observation and watching. A. S. *wit-an* primarily signifies, scire; in a secondary sense, to take care, curare, providere. Wachter indeed denies the affinity between the two ideas. "It is one thing," he says, "to know, and another to verify." But the observation made by Ihre is unanswerable. Speaking of *wit-a*, probare, he says; Est verbum facessans a *wet-a*, scire; quid enim aliud est argumentis probare, quam facere, ut alter rem certo resciscat?

WEIT, WEET, *s.* Rain, S.

Skars was this said, quhen that ane blak tempest
Brayis but delay, and all the lift ouerkest,
Ane huge *weit* gan doun poure and tumbill.
Doug. Virgil, 151. 6.

—To the *weet* my ripen'd aits had fawn.—
Fergusson's Poems, xi. 6.

A. S. *waeta* humiditas, Isl. *vaeta*, pluvia. This seems radically the same with MoesG. *wate*, aqua, whence *water*.

To WEIT, WEET, *v. a.* To wet, S.

"Ye breed of the cat, you wad fain hae fish, but you hae nae will to *weet* your feet;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 35.

White o'er the linns the burnie pours,
And rising *weets* wi' misty showers
The birks of Aberfeldy.
Burns, iv. 271.

WEIT, WEET, *adj.* Wet, S. *Weety*, S. B.

WELANY, *s.* Damage, injury; disgrace.

Bot Schyr Amery, that had the skaith
Off the bargane I tauld off er,
Raid till Ingland till purches ther
Off armyt men gret cumpany,
To weng him off the *welany*
That Schyr Eduuard, that noble knycht,
Him did by Cre in to the fycht.
Barbour, ix. 545. MS.

In like manner, Hardyng says of the battle of Cressy;

The kyng Edward had all the victory,
The kyng Philip had all the *vilany*.
Chron. Fol. 183, a.

L. B. *villania*, injuria, probrum, convicium; Du Cange.

WELCOME-HAIM, *s.* The repast presented to a bride, when she enters the house of a bridegroom, S.

The entertainment given, on this occasion, is in Isl. called *hemkomsel*, from *hem* home, *kom-a* to come, and *oel*, a feast, literally, ale (cerevisium); q. the feast at coming home. Convivium, quod novi conjuges in suis aedibus instruunt; Ihre, vo. *Jul*.

To WELD, *v. n.* To possess. V. WEILD.

WELE, *s.* 1. A whirlpool, an eddy, S. pron. *wiel*, *wheel*; Lancash. *weal*.

Amyddys quham the flude he gan espy
Of Tyber flowand soft and esely,
With swirland *welis* and mekill yallow sand,
In to the sey did enter fast at hand.
Doug. Virgil, 205. 28.

My mare is young, and very skiegh,
And in o' the *weil* she will drown me.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 202.

Whyles in a *wiel* it dimpl't.
Burns, iii. 137.

A. S. *wael*, Teut. *weel*, *wiel*, vortex aquarum. These terms might seem to have a common origin with *wall* a wave; A. S. *weall-an*, Germ. *wall-en*, to boil, to bubble up; *wallen des meers*, the swelling of the sea. It must be observed, however, that Teut. *wiel* seems the same with the term corresponding to our *wheel*. Hence Kilian renders it; Profundus in amne locus quo aqua *circumagitur*. V. WELL-EY. Hence,

WEIL-HEAD, *s.* The same with *weil*.

They douked in at ae *weil-head*,
And out ay at the other.
Minstrelsy Border, xi. 47.

To WELL, WALL, *v. a.* 1. To forge, in the way of beating two or more pieces of metal into one mass, by means of heat, S.; *weld*, E.

Ane huge grete semely tergett, or ane scheild,
Quhilk onlie micht resisting into feild
Agane the dynt of Latyn wappinnis all,
In euery place seuen ply thay *well* and cal.
Doug. Virgil, 258. 16.

Rudd. refers to A. S. *well-en* furere, aestuare; "because, before the separate pieces can be incorporated, they must be almost *boyling hot*." This learned writer does not seem to have observed, that the A. S. *v.* signifies to be hot, or very hot, in general. Hence *weallende fyr*, fervens ignis. *Bryne the wealleth on helle*, Incendium quod fervet in inferno; Lye. As far as we can judge from analogy, this seems to be the origin. For Su. G. *waell-a*, aestuare, is used in the same sense, signifying also to *weld*. Seren., however, thinks that it may be traced to Isl. *vaul-r*, *vol-r*, jugum in cultro, versus aciem; as in Sw. *aeggwella yxor*, ferrum securibus jungere, ut apta fiat acies.

2. In a neut. sense, to be incorporated; used metaph.

Thy Lords chaste loue, and thy licentious lusts
From thy divided soule one other thrusts.
Pleasure in him, and fleshlie pleasure fall
So foule at strife, they can, nor mixe nor *wall*.
More's True Crucifixe, p. 200.

As *v. n.* it is also used literally. Coals are said to *wall*, S., when they mix together, or form into a cake.

WELL, *s.* Good; nearly the same with E. *weal*.

"The wise man Solomon, the mirrour of wisdome, and wondir of the world, was sent into this world as a spye from God for the *well* of man." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 477. 478.

WELLE, *s.* Green sward.

Al in gleterand golde gayly ho glides
The gates, with Sir Gawayn, bi the grene *welle*.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 3.

It seems evident, that this is originally the same with *Fail*, q. v.

WELL-EY, *s.* A quagmire, S. *wallee*.

"Thay knew nocht the ground, and fell sumtymes in swardis of mossis & sumtyme in *Well Eys*." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 3.

Qu. the *ee* or *eye* of the spring. V. WELE, *s.*

WELL-WILLAND, *s.* A wellwisher.

—All othire gudis halyly,
That langyd til hym, or til hys men,
And of his *welle-willandis* then,
Of this Erle the mychty kyn
Had gert bathe hery, wast, and bryn.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 562. V. WEIL-WILLIE.

WELL-WILLING, *adj.* Complacent.

"They came in a loving & *well-willing* manner to enquire.——Mr Ja. Melvill's MS. Mem. p. 298.

WELLIT, Houlate, ii. 15.

The wayis quhair the wicht went wer in wa *wellit*,
Wes nane sa sture in the steid mycht stand him astart.

This may either signify, drowned in sorrow, from A.S *waell-an*, aestuare; or, vexed with sorrow, Su.G. *waell-a*, angere, A.S. *waeled*, *waelid*, vexatus.

WELL-KERSES, *s. pl.* Water-cresses, S. called also *wall-* or *well-grass*.

A. S. *wille-cerse*, rivorum, i. e. aquaticum nasturtium; from *wille* scaturigo, rivus, and *cerse* nasturtium.

WELSCHE, *adj.* Insipid. V. WALSH.

To WELT, *v. a.* 1. To throw, to drive.

For the Troianis, or euer thay wald ceis,
Thare as the thekest rout was and maist preis,
Ane huge wecht or hepe of mekil stanys
Ruschis and *weltis* doun on thame attanis.
Doug. Virgil, 295. 32.

2. *v. n.* To roll.

And than forsoith the granys men micht here
Of thaym that steruyng and doun bettin bene,
That armour, wappinnis, and dede corps bedene,
And stedis thrawand on the ground that *weltis*,
Mydlit with men, quhilk yeild the goist and sweltis. *Doug. Virgil*, 387. 1.

i. e. which roll on the ground in agony, or in the throes of death.

A. Bor. *to walt*, to totter, to lean one way; to overthrow. MoesG. *walt-ian*, A. S. *waelt-an*, Isl. *vaelt-a*, Dan. *vaelt-er*, volvere, Lat. *volut-are*. *Welter* has the same origin; although more immediately allied to Teut. *welter-en*, Sw. *weltr-a*, Fr. *veaultr-er*.

To WELTER, *v. a.* 1. To roll. *To welter a cart*, S. to turn it upside down. The E. *v.* seems to be used only in an active sense; although O.E. *waultre* is synon. with *wallow*; Huloet. V. WELT.

For sum *welteris* ane grete stane vp ane bra,
Of quhom in noumer is Sisyphus ane of tha.
Doug. Virgil, 186. 12.

2. To overturn.

Thare is na state of thare style that standis content,
Knycht, clerk nor commoun,
Burges, nor barroun,
All wald haue vp that is doun,
Welterit the went.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239. a. 20.

WELTH, *s.* 1. Welfare; Wyntown.

2. Abundance of any thing, S.

WEMELES, *adj.* Blameless, immaculate.

Thow sall rew in thy ruse, wit thow but wene,
Or thou wonde of this wane *wemeles* away.
Gawan and Gol. i. 8.

"Without appetite," Gl. Pink. But it is merely A.S. *wem-leas*, faultless. V. WEIN.

WEMMYT, *part. pa.* Disfigured, scared.

Sa fast till hewyn was his face,
That it our all ner *wemmyt* was.
Or he the Lord Douglas had sene,
He wend his face had *wemmyt* bene.
Bot neuir a hurt tharin had he.
Quhen he *unwemmyt* gan it se,
He said that he had gret ferly
That swilk a knycht, and sa worthi,
And pryssyt of sa gret bounté,
Mycht in the face *unwemmyt* be.
And he answerd thar to mekly,
And said, "Lowe God, all tym had I
"Handis my hed for to wer."
Barbour, xx. 368. 370. MS.

Mr Pink. expl. v. 368. "His face was all hewed as with a chissel, scared with wounds." This is undoubtedly the sense. But neither in his, nor in any former edition, as far as I have observed, is the reading of the MS. given. He gives *wonnyt*, and *unwonnyt*. In other editions we find *wounded* and *unwounded*.

A. S. *waemm-an*, *wemm-an*, to corrupt, to vitiate, to make foul; *wemm*, a blot, a blemish; Somner., A. Bor.

To WENDIN, *v. n.* To wane, to decrease.

Than will no bird be blyth of thé in boure;
Quhen thy manheid sall *wendin* as the mone,
Thow sall assay gif that my song be seur.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 132.

From Teut. *wend-en* vertere, or A. S. *wan-ian* decrescere, whence E. *wane*.

WENE, *s.* *But wene*, doubtless.

This gowand graithit with sic grit greif,
He on his wayis wiethly went, *but wene*.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 133.

A. S. *wene*, opinio, conjectura; Somner.

WENE, *s.* A vestige or mark by which one discovers his way.

I knaw and felis the *wenys* and the way
Of the auld fyre, and flamb of luflis hete.
Doug. Virgil, 100. 6.

Evidently the same with the preceding word.

To WENG, *v. a.* To avenge.

——He tuk pnrpos for to rid
With a gret ost in Scotland;
For to *weng* him, with stalwart hand,
Off tray, of trawaill, and of tene,
That done tharin till him had bene.
Barbour, xviii. 232. MS. Fr. *veng-er*.

WENNYNG, WENNYT, Barbour, v. 171. 273. V. WONNYNG.

WENSDAY, *s.* Wednesday, S. O.E. *Wensdaye*, id. Huloet. Abcedar.

Belg. *Weensdagh*, Isl. *Wonsdag*; i. e. the *day* consecrated to *Woden* or *Odin*.

To WENT, *v. n.* To go; A. Bor. *wend*, id.

And thy Ferand, Mynerve my der,
Sall rycht to Paryss *went*, but wer.
Barbour, iv. 257. MS.

Scho prayde he wald to the Lord Persye *went*.
Wallace, i. 330. MS.

Hys maich Pompey sall strecht agane him *went*
With rayit oistis of the oryent.
Doug. Virgil, 195. 29.

This seems formed from A. S. *wend-an*, ire, procedere; whence O. E. *wend*, commonly used by

our writers. Alem. *went-en* is synon. with *wend-en*, vertere.

WENT, *s.* 1. A way, course in a voyage.

And now agane ye sall torne in your *went*,
Bere to your Prince this my charge and commandement. *Doug. Virgil*, 214. 55.

Swiftlye we slide ouer bullerand wallis grete,
And followit furth the samyn *went* we hane,
Quharto the wind and sterisman vs draue.
Ibid. 76. 40. Cursum, Virg.

2. A passage.

From that place syne vnto ane caue we went,
Vnder aue hyngand heuch in ane dern *went*.
Doug. Virgil, 75. 22.

3. The course of affairs; metaph. used.

All wald haue vp that is doun,
Welterit the *went*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239. a. 20. V. WELTER.

Alem. *went-en* vertere; *allewent*, quoquoversum, ubique.

To WER, WERE, WEIRE, *v. a.* To defend, to guard.

—He answerd thar to mekly,
And said, "Lowe God, all tym had I
"Handis my hed for to *wer*."
Barbour, xx. 379. MS.

Wallace wesyd quhar Butler schup to be;
Thiddyr he past that entré for to *wer*,
On ilka syd thai sailye with gret fer.
Wallace, xi. 425. MS.

For thi manheid this forthwart to me fest,
Quhen that thow seis thow may no langer lest
On this ilk place, quhilk I haiff tane to *wer*,
That thow cum furth, and all othir forber.
Ibid. ver. 489. MS.

Sen thi will is to wend, wy, now in weir,
Luke that wisly thow wirk. Christ *were* thé fra wa. *Gawan and Gol.* i. 5.

On fut suld be all Scottis weire,
Be hyll and mosse thaim self to *weire*.
Lat wod for wallis be, bow, and speire,
That innymeis do thaim na *dreire*.—
This is the counsall and intent
Of gud King Robert's testament.
Fordun. Scotichr. ii. 232 N.

Dreire, perhaps errat. for *deir*, *dere*, injury.

A. S. *waer-ian*, *wer-ian*, Su.G. *war-a*, *waer-ia*, Isl. *ver-ia*, Alem. *uuer-ien*, Germ. *wehr-en*, Belg. *weer-en*, defendere, tueri. MoesG. *war-jan*, to forbid. Ihre has observed, that, in most languages, "these two ideas of prohibition and defence have been conjoined, the same words being used for expressing both." And indeed, what is a prohibition, but the defence of some object in a particular way, —by the interposition of the authority of him who claims a right to forbid the use of it to others; the prohibition being generally enforced by a certain penalty? Hence *waard*, custodia, E. *guard*.

WER, WAR, *adj.* Aware, wary.

This ilk man, fra he beheld on fer
Troyane habitys, and of our armour was *wer*,
At the first sicht he styntit and stude aw.
Doug. Virgil, 88. 34.

Or ye bene *war* apoun you wil thay be.
Ibid. 44. 46.

Su.G. *war*, videns, qui rem quandam videt, Germ. *gewar*, Ihre.; from *war-a*, videre. The same analogy may be remarked in Gr. βλεπ-ω, which primarily signifies to see; in a secondary sense, to take heed, to act with caution or circumspection.

WERD, *s.* Fate. V. WEIRD.

WERDY, *adj.* Worthy, deserving; S. B. *wardy*.

My *werdy* Lordis, sen that ye haif on hand
Sum reformatioun to mak into this land,
And als ye knaw it is the Kingis mynd,
Quhilk to the Commoun Weill hes ay bene kind,
Thocht reiff and thift war stanchit weill anewch,
Yit sumthing mair belangis to the plewch.
Lyndsay, *S. P. R.* ii. 161.

Teut. *weerdigh*, Sw. *werdig*, id. from *werd* pretium.

WERDIE, *s.* The youngest or feeblest bird in a nest, Fife; synon. *wrig*, *wallidraggle*. Isl. *war*, deficient; *wardt*, quod aliqua sui parte deficit; G. Andr. p. 247.

WERE, WER, WEIR, WEER, *s.* 1. Doubt, hesitation, S. B. *But were*, *for owtyn wer*, undoubtedly.

Bot he fulyt, *for owtyn wer*,
That gaiff throuch till that creatur.
Barbour, iv. 222. MS.

Sayuct Awstyne gert thame of Ingland
The rewle of Pask welle wndyrstand,
That befor thai had in *were*,
Quhill he thare-of made knawlage clere.
Wyntown, v. 13. 79.

And of youre moblis and of all vthir gere
Ye will me serf siclike, I have na *were*.
Doug. Virgil, 482. 38.

2. Apprehension, fear, *I haif nae weir of that*, I have no fear of it, S. B.

This seems evidently the sense in the following passage, in which Dunbar represents the devil as going off in fiery smoke.

With him methocht all the house end he towk,
And I awoik as wy that wes in *weir*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 26.

In wehere, as used by R. Brunne, although expl. "cautions, wary," Gl. evidently signifies, *in fear*.

Mykelle was the *drede* thorgh out paemie,
That Cristendam at nede mot haf suilk cheualrie.
The Soudan was *in wehere* the cristen had suilke oste,
Sir Edwarde's powere ouer alle he dred moste.
P. 228.

Were is used by Gower, apparently in the sense of doubt.

Ha father, be nought in a *were*.
I trowe there be no man lesse
Of any maner worthinesse,
That halt hym lasse worthy than I
To be beloued——
Conf. Am. Fol. 18, b.

It is also used by Chaucer, Rom. Rose, v. 5699. as signifying confusion, according to Tyrwhitt, who derives it from Fr. *guerre*, which is the term used in the original. This is analogous to the idea thrown

out by Rudd. "Perhaps it may be nothing else but the S. *weir*, i. e. *wdr*." In sense second, however, it might seem allied to Belg. *vaer*, fear. Nor is the conjecture made by Skinner unnatural, that *were*, as signifying doubt, may be from A. S. *waere*, *ware*, cautio; *butan ware*, sine cautione: for says he, he who doubts exercises caution. It may be added, that the A. S. phrase greatly resembles our *but were*.

WERE, WER, WEIR, *s.* War, S.

Horssis ar dressit for the bargane fele syis,
Were and debait thyr steidis signifyis.
Doug. Virgil, 86. 34.

To seik Wallace thai went all furth in feyr,
A thousand men weill garnest for the *wer*.
Wallace, iv. 527. MS.

Pembroke's a name to Britain dear
For learning and brave deeds of *weir*.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 140

Weir is still used in this sense, S. B. V. JOUKRY-PAUCKRY.

Hence *Feir of Were*. V. FEIR.

A. S. *waer*, Alem. Germ. *wer*, O. Belg. *werre*, Fr. *guerre*, L. B. *werr-a*, *guerr-a*. Hence,

WERE-MAN, WEIR-MAN, WER-MAN, *s.* A soldier.

Syne on that *were man* ruschit he in tene.
Doug. Virgil, 352. 47.

"Becaus he knew na thyng mair odius than seditioun amang *weir-men* he maid afald concord amang his pepyll." Bellend. Cron. B. i. Fol. 6. a.

Thir *wermen* tuk off venysoune gud wayn.
Wallace, viii. 947. MS.

WERE-HORSE, WEIR-HORSE, *s.* 1. A war-horse.

'Or he was near a mile awa,'
She heard his *weir-horse* sneeze;
"Mend up the fire, my fause brother,
"Its nae come to my knees."
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 78.

2. "*Weir-horse*, in Moray, at present, signifies a *stallion*, without any respect to his being employed as a charger." Ibid. Vol. ii. Gl.

WERELY, WEIRLY, *adj.* Warlike.

On bois helmes and scheildis the *werely* schot
Maid rap for rap, reboundand with ilk stot.
Doug. Virgil, 301. 51.

Of ferss Achill the *weirly* deids [dedis] sprang,
In Troy and Greice, quhyle he in vertue rang.
Bellend. Evergreen, i. 46.

WERE-WALL, WEIR-WALL, *s.* A defence in war, murus bellicus; a designation given to the gallant and illustrious house of Douglas.

—— Off Scotland the *weir-wall*, wit ye but wene,
Our fais forses to defend, and unselyeable.
Houlate, ii. 6. MS.

The same designation is given to this family, Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 8.

WERIOUR, WERYER, *s.* 1. A warrior.

Thare anerdis to our nobill to note, quhen hym nedis,
Tuelf crounit kingis in feir,
With all thair strang poweir,
And meny wight *weryer*
Worthy in wedis.
Gawan and Gal. ii. 8.

2. An antagonist.

Bot thrang hir foreschip formest, as sche mocht,
So that Pristis hir *weriour* al the way
Hir forestam by hir myd schip haldis ay.
Doug. Virgil, 133. 43.

To WERY, WERRY, WYRRIE, *v. a.* 1. To strangle.

—— The first monstres of his stepmoder sle
Ligging ane bab in creddil stranglit he,
That is to say, twa grete serpentis perfay,
The quhilk he *weryit* with his handis tway.
Doug. Virgil, 251. 31.

Children I had in all vertewis perfyte,
To Peice and Justice was thair haill delyte.
Sum of displesure deit for wo and cair,
Sum *wyrreit* was, and blawin in the air;
And sum in Stirling schot was to the deid,
That mair was gevin to peice nor civile faid.
Lament. L. Scotland, A. iii. a. 6.

In that verse, *Sum wyrreit*, &c., the author evidently alludes to the murder of Darnly.

2. To worry.

It happynyde syne at a huntyng
Wythi wolwys hym to *weryde* be.
Wyntown, iii. 3. 129.

—— He has sum younge grete oxin slane,
Or than *werryit* the nolthird on the plane.
Doug. Virgil, 394. 35.

Teut. *worgh-en*, O. Sax. *wurg-en*, suffocare, strangulare; jugulare, necare. Germ. *worg*, obstructio gutturis, Wachter.

WERY, *s.* Cross, vexatious. *That's the wery of it*, Orkn. A. S. *werig*, malignus, infestus, execrabilis.

WERIOUR, *s.* A maligner, a detractor.

—— You to pleis I sett all schame behynd,
Offering me to my *weriouris* wilfully,
Quhilk in myne E fast staris ane mote to spy.
Doug. Virgil, 482. 23. V. preceding word.

To WERK, *v. n.* To ache. V. WARK.

To WERK, *v. n.* To work. V. WIRK.

WERK, *s.* Work.

Quhen Wallas thus this worthi *werk* had wrocht,
Thar horss he tuke, and ger that lewyt was thar.
Wallace, i. 434. MS.

Sw. O. Dan. Germ. Belg. *werk*, A. S. *weorc*, Isl. *verk*.

WERK-LOME, WARKLOOM, *s.* A working tool. V. LOME.

WERLY, *adj.* Warily, cautiously.

Consider it *werly*, rede ofter than anys,
Weil at ane blenk sle poetry not tane is.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 5. 1.

WERLOT, *s.* VARLET.

Obey and ceis the *pley* that thou pretends,
Weak waly-draig and *werlot* of the carts.
Kennedie, Evergreen, ii. 49.

Here there is undoubtedly an allusion to *playing* at cards. *Werlot* is the *knave*. V. VARLOT.

I know not, if there be any affinity to A. S. *waerlotas*, astutiae, fraudes, policies, guiles, &c. Somner.

WERNAGE, *s.* Provision laid up in a garrison. V. VERNAGE.

WERNOURE, *s.* "A covetous wretch, a miser."

Sum *wernoure* for this warldis wrak wendis by hys wyt.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 53.

Perhaps from A. S. *georn*, avidus, cupidus, *geornor*, avidior. It may, however, be from Su.G. *warna* to defend, q. one who anxiously guards his property; or who lays up in store. V. WARNSTOR.

Rudd. views this as probably the same with *Warnard*, O. E.

Wel thou wotest *warnard*, but if thou wilt gabbe,
Thou hast hanged on me, halfe a leuen times,
And also griped my gold, giue it wher the liked.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 14, b.

To WERRAY, *v. a.* To make war upon.

I trow he sall nocht mony day
Haiff will to *werray* that countré.

Barbour, ix. 646, MS.

This is radically the same with *Here*, Su.G. *haer*, exercitus.

To WERRAY, *v. a.* To curse. V. WARY.

WERRAY, *adj.* True. V. WARRAY.

WERRAMENT, VERRAYMENT, *s.* Truth.

It is for gud that he is fra ws went
It sall ye se, trast weill, in *werrament*.

Wallace, ix. 1205. MS.

—— Efter my sempill intendement,——
I sall declair the suith and *verrayment*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 249.

Fr. *vrayement*, in truth.

WERSH, *adj.* Insipid. V. WARSCH.

To WERSIL, *v. n.* To wrestle. V. WARSELL.

WERSLETE, *s.* Wyntown, vi. 16. 16.

Hym-self wyth bow, and wyth *werslete*,
Fra slak til hyll, oure holme and hycht,
He trawalyd all day, quhill the nycht
Hym partyd fra hys cumpany.

Mr Macpherson views it as perhaps an error "for *corslet*, a light kind of armour for the body, such as might be proper to wear in hunting." But the corslet must rather have been an incumbrance in hunting. The connexion would indicate that the term denotes a quiver, perhaps from Belg. *weer*, arms, or *wyr*, an arrow, and *sluyt-en* to inclose, q. an implement for holding arrows. Or, light raiment, Su.G. *war* tegmen, (Isl. *ver* substamen), and *laett* levis, or *slaett* simplex; as we still say, *a licht wear*.

WERTH, *s.* Fate, destiny; for *werd* or *weird*.

——All mirth in this yerth
Is fra me gone, soche is my wickid *werth*.

Henrysone's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P. i. 169.

WERTHAR, *adj.* More worthy.

I wow to God, ma I thi maistyr be
In ony feild, thow sall fer *werthar* de
Than sall a Turk, for thi fals cruell wer;
Pagans till ws dois nocht so mekill der.

Wallace, x. 494. MS.

These are the words of Wallace to Bruce, at their pretended interview on the banks of Carron. He declares, that Bruce deserved death more than a Turk. In edit. 1648, *rather* is substituted. MoesG. *wairths*, Su.G. *waerd*, *werd*, Germ. *wert*, A. S. *weorth*, dignus, *weorthra*, dignior. Junius inverts the etymon, deriving the substantive from the adjective. V. WERDY.

WESAR, WYSAR, *s.* A visor.

Graym turnd tharwith, and smate that knycht in teyn,
Towart the *wesar*, a litill be neth the eyn.

Wallace, x. 386. MS.

Ane othir awkwart apon the face tuk he,
Wysar and frount bathe in the feild gert fle.

Ibid. viii. 829. MS.

To WESCHE, *v. a.* To wash; part. pa. *weschyn*.

All blude and slauchter away was *weschyn* clene.

Doug. Virgil, 307. 49.

WESCHE, *s.* Stale urine. V. WASH.

WESELY, *adv.* Cautiously.

And with them baid in that place hundrys thre
Off westland men was oysyt in jeperté,
Apon wycht horss that *wesely* coud ryd.

Wallace, x. 309. MS.

Warly and *warily*, in editions. I know not the origin, if it be not allied to *Wasie*, or *Vesie*, q. v.

To WESY, *v. a.* To examine, &c. V. VESIE.

WESTER, *s.* The name used in Loth., instead of *Leister*, for a fish-spear. It has sometimes four or five prongs.

WESTLAND, WESTLIN, *adj.* Western.

"Our *westland* shires had, in the rates of monthly maintenance in bygone times, been burthened above other shires." Baillie's Lett. ii. 344.

From the use of *westland* by Blind Harry, (V. WESELY above), the origin is obvious.

WESTLINS, WESTLINES, *adv.* Towards the west, S.

Now frae th' east nook of Fife the dawn
Speel'd *westlines* up the lift;
Carles, wha heard the cock had craw'n,
Begoud to rax and rift.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 270.

WETHY, *s.* A halter.

Yhit swa werayid he thame then,
That thai, that provyd war til hym fals,
Wyth rapys and *wethyis* abowt thare hals,
Put thame in-to the Kyngis will,
Quhat-ewyre hym lykyd to do thame til.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 388.

Perhaps the nominative is *weth*, like *rape*, and E. *withe*.

Than xx men he gart fast *wetheis* thraw.

Wallace, vii. 410. MS. V. WIDDIE.

WETING, *s.* Knowledge, S. *wittings*.

'A!' quod Waynour, 'I wys yit *weten* I wolde,
'What wrathed God most, at thi *weting*?

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 19.

i. e. "I would know, what, to thy knowledge, most provoked God?"

A. S. *weot-an*, to know, to wit.

WEUCH, *s.* Wo, mischief, evil. V. WOUCH.

To WEVIL, *v. n.* To wriggle, S. It seems to have the same origin with WEFFIL, q. v.

*** WH. For words not found here, V. QUH.

To WHAINGLE, *v. n.* To whine, S. B. a dimin. from QUHYNGE, q. v.

WHANG, *s.* A thong; metaph., a slice.

To WHANG, to flog, S. A. Bor. V. QUHAING.

To WHAISLE, WHOSLE, *v. n.* To breathe, like one in the asthma, S.

He *whaisled* an' hostit as he cam in,—
Syne wytit the reek an' the frosty win'.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 347.

A. S. *hweos-an*, Isl. Su.G. *hwaes-a*, E. *wheeze*.

WHATY, *adj.* Expl. "indifferent."

—A quarter of *whaty* whete is chaunged for a colt of ten markes.
Prophecy, Thomas of Ercildone, Harl. MSS.

"The mention of the exchange betwixt a colt worth ten markes, and a quarter of 'whaty (indifferent) wheat,' seems to allude to the dreadful famine, about the year 1388." Minstrelsy Border, II. 284.

To WHAUK, *v. a.* 1. To strike, to beat, properly with the open hand, S. *thwack*, E.

2. Used metaph.

And why should we let whimsies bawk us,
When joy's in season,
And thole sae aft the spleen to *whauk* us
Out of our reason?
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 349.

WHAUP, *s.* A curlew. V. QUHAIP.

WHAURIE, *s.* A fondling designation for a child, Ang. C. B. *chuarae*, Arm. *hoari*, ludere?

To WHEAK, WEEK, *v. n.* 1. To squeak, S.

2. To whine, to complain.

3. To whistle at intervals, S.

Isl. *quak-a*, leviter clamitare.

WHEAK, WEEK, *s.* The act of squeaking, a squeaking sound, S.

WHEELIN, *s.* Coarse worsted, S. V. FINGERIN.

To WHEEP, *v. n.* 1. To give a sharp whistle at intervals, S.

2. To squeak, S.

Su.G. *hwip-a*, to hoop or whoop; Isl. *oep-a*, clamare; MoesG. *wop-jan*, id. A. S. *hweop*, clamor.

To WHEEPLE, *v. n.* To make an ineffectual attempt to whistle; also, to whistle in a low and flat tone; S. In the latter sense, *Sowf* is synon.

This term is evidently allied to E. *whiffle*, as sometimes signifying to whistle, tibia canere; Seren.

WHEEPLE, *s.* A shrill intermitting note, with little variation of tone, S. also *wheeffle*.

"I wad na gie the *wheeple* of a whaup for a' the nightingales that ever sang." Statist. Acc. vii. 601. N. V. QUHAIP.

WHEEPS, *s. pl.* The name given to the instrument used for raising what are called the *bridge-heads* of a mill, S. B.

WHELEN.

Whelen is the comli knight,
If hit be thi wille?
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 2.

Who, as Mr Pink. conjectures. If this be the meaning, it is probably an error of some transcriber for *whelcen;* Su.G. *hwilken*, id.

WHID, *s.* A lie, S.

I have met with this word only in the following passage;

Ev'n ministers they hae been kenn'd,—
A rousing *whid* at times to vend,
And nail't wi' scripture.
Burns, iii. 40. V. QUHYD, *s.*

WHIG, WHIGG, *s.* 1. A thin and sour liquid, of the lacteous kind. V. WIGG.

2. A name, imposed on those in the seventeenth century, who adhered to the Presbyterian cause in S. By rigid Episcopalians, it is still given to Presbyterians in general; and, in the West of S., even by the latter, to those who, in a state of separation from the established church, profess to adhere more strictly to Presbyterian principles.

The origin of the term has been variously accounted for, by different writers.

"The South-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year: and the northern parts producing more than they need, those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north: and from a word *Wiggam*, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the *Whiggamors*, and shorter the *Whiggs*. Now in that year [1648], after the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise, and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their parishes, with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The Marquis of Argyll and his party, came and headed them, they being about 6000. This was called the *Whiggamors* inroad: and, ever after that, all that opposed the court, came, in contempt, to be called *Whiggs:* and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction." Burnet's Own Times, I. 58.

"The poor honest people, who were in raillery called *Whiggs*, from a kind of milk they were forced to drink in their wandrings and straits, became name-fathers to all who espoused the interest of Liberty and Property through Britain and Ireland." Wodrow's Hist. I. 263.

The latter is the etymon generally adopted. But the former is more probable, even in the opinion of Wodrow, who adds; "If the reader would have another, and perhaps better origination of the word, he may consult Burnet's Memoirs of the House of Hamilton." Ibid.

The common etymon is liable to this objection, that it is founded on a fact which was posterior to the use of the term. The other receives confirmation from the title of a ludicrous poem in MS. *penes auct.* "The Whiggamer Road into Edinburghe. To the tune of Graysteell; 28th November 1648." It bears the same date at the end.

A. Bor. *whig* is expl., "a beverage made with whey and herbs;" Gl. Grose.

WHIG, WIG, *s.* A species of fine wheaten bread.

"*Whigs*, Chelsea buns." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 151. V. WYG.

WHIGMELEERIE, *s.* 1. The name of a ridiculous game which was occasionally used, in Angus, at a drinking club. A pin was stuck in the centre of a circle, from which there were as many *radii* as there were persons in the company, with the name of each person at the *radius* opposite to him. On the pin an index was placed, and moved round by every one in his turn; and at whatsoever person's *radius* it stopped, he was obliged to drink off his glass.

This is one, among many expedients, that have been devised for encouraging dissipation.

As the term has most probably had a ludicrous origin, it may have arisen from contempt of the *Whigs;* as the people of Angus were generally not very friendly to them, and might thus intend to ridicule what they accounted the austerity of their manners.

2. In pl. *Whigmeleeries*, "whims, fancies, crotchets," Gl. Burns, S.

But gin ye be a brig as auld as me,—
There 'll be, if that date come, I'll wad a boddle,
Some fewer *whigmeleeries* in your noddle.
Burns, iii. 54.

To WHIHHER, *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed way, to titter, Ang. *To wicker*, to neigh or whinny, A. Bor.

To WHILLY, WHULLY, *v. a.* To cheat, to gull, S.

They spoil'd my wife, and staw my cash,
My Muse's pride murgullied;
By printing it like their vile trash,
The honest leidges *whully'd*.
Ramsay's Address to Town council of Edburgh; A. 1719.

"Wise men may be *whilly'd* with wiles;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 79.

Shirrefs writes *whilly*, Gl. V. next word.

WHILLIE-WHA, WHILLY-WHAE, *s.* A person on whom there can be no dependance; who shuffles between opposite sides, delays the performance of his promises, or still deals in ambiguities.

We fear'd no reavers for our money,
Nor *whilly-whaes* to grip our gear.
Watson's Coll. i. 12.

Alas he's gane and left it a';
May be to some sad *whilliwha*
Of fremit blood.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 223.

"A kind of insinuating deceitful fellow," Gl.

Perhaps from Isl. *vyl-a* dubitare, haerere suspenso animo; or, as implying the idea of intentional procrastination, from Su.G. *hwil-a*, *il-a*, quiescere, netare; *ila* cunctator.

WHILT, *s.* *A-whilt*, having the heart in a state of palpitation; in a state of confusion or perturbation.

My page allow'd me not a beast,
I wanted gilt to pay the hyre;
He and I lap o're many a syre,
I heuked him at Calder-cult;
But long ere I came to Clypes-myre,
The ragged rogue caught me *a whilt*.
Watson's Coll. i. 12. Hence,

WHILTIE-WHALTIE, *adv.* In a state of palpitation, *My heart's aw playin whiltie-whaltie*, S.

Isl. *vellt*, *vallt*, *yllte*, volutor; or *hwell-a* resonare.

WHIN, WHINSTANE, *s.* That in England called toadstone, or ragstone, S.

"*Whin-stone*, or porphyry, (called toad-stone, rag-stone, &c. in England) differs from moor-stone in this, that the former contains iron and also some lime." P. Dalmeny, Statist. Acc. i. 257. V. QUHYN.

To WHINGE, *v. n.* To whine, S.

Poor cauldrife Coly *whing'd* aneath my plaid.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 389. V. QUHINGE.

WHINGER, WHINGAR, *s.* A sort of hanger, which seems to have been used both at meals, as a knife, and in broils.

"Wherefore said he [James V.], gave my predecessors so many lands and rents to the kirk: was it to maintain hawks, dogs and whores to a number of idle priests? The king of England burns, the king of Denmark beheads you, I shall stick you with this *whingar*. And therewith he drew out his dagger, and they fled from his presence in great fear." Melvil's Memoirs, p. 4.

"Mony ane tines the haff-merk *whinger* for the half-penny whang." Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 25.

And *whingers*, now in friendship bare,
The social meal to part and share,
Had found a bloody sheath.
Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. v. 7.

This may be merely a corr. of E. *hanger*. It must be observed, however, that E. *whiniard*, *whinyard*, is used for a short sword; which Seren. thinks may be from Isl. *hwin* furunculus, and *yeard* ulnus, q. the instrument used clandestinely.

WHINKENS, *s. pl.* Flummery, S. B. *sowens*, synon.

Perhaps from Su.G. *hwink-a* vacillare, to move backwards and forwards, because of their flaccidity. The E. term *flummery* is, in like manner, applied to any thing that is loose or wants solidity.

To WHINNER, *v. n.* To pass with velocity, S. B.

Isl. *hwyn-a*, resonare, sonum edere obstreperum; *hwin*, voces obstreperae et resonabiles; G. Andr. p. 126.

To WHIP *aff*, or *awa'*, *v. n.* To fly, to get off with velocity, S. sometimes pron. *wheep*.

Isl. *hwapp-ast*, repente accidit; Su.G. *wipp-a*, motitare se, sursum deorsum celeriter ferri.

WHIP. *In a whip*, adv. In a moment, S.

Alem. *uuipphe*, O. Teut. *wap*, nictus oculi. Sw.

wippen is equivalent to our word: *paa wippen*, upon the point of doing any thing; Mod. Sax. *up de wippe*, id. Ihre views the Su.G. *v.*, mentioned under the preceding term, as the origin. We also say, *He was within a whip of* such a thing, S. B.

Kilian, however, gives fax, lumen, vibratio luminis, as the primary sense. According to this, the term originally conveys the very same idea with *blink*, S. *In a blink*, i. e. in a twinkling. The *v. wipp-en* also signifies to glance, to shine at intervals. Kilian views that as the same word, used in a secondary sense, which signifies to vibrate, to be agitated with a tremulous motion.

On this ground, *whip* is to be classed with that variety of terms, denoting a moment, or the smallest portion of time, which are borrowed from the motion of light, or refer to it; as, *Blink*, *Glint*, *Glisk*, *Gliff*, *Gliffin*, &c.

WHIPPER-TOOTIES, *s. pl.* Silly scruples about doing any thing, frivolous difficulties, S.

This is probably corr. from the Fr. phrase, *apres tout*, after all; pour dire, Apres avoir bien considéré, bien pesé, bien examiné toutes choses. *Omnibus perpensis;* Dict. Trev. One, attached to Gr. etymons, might deduce this from ὑπερ propter, and τατο, hoc.

WHIPPERT, *adj.* Hasty and tart in demeanour, or in the mode of doing any thing. Hence *whippert-like*, indicating irritation, by the manner of expression or action, S.

Isl. *hwop-a* signifies lightness, inconstancy. But perhaps it is rather formed from the *v. Whip*, q. v.

WHISH, Whush, *s.* 1. A rushing or whizzing sound, S. B.

2. A whisper, S. B. *whisht*, Loth.

Lat her yelp on, be you as calm's a mouse,
Nor lat your *whisht* be heard into the house.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 2.

Su.G. *hwacs-a*, to whizz; *wis-a*, Isl. *kwis-a* susurrare, *qwis*, susurrus; G. Andr. p. 157.

To WHISH, *v. a.* To hush; part. pa. *whist*.

"The keeping of the castle of Edinburgh was the last act of opposition, and with the yielding of it, all was *whist*." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 246.

Seren., vo. *Hush*, refers to Sw. *wysch*, interj. used by nurses when lulling their babes; and *hwisk-a* to whisper.

Whisht, *interj.* Hush, be silent, S. *hist*, *whist*, E. Chaucer, *huiste*. It seems to be properly the imperat. of the *v.*; q. be hushed.

But *whisht*, it is the knight in masquerade,
That comes hid in this cloud to see his lad.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 111.

WHISTLE, *s.* Change of money, S.

—Now they'se get the *whistle* of their groat.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 56. V. Quhissel.

WHISTLE, *s.* Apparently, used metaph. for the throat, in the phrase, to *weet* one's *whistle*, to take a drink, sometimes applied to tipplers, S.

It is, however, O. E. "I wete my *whystell* as good drinkers do;" Palsgrave.

WHISTLE-BINKIE, *s.* One who attends a penny-wedding, but without paying any thing, and therefore has no right to take any share of the entertainment; a mere spectator, who is as it were left to sit on a *bench* by himself, and who, if he pleases, may *whistle* for his own amusement; Aberd.

WHISTLE-THE-WHAUP, a phrase addressed to one who is supposed to play upon another, West of S.

Q. "if you are for sport, call upon the curliew;" referring, probably, to the folly of such an attempt, because this bird delights in sequestered places.

To WHITE, *v. a.* To cut with a knife, S.

For he's far aboon Dunkel the night,
Maun *white* the stick and a' that.
Burns, i. 363. V. Quhyte.

WHITE-ABOON-GLADE, the Hen-harrier, Stirlings. Falco cynaeus, Linn.

"But of all the birds of prey amongst us, the hen-harrier, or *white-aboon-glade*, as he is called, is the most destructive to game, both partridges and muir-fowl." P. Campsie, Statist. Acc. xv. 324.

This name corresponds to that of Lanarius *albus*, Aldrov., Le Lanier *cendrè*, Brisson. and *Grau-weisse* Geyer of Frisch. V. Penn. Zool. p. 193.

WHITE BONNET, a name given to the person, who, in a sale by auction, bids for his own goods, or who is employed by the owner for this purpose, S.

This metaph. term seems to signify a marked person, or one who deserves to be marked; in allusion, perhaps, to the custom in Italy by which the Jews are obliged to wear *yellow* bonnets for distinction, or of bankrupts wearing *green* bonnets, according to the laws of France. The term is most probably a literal translation of a Fr. phrase, the meaning of which is now lost. For the expression, *Bonnet blanc, ou blanc bonnet*, is still proverbially used to denote things that are exactly alike, and which may be indifferently put the one for the other.

WHITE FISH IN THE NET, a sport formerly common in Angus, although now almost gone into desuetude. Two persons hold a plaid pretty high. The rest of the company are obliged to leap over it. The object is to entangle, in the plaid, the person who takes the leap; and if thus intercepted, he loses the game.

WHITE-HORSE, a name given to the Fuller ray, a fish.

"Raia fullonica, the *White-horse*;" Sibb. Fife, p. 119.

WHITIE-WHATIES, *s. pl.* Silly pretences, from a design to procrastinate, or to blind; frivolous excuses, circumlocutions, meant to conceal the truth, S.

Perhaps the last part of this reduplicative term is the radical one, from A. S. *hwata*, omina, divinationes, auguria; "gesses, forespeakings, luck good or ill; divinations, soothsayings;" Somner. *Warna the that thu ne gime drycraefta, ne swefena, ne hwatena;* Take care that thou do not follow incantations, or dreams, or divinations; Deut. xviii. 10.

Thus it might originally be equivalent to *freits.* Isl. *thwaett-a*, however, signifies nugari; *thwaetting-r*, nugamenta; G. Andr. p. 268. Belg. *wisiewasie* seems to have been formed on the same plan; "fiddle-faddle, whim-wham;" Sewel. This has much the appearance of an Alem. origin, *s*, in that language, being frequently substituted for *t* in other dialects. Germ. *waschen*, garrire; Wachter. V. WISHYWASHIES. *Drycraefta*, in the quotation, is from *dry* a magician, and *craeft* craft. According to Sommer, and Wachter, (vo. *Druiden*), the term *dry* had found its way into Germany from the name of the *Druids*, to whom great skill in magic was ascribed.

WHITLIE, QUHITELY, *adj.* Having a delicate or fading look, S. *Whitely* has been used O. E. as equivalent to *livid.*

The seconde stede to name hicht Ethiose,
Quhitely and pale, and somdele ascendent.
Henrysone's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P. i. 164.

"*Whitely* things are ay tender;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 78.

"Alas are these pale cheekes, and these *whitely* lippes the face of my nephew, and the fauour of my beloved Narbonus?" Narbonus, Part II. p. 35.

From A. S. *hwit* albus, and *lic* similis.

WHITLING, WHITEN, WHITING, *s.* A species of sea-trout, S.

In some parts of the Ern, there are pike; and, in some seasons of the year, great numbers of sea-trouts, from 3 lb. to 6 lb. weight. The fishermen call them *whitlings*, on account of the scales they have at their first coming up the river from the sea." P. Muthil, Perths. Statist. Acc. viii. 488.

"There is also in this river a larger sort of a fish, called a *whitling*; it is a large fine trout, from 16 inches to 2 feet long, and well grown; its flesh is red, and high coloured, like salmon, and of full as fine a flavour." P. Dunse, Berwicks. Ibid. iv. 380.

"From the end of June, till close-time, there is abundance of fish, after floods, in Esk, and the lower end of Liddel; such as salmon, grilse, sea trout, and *whitens*; as they are named here, or *herlings*, as they are called in Annandale." P. Canoby, Dumfr. Ibid. xiv. 410.

It is sometimes written *whiting.*

"This fish is well known to those who fish in the Annan and the Nith by the name of the *hirling.* But it is called by other names in other parts of the country. In the Esk, in Dumfries-shire, and in the Eden at Carlisle, it is termed the *whiting*, from its bright silvery colour. In the Tay, above Perth, it is called the *Lammas whiting*, from its appearance in the river at that season. In Angus, the Mearns, and Aberdeenshire, it goes by the name of the *Phinoc.*" Dr Walker, Transact. Highl. Soc. S. ii. 354.

Whiting or *whiten* would seem to be the same with *whitling.* But according to Dr Walker, the *whiting* or *hirling*, after passing the winter in the sea, on its return to the river in March and April, is "called the *whiteling*, or, as it is commonly pronounced, the *whitling*;—in the Spey and other rivers in the North,—known by the name of the *white trout.*" Ibid. p. 355.

This learned naturalist views the *whiting* as a salmon; which he supposes to pass through the different states of the samlet, hirling, *whitling*, and grilse, before it comes to maturity. Ibid. p. 363. It has, however, been urged with great probability, that they are different species; because the *whitings* or *hirlings* have roes, and of course are understood to spawn; Ibid. p. 354. N. Besides, the *phinoc* which Dr Walker views as the same with the *whiting*, is said "always to retain the distinctive mark of yellow fins, as well as particular spots greatly different from those on salmon." Mackenzie, Ibid. p. 377. 378.

Sw. *hwitling* signifies a whiting.

WHITRACK-SKIN, *s.* A purse made of the skin of a weasel, Moray.

Her minnie had hain'd the warl,
And the *whitrack-skin* had routh.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 294. V. QUHITRED.

WHITTER, *s.* "A hearty draught of liquor;" Gl. Burns, S. O.

Syne we'll sit down an' tak our *whitter*,
To cheer our heart.
Burns, iii. 240.

Perhaps q. *whetter*, from E. *whet*, applied to a dram, as supposed to sharpen the appetite.

WHITTLE, *s.* 1. A knife, S. as in E.

2. Applied to the harvest-hook, S.

Rise, rise, an' to the *whittle*,
In haste this day.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 138. V. QUHYTE, *v.*

WHITTRET, *s.* The weasel. V. QUHITRED.

WHORLE, *s.* 1. A very small wheel, as that in a child's cart, S.

2. The fly of a spinning-rock, made of wood, sometimes of a hard stone, S. *whirl*, E.

"In one of them [graves] was found a metal spoon, and a glass cup that contained two gills Scotch measure; and in another, a number of stones, formed into the shape and size of *whorles*, like those that were formerly used for spinning in Scotland." Barry's Orkney, p. 206. He adds, in a note, "A round perforated piece of wood, put upon a spindle."

It appears from Minsheu, that *wharle* and *whorle* were formerly used in this sense in E.

"O. E. *wharle* for a spyndell, *peson*," Fr. Palsgraue. Su.G. *harfwel*, *hwirfwel*, id. verticillum; from *hwerf-a*, to be whirled round; O. Sw. *hworla*, rotare.

To WHOSLE, *v. n.* To blow, to breathe hard, to wheeze, Aberd.

"Ye wou'd hae hard the peer bursen belchs *whoslin* like a horse i' the strangle a rigleuth e'er you came near them." Journal from London, p. 6. 7. V. WHEASLE.

To WHUMMIL, WHOMEL, *v. a.* To turn upside down. V. QUHEMLE.

WHUNN, *s.* The stone called Trap, &c.

Back from the blew paymented *whunn*,
And from ilk plaster wall,
The hot reflexing of the sunne
Inflames the air and all.
A. Hume, S. P. iii. 389. V. QUHIN.

WHUSH, *s.* A rushing noise. V. WHISH.

WY, WYE, WIE, *s.* A man or person.

Ane leuar wycht na mare pynit I ne saw,
Nor yit sa wrechitly besene ane *wy*.
Doug. Virgil, 88. 23.

Sone slade scho doun, vnsene of ony *wye*.
Ibid. 148. 11.

And I awoik as *wy* that wes in weir.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p 26.

Thair is no *wie* can estimie
My sorrow and my sichingis sair.
Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 169.

It is written *wighe*, O. E.

Coudst thou not wish vs the wai, where the *wighe* wonnith?
P. Ploughman, Fol. 29. a.

Su.G. *wig*, anciently *wig-er*, which primarily signifies, fit for war, is used, in a secondary sense, to denote an adult; in the same manner as A. S. *wiga*, of which the primary sense is heros, miles, is used to denote a man of any condition. The origin is *wig* battle, contest. For our Goth. ancestors, as Ihre observes, scarcely acknowledged any other virtue than that of valour or strength for war.

WIAGE, WYAGE, *s.* A military expedition or incursion; used like *jornay*.

For Rome quhilum sa hard wes stad,
Quhen Hanniball thaim wencusyt had,
That off ryngis with rich stanys,
That war off knychtis fyngyris taneys,
He send thre bollis to Cartage;
And syne to Rome tuk his *wiage*,
Thar to distroye the cité all.
Barbour, iii. 212. MS. *Woage*, ed. Pink.

All worthy Scottis allmychty God yow leid,
Sen I no mor in *wyage* may yow speid.
Wallace, ii. 198. MS.

The knycht Fenweik conwoide the caryage;
He had on Scottis maid mony schrewide *wiage*.
Ibid. iii. 118. MS.

Vyage is still used S. B. in its primary sense, for a journey; Fr. *voyage*, id. from *voye*, a way, Lat. *via*. *Viage* occurs in the same sense, R. Brunne, p. 315.

To Scotlond now he fondes, to redy his *viage*,
With thritti thousand Walsh redy at his banere.

WYANDOUR, *s.* *A gud wyandour*, one who lives or feeds well.

This Kyng wes wys and debonare;
Gud *wyandour*, and fed hym fare.
Wyntown, ix. 10. 40.

Fr. *viand-er* to feed. Mr Macpherson has observed, that Chaucer, "in the description of the Frankelein, has *viended*, well supplied with meat."

WICHT, *adj.* 1. Strong, powerful.

Schir Jhon the Grayme, with Wallace that was *wycht*,
Thom Haliday, agayne retorned rycht
To the Torhall, and thar remanyt but dreid.
Wallace, v. 1057. MS.

This seems to be the sense, in which the term is generally used concerning Wallace, although rendered *bold* by Mr Ellis, Spec. I. 352.

Is nane sa *wicht*, sa wyse, na of sik wit,
Agane his summond suithly that may sit.
Suppose thay [thow] be als *wicht* as ony wall,
Thow man ga with him to his Lord's [Lordis] hall.
Priests Peblis, S. P. R. i. 45.

Sa pasand was this cote, that skarsly mycht
Phegeus and Sagaris, tua seruandis *wicht*,
Bere it on thare nek chargit many fald,
Bot tharwith cled Demoleo ryn fast wald.
Doug. Virgil, 136. 29.

"A *wicht* man never wanted a ready weapon," S. Prov. Hence,

Worthit wycht, was in a state of convalescence, recovered from disease, regained strength.

In presence ay scho wepyt wndyr slycht;
Bot gudely meytis scho graithit him at hir mycht.
And so befel in to that sammyn tid,
Quhill forthirmar at Wallas *worthit wycht*.
Wallace, ii. 286. MS.

"Su.G. *wig* proprie notat bello aptum, potentem, qui arma per aetatem aut vires ferre potest;" Ihre. A. S. *wiga*, heros, miles; V. WY. MoesG. A. S. *wig-an*, to fight. Alem. *wig* bellum, *wich* militia, *wiger* pugnans, *uuigant* pugnator, *wigliet* carmina bellica.

2. Active, clever, S.

Schyre Patryke the Grame, a nobil knycht,
Stowt and manly, bawld and *wycht*;
And mony othir gentil-men
Thare war slayne, and wondyt thén.
Wyntown, viii. 11. 148.

Syne Alysawndyr the Ramsay,
Wyth syndry gud men of assay,
In-til the cove of Hawthorne-den
A gret resset had made hym then,
And had a joly cumpany
Of *wycht* yhoung men and of hardy.
Ibid. viii. 38. 110.

Su.G. *wig*, alacer, agilis, vegetus.

3. Denoting strength of mind, or fertility of invention.

For he wes rycht *wycht* at devys,
And of rycht gud cownsale, and wys.
Wyntown, viii. 31. 123.

4. Strong, as applied to inanimate objects.

The Wardane has this castelle tane,
A *wycht* hows made of lyme and stane.
Wyntown, viii. 37. 170.

On ilka nycht thai spoilyeid besylé;
To Schortwode Schaw leide wittaill and wyn *wicht*.
Wallace, iv. 501. MS.

Flaikis thai laid on temyr lang and *wicht*.
Ibid. vii. 984. MS.

In this sense Dunbar opposes *wicht fowlis* to those that are weak and diminutive in size.

Syne crownit scho the Egle King of Fowlis,—
And bad him be als just to awppis and owlis
As unto pakokkis, papingais or crenis,
And mak a law for *wicht* fowlis and for wrennis.
Thistle and Rose, Bannatyne Poems, p. 5.

i. e. one law for both.

Ihre observes, that Su.G. *wig* is used to denote whatsoever in its nature is powerful or firm; *vigir*

gard, a compact hedge. *Owig* expresses the opposite idea; *owig bro*, a decayed or ruinous bridge.

Wight, as used by Chaucer, conveys the idea of active.

——She coud eke
Wrastlen by veray force and veray might,
With any yong man, were he never so *wight*.
Monkes T. v. 14273.

Thus it is used by Gower.

And cryed was, that they shulde come
Unto the game all and some
Of hem that ben delyuer and *wyght*.
Conf. Am. Fol. 177, b.

It has also been rendered *swift*, in reference to that passage in Chaucer.

I is ful *wight*— as is a ra.
Reves T. v. 4084.

Wight seems to have been also used in O. E. in the sense of *strong*.

Help him to worke *wightlye*, that winneth your fode. *P. Ploughman*, Fol. 31, a.

Different writers have remarked the affinity of this term to Lat. *vig-eo*, q. *I am wicht; veget-us*.— Hence,

WIGHTLIE, WIGHTELY, *adv.* 1. Stoutly.

This being said, commandis he euery fere,
Do red thare takillis, and stand hard by thare gere,
And *wichtlie* als thare airis vp till haile.
Doug. Virgil, 127. 45.

2. With strength of mind, or fortitude.

Paul witnessis, that nane sall wyn the croun,
Bot he quhilk duelie makis him redy boun,
To stand *wichtely*, and fecht in the forefront.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 355. 20.

WYCHTNES, WIGHTNESS, *s.* Strength, S. B.

The next chapitere schall onone
Tell the *wychtnes* of Sampsone.
Wyntown, iii. 2. Rubr.

But gin my *wightness* doubted were,
I wat my gentle bleed,
As being sin to Telamon,
Right sickerly does plead.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

WICHT, *s.* A man or person, S. *Wight*, E.

Was neuer wrocht in this warld mare woful
ane *wicht*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, a, 11.

Ealle ewice wihta, all living creatures; Oros. ii. 1. A. S. *wiht* creatura, animal, res; MoesG. *waihts*, Alem. *uuiht*, res quaevis.

WICK, WIC, *s.* A word used in the termination of the names of places, signifying a kind of bay, S.

"Where *wick* is the terminating syllable, the place is not only maritime, but there is always, in its vicinity, an opening of the coast, larger than a creek, but smaller than a bay, whose two containing sides form an angle, similar to that of the lips, terminating in the cheek. It is remarkable, that in the Scotch dialect, this is always termed the *wick* of the mouth. It does not therefore appear, that there is the least affinity betwixt *wick* and *vicus*. The former vocable is for the most part, if not always, maritime: the latter, from the meaning of the word, can have no possible respect to local situation." P. Canisbay, Caithn. Stat. Acc. viii. 162, N.

"All those places, whose names terminate in *ic*, which, in the Danish language is said to signify a bay, as *Tosgic*, *Cuic*, *Dibic*, and *Shittic*, hath [have] each of them an inlet of the sea." P. Applecross, Ross, Statist. Acc. iii. 381.

It is perhaps the same term that occurs in the names *Greenock*, *Gourock*, &c., especially as there is the *bay* of Gourock. It has been said, indeed, that the former is from Gael. *Grianeg*, the Sunny Bay, or the *Bay of the Sun*. Statist. Acc. v. 559. 560. But I can observe no similar Gael. word signifying a bay. Su.G. *wik*, angulus; sinus maris: A. S. *wic*, sinus maris, fluminis sinus; portus. Franc. *in giuuiggin strazzono*, in the corners of the streets. V. WEIK.

To WICK, *v. n.* "To strike a stone in an oblique direction, a term in curling;" Gl. Burns, S., q. to hit the *corner*.

Or couldst thou follow the experienc'd play'r
Through all the myst'ries of his art? or teach
The undisciplin'd how to *wick*, to *guard*,
Or *ride full out* the stone that blocks the pass?
Graeme's Poems, *Anderson's E. Poets*.

He was the king o' a' the core,
To guard, or draw, or *wick* a bore.
Burns, iii. 118.

Su.G. *wik-a* flectere; *wika af*, a via deflectere; Ihre; *Vika paa sida*, to turn aside, Wideg.; A. S. *wic-an*, Teut. *wyck-en*, Germ. *weych-en*, recedere; perhaps from Su.G. *wik* angulus, or Teut. *wyck* flexio, cessio.

WICK, *adj.*

Tristrem thi rede thou ta,
In Inglond for to abide;
Morgan is *wick* to slo;
Of knightes he hath gret pride.
Tristrem thei thou be thro,
Lat mo men with the ride.
Sir Tristrem, p. 44. st. 71.

"*Wight*, fit for war. Sax. *wig-lig*, bellicosus;" Gl. Trist. V. WICHT, *adj.*

WICKER, *s.* 1. A twig, S.

As with the wind wavis the *wicker*,
So waivis this warlds vanitie.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 74.

—Ay wavering like the willow *wicker*.
Burns, iv. 391.

Expl. in Gl. "willow, of the smaller sort."

2. A wand, a small switch, S.

Spenser uses this word as an *adj.* Dan. *vigre*, vimen. The origin seems to be *viger*, to yield, or Teut. *wick-en* vibrare, because of its pliant quality; as Su.G. *sweg*, virga, from *sweig-a* incurvare.

WICKET, *s.* The back-door of a barn, Ang.

Belg. *wincket*, *wicket*, portula, Fr. *guichet*. Spegelius derives the term from Su.G. *wick-a* itare, domum saepius introire et exire, a frequentative from Isl. *wik-a* incedere. C. B. *gwichet*, postica, has been traced to *gwich*, stridor.

WIDDEN-DREME, WINDREM, WIDDRIM, *s.* *In a widden dream*, or *windream*, all of a sud-

den; also, in a state of confusion. S. B.

"At last we, like fierdy follows, flew to't flaught-bred, thinkin to raise it *in a widden-dream.*" Journal from London, p. 5.

Bess out in a *widden-dream* brattled,
And Hab look'd as blate as a sheep.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 297.

One is said to *waken in a widdrim*, when one awakes in a confusion or state of perturbation, so as to have no distinct apprehension of surrounding objects for some time. Sibb. explains it, "a sudden gust of passion, without apparent cause;" Gl.

Could we be assured that *windream* were the more ancient pronunciation, the term might be traced to A. S. *wyn-dream*, "gaudium, jubilum, jubilatio; joy, jubilation, great rejoicing," Somner; from *wyn* joy, and *dream* jubilation. Thus, it might be used to signify the confusion produced by the noise of great mirth, especially when heard unexpectedly. Sibb. refers to *Wod* as the origin. And indeed A. S. *woda-dream* is rendered, furor, madness; Somner. Thus the term may have some relation to *Wodin* or *Oden*, that deity of the Germans and Goths, who was believed to preside over the rage of battle, and whose name has been rendered by Lat. *furor*. V. Adam. Bremens. ap. Ihre vo. *Oden*. Thus A. S. *woda dream*, S. *widdendreme*, might be viewed as originally denoting a *dream* proceeding from the inspiration of *Oden*; as the term implies the idea of confusion or distraction of mind. In Gl. Popul. Ball. it is, in like manner, supposed to allude to "the dream of a *madman*."

WIDDERSINNIS, WEDDIR SHYNNYS, WIDDIRSINS, WIDDERSHINS, WITHERSHINS, WODDERSHINS, *adv.* The contrary way, S.

Abasit I wox and *widdirsynnis* stert my hare.
Doug. Virgil, 64. 32.

Say thai nocht, I haue myne honesté degraid.—
Nane vthir thing in threpe here wrocht haue I,
Bot fenyete fablis of ydolatry,
With sic myscheif as aucht nocht named be,
Opynnand the gravis of scharpe iniquité,
And on the bak half writis *weddir schynnys*
Plenté of lesingis, and als perseruit synnys.
Doug. Virgil, 481. 42.

Quhom suld I warie bot my wicked Weard,
Quha span my thriftles thraward fatall threed?
I wes bot skantlie entrit in this eard,
Nor had offendit quhill I felt hir feed.
In hir unhappy hands sho held my heid,
And straikit bakward *wodershins* my hair,
Syne prophecyed I sould aspyre and speid;
Quhilk double sentence wes baith suith and sair.
Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 506.

"The word *Widdirsins*, Scot. is used for *contrary to the course of the Sun*, as when we say, *to go* or *turn widdirsins about*, i. e. to turn round from West to East: a Belg. *weder*, *weders*, A. S. *with*, *wither*, contra, and *Sonne*, *Sunne*, Sol, Scot. Bor. *Sin*." Rudd.

According to this idea, Belg. *wederschyn*, Germ. *widerschein*, a reflected light, the reflectionof brightness, might seem allied. Our term is indeed used to denote what is contrary to the course of the sun; this being the most obvious emblem of any thing opposed to the course of nature. But I am convinced, that neither *sonne*, nor any word conveying the idea of light or *shining*, can properly be viewed as entering into the composition of this term. It is merely Teut. *weder-sins*, contrario modo, Kilian. This is the sense, as used in both passages by the Bishop of Dunkeld. In the first, indeed, Rudd. too strictly adhering to the original, *Steteruntque comae*, renders it, *straight up, vpright*. But Doug. means literally to say, that the hair of Aeneas stood the wrong way, or the way contrary to nature.

In Sw. *raettsyles* denotes that which follows the course of the sun. The term, expressing the reverse, is *andsyles*.

Our ancestors ascribed some preternatural virtue to that motion which was opposed to the course of the sun, or to what grew in this way. This was particularly attended to in magical ceremonies.—Hence *Nicnevin*, the *Hecate* of the Scots, and her damsels are thus described.

Some be force in effect the four winds fetches,
And nine times *withershins* about the throne raid.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 17.

V. CATINE.

This is gravely mentioned as the mode of salutation given by witches and warlocks to the devil.

"The women made first their courtesy to their master, and then the men. The men turning nine times *widder shines* about, and the women six times." Satan's Invisible World, p. 14.

Ross, in his Additions to that old song, *The Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow*, makes the spinster not only attend to the wood of her rock, that it should be of the *rantree*, or mountain-ash, that powerful specific against the effects of witchcraft, but also to the very direction of its growth.

I'll gar my ain Tammy gae down to the how,
And cut me a rock of a *widdershins* grow,
Of good rantry-tree, for to carry my tow,
And a spindle of the same for the twining o't.
Ross's Poems, p. 134.

The inhabitants of Orkney ascribe some sort of fatality to motion opposed to that of the sun. "On going to sea, they would reckon themselves in the most imminent danger, were they by accident to turn their boat in opposition to the sun's course." P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc. vii. 560.

Among the Northern nations, a similar superstition prevailed. Helga, a Scandinavian sorceress, when wishing to give efficacy to some Runic characters, for doing injury to others, observed this mode. "Taking a knife in her hand, she cut the letters in the wood, and besmeared them with her blood. Then singing her incantations, *oc geck aufug rangsaelis um treit*, she went backwards, and contrary to the course of the sun, around the tree. Then she procured that it should be cast into the sea, praying that it might be driven by the waves to the island *Drangsa*, and there be the cause of all evils to Gretter." Hist. Gretter. ap. Bartholin. Caus. Contempt. Mortis, p. 661. 662.

This is opposed to the *Deasil* of our Highlanders,

which has been considered as a relique of Druidism.

"The *Deasil*, or turning from east to west, according to the course of the sun, is a custom of high antiquity in religious ceremonies. The Romans practised the motion in the manner now performed in Scotland. The Gaulish Druids made their circumvolution in a manner directly the reverse.'

"The unhappy lunatics are brought here [to Strathfillan] by their friends, who first perform the ceremony of the *Deasil*, thrice round a neighbouring cairn; afterwards offer on it their rags, or a little bunch of heath tied with worsted; then thrice immerge the patient in a holy pool of the river, a second Bethesda; and, to conclude, leave him fast bound the whole night in the neighbouring chapel. If in the morning he is found loose, the saint is supposed to be propitious; for if he continues in bonds the cure remains doubtful." Pennant's Tour in S. 1772. P. II. p. 15.

"On the first of May the herds of several farms gather dry wood, put fire on it, and dance three times southways about the pile.—At marriages and baptisms they make a procession round the church, *Deasoil*, i. e. sunways, because the sun was the immediate object of the Druids' worship." Id. Tour in 1769. p. 309.

"That the Caledonians paid a superstitious respect to the sun, as was the practice among many other nations, is evident, not only by the sacrifice at Baltein, but upon many other occasions. When a Highlander goes to bathe, or to drink water out of a consecrated fountain, he must approach by going round the place, from *east to west on the south side*, in imitation of the apparent diurnal motion of the sun. When the dead are laid in the grave, the grave is approached by going round in the same manner. The bride is conducted to her future spouse, in the presence of the minister, and the glass goes round a company, in the course of the sun. This is called, in Gaelic, going round the right, or *the lucky way*. The opposite is the wrong or *the unlucky way*. And if a person's meat or drink were, to effect the wind-pipe, or come against his breath, they instantly cry out, *Deisheal!* which is an ejaculation praying that it may go by the right way." P. Callander, Perths. Statist. Acc. xi. 621. N.

The custom of sending drink round a company from left to right, is by many supposed to be a vestige of the same superstition. There are still some, even in the Lowlands, who would reckon it unlucky to take the opposite course.

Pennant derives the term from Gael. *Deas*, or *Des*, the right hand, and *Syl*, the sun. When referring to this motion as practised by the Romans, he quotes Plin. Hist. Nat. Lib. xxxviii. c. 2. But this is undoubtedly an error for xxviii. 2. For the passage referred to seems to be this.

In adorando dexteram ad osculum referimus, totumque corpus circumagimus: quod in laevum fecisse, Galliae religiosius credunt.

WIDDIE, Widdy, *s.* 1. Properly, a rope made of twigs of willow; used to denote a halter, S.

He had purgatioun to mak a theif
To die without a *widdy*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 20. st. 6.

This Prouerb is of veritie,
Quhilk I hard red intill ane letter;
Hiest in court nixt the *widdie*,
Without he gyde him al the better.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 303.

"When justice," as Sibb. observes, "was executed upon the spot, the first tree afforded an halter. It was an ingenious idea of a learned person on the continent, to examine the analogy between language and manners." Chron. S. P. II. 6. N.

The term is vulgarly understood in S. as if it denoted the gallows itself. But it is merely such a *withe* as had formerly been employed at the gallows, and is accordingly distinguished from the fatal tree.

Ane stark gallows, *a widdy*, and a pin,
The heid poynt of thy Elders arms are;
Written abune in poysie, *Hang Dunbar*.
Kennedie, Evergreen, ii. 69.

"An Irish rebel put up a petition that he might be hanged in a *with*, and not in a *halter*, because it had been so used with former rebels." Bacon. V. *Withe*, Johns. Dict.

2. This name is given, in Caithness, to a twig, having several smaller shoots branching out from it; which being plaited together, it is used as a whip, the single grain serving for a handle.

Teut. *wede*, *wyd*, *wiede*, salix, vimen. SuG. *widia* vimen, vinculum vimineum, from *wide* salix: A. S. *withig*, id. E. *withy*. MoesG. *with-an*, conjungere, copulare. V. Wethy.

Fr. *har*, *hard*, a withe, is used in the same sense. *Sur peine de la har;* on pain of the halter. *Tu merites la hard;* you deserve the gallows; Fontaine.

Widdifow, Viddiful, *s.* 1. It properly signifies one who deserves to *fill* a *widdie* or halter. This appears from the Prov.

"Ye're a *widdy-fou* against *hanging-time*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 85.

Now, my lord, for Goddis saik lat nocht hang me,
Howbeid thir *widdy fowis* wald wrang me.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 183.

Thou art but Glunschoch with the giltit hipps,
That for thy lounrie mony a leisch has fyld;
Vain *Widdifow*, out of thy wit gane wyld.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53.

2. Equivalent to *brave boys*, in sea language.

"*Viddefullis* al, *viddefuls* al. grit and smal, grit and smal. ane and al, ane and al. heisau, heisau. nou mak fast the theyrs." Compl. S. p. 63.

3. A romp, S.

In Gl. Compl. and Sibb. it is deduced from Teut. *woed* rabies, *woedigh* furiosus. But the phrase, *fill* a *widdie*, being still used with respect to one who, it is thought, will come to a violent death, this seems the most probable origin. The Swedes have an analogous term. They call a rogue *Galgemat*, i. e. one who will soon have the gallows for

his mate or companion; Ihre, vo. *Mat.* Dunbar, indeed virtually expl. the term as equivalent to *gane wyld out of* ones wit. But this might be merely for the sake of the alliteration. At any rate, it only proves his own idea of the signification.

WIDDIFOW, *adj.* Expl. "wrathful. *A widdifou wicht*, is a common expression for a peevish angry man;" Gl. Compl.

The laird was a *widdiefu'* bleerit knurl;
She's left the gude-fellow and taen the churl.
Burns, iv. 54.

The *widdiefow* wardannis tuik my geir,
And left me nowdir horss nor meir,
Nor erdly gud that me belangit:
Now walloway I mon be hangit!
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 186.

This seems merely an oblique sense of the preceding term, used as an adj.

To WIDDILL, *v. n.* pron. *wuddil.* 1. The sense of this *v.* is rather indeterminate. It is generally used in connexion with some other *v.*, as, *to widdil and ban, to widdil and flyte*, &c., S.

Lyke Dido, Cupido
I *widdill* and I warie,
Quha reft me, and left me
In sic a feirie-farie.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 18.

i. e. I break out into cursing against Cupid. It is evidently intensive. For it is thus translated, Lat. vers. 1631.——Sceleratum taliter arcum,
Crudelemque Deum, diris ter mille dicavi.

May it be viewed as a derivation from *wod* furiosus, or *wed-an* furere; q. I wax wroth?

"Quha brekis the secund command? Thai that sweris be the name of God fulehardie, nocht taking tent of an euil vse, thai that sueris ane lesing, mainsueris thame self, wariis, bannis and *widdillis* thair saule, to excuse thair fault, or for ony vaine mater.—Thai that will nocht chasteis or snibe thair barnis fra lesingis, sweiring, banning & *widling*, and techis thame nocht to lofe God and thank him at al tymes.". Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552. Fol. 31. b. 32. a.

2. We also use this *v.* S. in the same sense with E. *wriggle* or *waddle.*

3. It has also an active sense, like E. *wriggle*, as signifying to writhe, to winch, to introduce by shifting motion, or (metaph.) by circuitous courses, S.

It's Antichrist his Pipes and Fiddles,
And other tools, wherewith he *widdles*
Poor caitiffs into dark delusions,
Gross ignorance and deep confusions.
Cleland's Poems, p. 80.

The term, therefore, as used in sense 1., may literally signify, to writhe one's self from rage. A. Bor. *to widdle*, to fret.

Johns. defines *waddle*, "to shake in walking from side to side; to deviate from a right line;" deriving it from Belg. *waghelen.* But surely, Germ. *wedel-n* is preferable, which signifies, caudam motitare, q. to shake one's tail.

WIDDLE, *s.* Wriggling motion; metaph. struggle, or bustle, S.

Lang may your elbuck jink and diddle
Tae cheer you thro' the weary *widdle*
O' warly cares!
Burns, iii. 375.

WIDDRIM, *s.* V. WIDDENDREME.

WYDE, *s.* Weed, dress. V. GIDE.

WIDE-GAB, *s.* The Fishing-frog, Lophius piscatorius, Linn. Shetl.

* WIDOW, *s.* A widower, S.

"Our Bridegroom cannot want a wife: can he live a *widow?*" Rutherford's Letters, P. II. ep. 15.

WIE, *adj.* Little. V. WE.

WIEL, *s.* A small whirl-pool. V. WELE.

* WIFE, WYF, WYFE, *s.* A woman, whether married or single, S.

Makbeth turnyd hym agayne,
And sayd, 'Lurdane, thow prykys in wayne,
'For thow may noucht be he, I trowe,
'That to dede sall sla me nowe.
'That man is nowcht borne of *wyf*
'Of powere to rewe me my lyfe!'
Wyntown, vi. 18. 393.

Sir Common-weill, keep ye the bar,
Let nane except yourself cum nar.
Johne. That sall I do, as I best can,
I sall hauld out baith *wyfe* and man.
Lyndsay, S. P. R, ii. 223.

"*An old wyfe;* an old woman. None are *wives* but such as are married, which old women sometimes are not." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 53.

This term, as Sibb. observes, is generally applied to a woman past middle age.

A. S. Su.G. *wif*, mulier, foemina. Of this word various etymons have been given. Ihre derives it from Su.G. *wif, hwif*, a woman's coif or hood, as *gyrdel* cingulum, and *linda* baltheus, are used for man and woman, in the Laws of Gothland; and, among the Ostrogoths, *hatt* and *haetta*, pileus et vitta, had the same signification. Wachter, and others derive it from *wefw-a*, to weave, this being the proper work for females. V. Jun. Etym.

WIFLIE, WYFELIE, *adj.* Feminine, belonging to woman.

The noyis ran wyde out ouer the cieté wallis,
Smate all the toun with lamentabill murnyng;
Of greting, gouling, and *wyfelie* womenting
The ruffis did resound.——
Doug. Virgil, 123. 33.

"Thocht I may nó wayis denoid me of *wiflie* ymage, yit I sall nocht want mannis hardyment." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 41. a.

A. S. *wiflic* muliebris, foemineus.

WYG, WEIG, WHIG, *s.* A small oblong roll, baked with butter and currants; sometimes corr. pron. *whig*, S.

The word is retained, A. Bor. "*Wig.* A bun or muffin. North." Gl. Grose.

Teut. *wegghe*, panis triticeus; libum oblongum, et libum lunatum; Kilian. Su.G. *hetweg*, a kind of hot bread, baked with various kinds of aromatics,

and eaten on the day preceding Lent. Ihre derives the word from *het* hot, and *weck-en*, which in Mod. Sax. signifies a round sort of bread. Germ. *weck*, id. Kilian gives *wegghe* as synon. with *Maene*. V. MANE, *Breid of Mane*.

WIG, -WYG, *s.* This seems to signify a wall. A thing is said *to gang frae wyg to waw*, when it is moved backwards and forwards from the one wall of a house to the other, q. at full swing, S. B.

Mind what this lass has undergane for you,
Since ye did her so treacherously forhow,
How she is catch'd for you *frae wig to wa'*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 104.

A. Bor. *wogh*, wall. A. S. *wag*, Su.G. *waegg*, anciently *wag*, *waegh*, Belg. *waeg*, *weeg*, paries. *Akrum aer gardir wagh, oc himil at thaekju;* The hedge serves for a wall to the fields, and the heaven for a roof; Leg. Dalecarl. ap. Ihre in vo.

WIGG, WHIG, *s.* The thin serous liquid, which lies below the cream, in a churn, after it has become sour, and before it has been agitated, S. B.

"They sent in some smachry or ither to me, an' a pint o' their scuds, as sowr as ony bladoch or *wigg* that comes out of the reem-kirn." Journal from London, p. 9. V. WHIG.

To WIGGLE, *v. n.* To wriggle. V. WAIGLE.

WIGHT, *s.* The Shrew-mouse, Orkn. Sorex araneus, Linn.

"The wild quadrupeds of this parish are, rabbits, the brown or Norwegian rat, the short-tailed field mouse, common mice, and a small species of mice, commonly called here *wights*, which I have never observed in Scotland." P. Birsay, Statist. Acc. xiv. 317.

This animal is very particularly described in Museum Wormian. p. 321. &c. It seems to have received its Orcadian name from the smallness of its size; as Su.G. *wickt* denotes any thing that is very small in its kind, being radically the same with *waet*, aliquid; A. S. *wiht*, a creature.

Or its name might originate from its supposed noxious qualities; as the ancients believed it to be injurious to cattle, an idea now exploded. Wormius mentions its bite as venemous, whence the name, Sorex *araneus;* as resembling the spider for poison. Now, Ihre observes that the Su.G. term, already referred to, is especially used in relation to noxious and monstrous animals. Hence, perhaps, its E. name.

WILD COTTON, Cotton-grass, a plant; S. B. also called *Moss-crops*, S. Eriophorum polystachion, Linn.

WILDFIRE, *s.* The common name for the Phlyctenae of Sauvages, S. vulgarly *wullfire*. A. S. *wild-fyr*, erysipelas.

To WILE, WYLE, *v. a.* Used in relation to what is accomplished by caution or artful means; as, *I'll try to wile him awa'*, I will endeavour to get him enticed to go with me. The prep. *frae* or *from* is generally added, when it refers to things; as, *I'll wile't frae him*, I will gain it from him by artful means; synon. *Weise*, q. v.

Beleif ye that we will begyle yow,
Or *from* your vertew for till *wyle* yow?
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 32.

Here's three permission bonnets for ye,
Which your great gutchers wore before ye;
An' if ye'd hae nae man betray ye,
Let naething ever *wile* them *frae* ye.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 544.

Thus fortune aft a curse can gie,
To *wyle* us far *frae* liberty.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 37.

Su.G. *wel-a* to deceive, Isl. *vael-a* callidus esse, G. Andr.; curam gerere, Verel. Su.G. *wel* denotes art, stratagem; used, as Ihre says, in a good as well as in a bad sense. Isl. *vel*, id. Verel. Hence Fr. *guile*, *g* being prefixed.

To WILE, WYLE, *v. a.* To select.

WILE, *s.* Choice, selection. V. WALE.

WYLECOT, WILIE-COAT, *s.* 1. An under-vest, generally worn during winter, S. *wylie-coat*, a flannel vest, A. Bor.

In this congelit sesoun scharp and chill,
The callour are penetratiue and pure—
Made seik warme stouis and bene fyris hote,
In doubill garmont cled and *wylécote*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 201. 40.

"We can shape their *wylie-coat*, but no their wierd;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 75.

2. An under petticoat.

Sumtyme thay will beir up thair gown,
To schaw thair *wylecot* hingeand down,
And sumtyme baith thay will upbeir,
To schaw thair hois of blak or broun.
Maitland Poems, p. 327.

Rudd. thinks that the designation may perhaps be from E. *wily*, "because by its not being seen, it does as it were cunningly or slyly keep men warm." The origin seems quite uncertain.

WYLFULL, *adj.* Willing; q. *full of will*.

I than, set in lyk assay,
Wylfull is my det to pay.
Wyntown, i. Prol. 80.

WILFULLY, *adj.* Willingly.

Thair frendschip woux ay mar and mar;
For he serwyt ay lelely,
And the tothir full *willfully*.
Barbour, ii. 172. MS.

Of Rainfrwe als the barowny
Come to thare pes full *wilfully*.
Wyntown, viii. 29. 240.

* WILL, *s.* *What's your will?* a common Scoticism for, "What did you say?" It is also given as a reply to one who calls. It is used by Foote; and is perhaps common in low E. This is at least as old as the time of Gawin Douglas.

"May thow not heir? Langar how I culd schout!"
'*What war your will?*' "I will cum in but doubt."
King Hart, ii. 3.

WILL, *s.* Apparently, use, custom; pl. *willis*.

And on the morn, quhen day wes lycht,
The King raiss as his *willis* was.
Barbour, xiii. 515. MS. *Use*, edit. 1620.

It may, however, merely mean, study, endeavour; A. S. *will*, Teut. *willa*, studium.

WILL, *aux. v.* "Be accustomed, make a practice of;" Gl. Wyntown.

Bot the few folk of Scotland,
That by dry marche ar lyand
Nere yhow, thai kepe thaire awyne,
As til ws is kend and knawn,
And *will* cum wyth thare powere
Plainly in yhoure land of were,
Oure day and nycht *will* ly thare-in,
And in yhoure sycht yhour land oure bryn,
Tak youre men, and in presowne
Hald tham, quhill tha pay ransown.
Wyntown, ix. 13. 53, 55.

This is still a common idiom in S. But, as far as I have observed, it is especially used by those who border on the Highlands, or whose native tongue is Gaelic.

WILL, WYLL, WIL, WYL, *adj.* 1. "Lost in error, uncertain how to proceed," S.

And the myrk nycht suddanly
Hym partyd fra hys cumpany.
And in that myrk nycht wawerand *will*,
He hapnyd of cas for to cum til
That ilke new byggyd plas,
Quhare that Erle than duelland was.
Wyntown, vi. 13. 105.

To go wyll, to go astray, S.

Sche thame fordriuis, and causis oft *go wyll*
Frawart Latyn (quhilk now is Italy).
Doug. Virgil, 14. 5.

It is very frequently conjoined with a *s*. As, *will of rede*, at a loss what to do, inops consilii; V. REDE, *s*. *Will of wane*, at a loss for a habitation.

Than wes he wondir *will off wane*,
And sodanly in hart has tane,
That he wald trewaile our the se,
And a quhile in Parys be.
Barbour, i. 323. MS.

It is used by Blind Harry, not directly as signifying, at a loss for a place of habitation but,—for a place of security.

The woman than, quhilk was full *will off wayne*,
The perell saw, with fellone noyis and dyn,
Gat wp the yett, and leit thaim entir in.
Wallace, vi. 179. MS.

"Scot. *I'm will what to do.* It. *He's so will of his wedding, that he kens na whare to woo;* Prov. Scot, i. e. There are so many things which he may obtain, that he is in doubt which of them to choose;" Rudd.

Ramsay gives it differently; "Ye're sae *will* in your wooing ye watna where to wed;" S. Prov. p. 85.

Su.G. *will*, also *willt*, *willse*, Isl. *vill-ur*, id. *villa*, Sw. *willa*, error; Isl. *vill-a*, Su.G. *foerwill-a*, to lead astray. These terms are also transferred to the mind.

2. Desert, unfrequented.

Himself ascendis the hie band of the hill,
By wentis strate, and passage scharp and *wil*.
Doug. Virgil, 382. 5.

Art thou sa cruel! I put the cais also,
That to nane vncouth landis thou list go,
Nouthir to fremmyt place, nor stedis *wyl*,
Bot at auld Troy war yet vpstandand stil:
Aucht thou yit than leif this weilfare and ioy?
Ibid. 110. 31.

Isl. *ville* is also used in the sense of ferus; as, *ville goltr*, a wild boar; Su.G. *willa diur*, wild animals.

The word is undoubtedly radically the same with E. *wild*. The Su.G. term is often thus written; and S. *to gang wild*, is synon. with *will*. It is probable, that the primary sense is that first given above. Animals might be denominated *wild* from their going astray.

WILSUM, *adj.* In a wandering state, implying the ideas of dreariness, and of ignorance of one's course, S. pron. *wullsum*.

Vpoun sic wise vncertainlie we went
Thre dayes *wilsum* throw the mysty streme,
And als mony nychtes but sterneys leme.
Doug. Virgil, 74. 22.

He blew, till a' the *wullsome* waste
Rebellowin' echoed round.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 244.

Sw. *en villsam vaeg*, an intricate road or way; a road, where one may easily go astray; Wideg.

WILLYART, WILYART, *adj.* 1. Wild, shy, flying the habitations and society of men.

For feir the he fox left the scho,
He wes in sick a dreid:
Quhiles louping, and scowping
Ouer bushes, banks, and brais;
Quhiles wandring, quhiles dandring,
Like royd and *wilyart* rais.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 18. 19.

2. Sometimes applied to one of a bashful and reserved temper, who avoids society, or appears aukward in it, S.

But O for Hogarth's magic pow'r
To show Sir Bardy's *wilyart* glowr,
An' how he star'd and stammer'd.
Burns, i. 139.

From the *adj.* and Belg. *geaard*, q. of a wild nature or disposition. V. ART.

WILLAN, *s.* The willow or saugh, S. B.

WILLAWINS, *interj.* Welladay, S.

O *willawins!* that graceless scorn
Should love like mine repay!
Lady Jane, Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 81.

Ah! *willawins* for Scotland now,
Whan she maun stap ilk birky's mow
Wi' eistacks.——
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 79.

A. S. *wyn*, *win*, signifies labor, infortunium, calamitas; q. *wa la wyn*, eheu calamitas!

WILLICK, *s.* The name most commonly given, by seamen on the Frith of Forth, to the Puffin or Alca Arctica. They sometimes, however, call it the *Cockandy*.

"In the south of Scotland it has various names, *Willick*, Bass-cock, Ailsa-cock, Sea-parrot, Tom-

noddy, Cockandy, Pope," &c. Neill's Tour, p. 197.

The term *Sea-Parrot* corresponds to its Germ. name, *See-Papagey*. It is also called *Islandsk Papegoye*, i. e. the Islandic Parrot. V. Penn. Zool. p. 512.

WILLIE-POWRET-SEG, *s.* The name given by children in Fife to the Porpoise.

WILLIE WHIP-THE-WIND, a species of hawk, Ang. V. STANCHELL.

WILRONE, *s.* A wild boar.

The bich the cur-tyk fannis;
The wolf the *wilrone* usis;
The muill frequentis the annis,
And hir awin kynd abusis.
Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 147.

This word is overlooked by Sibb. It is evidently very ancient. Su.G. *vild* wild, and *rune*, a young boar. V. Ihre, vo. *Ron*, pruritus. Isl. *rune*, verres non castratus; Verel. The poet is here describing unnatural attachments.

WIMBLEBORE, *s.* A hole in the throat, which prevents one from speaking distinctly, S. in allusion to a hole *bored* by a *wimble*.

To WYMPIL, WOMPLE, *v. a.* 1. To wrap, to fold, S.

Thare capitane, this ilk strang Aventyne,
Walkis on fute, his body *wymplit* in
Ane fellown bustuous and grete lyoun skyn.
Doug. Virgil, 231. 55.

And in the yet, forganis thaym did stand—
Witles Discord that woundring maist cruel,
Womplit and buskit in ane bludy bend.
Ibid. 173. 3.

"—Whilk charge so written was *wompled* about an arrow head, syne shot up over the castle walls, where Ruthven might find the same," &c. Spalding's Troubles, I. 219. Sign. U.

2. To move in a meandrous way, applied to a stream, S.

With me thro' howms and meadows stray,
Where *wimpling* waters make their way.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 436.

Teut. *wimpel-en* velare; involvere, implicare; Flandr. *wompel-en*.

To WIMPLE, *v. n.* To tell a story, in a deceitful way, to use such circumlocution as shews a design to deceive, S.

WYMPIL, WIMPLE, *s.* 1. A winding or fold, S.

Bot thay about him lowpit in *wympillis* threw,
And twis circulit his myddill round about,
And twys faldit thare sprutillit skynnis but dout.
Doug. Virgil, 46. 2.

2. Metaph., a wile, a piece of craft, S. B.

—A' his *wimples* they'll find out,
Fan in the mark he shines.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11. V. BRIN.

WYMPLED, *adj.* Intricate.

The Gentle Shepherd's nae sae easy wrought,
There's scenes, and acts, there's drift, and there's design:

Sic *wimpl'd* wark would crack a pow like thine.
Ross's Helenore, Introd.

WIMPLER, *s.* A waving lock of hair.

Doun his braid back, frae his quhyt head,
The silver *wimplers* grew.
Vision, Evergreen, i. 214. V. WYMPIL.

To WIN, *v. n.* To dwell. V. WON.

To WIN, WYN, WINNE, *v. a.* 1. To dry corn, hay, peats, &c. by exposing them to the air, S. Sibb. writes *won* as the *v.* But this is properly the *pret.*, anciently *wonnyn*.

It fell about the Lammas tide
When yeoman *wonne* their hay,
The doughtie Douglas gan to ride,
In England to take a prey.
Hume's Hist. Dougl. p. 104.

"Little attention is paid, by the general run of farmers, to *win* the grain in the stook." P. Wattin, Caithn. Statist. Acc. xi. 267. N.

"The place quhar he *winnes* his peitts this yeir, ther he sawis his corne the next yeire, after that he guidds it weill with sea ware." Monroe's Iles, p. 46. This respects the island of Lewis.

"Cutting, *winning*, and carrying home their peats, however, consumes a great deal of time." P. Wattin, Caithn. Statist. Acc. xi. 268.

2. Often used to denote harvest-making in general.

For syndry cornys that thai bar
Wox ryp to *wyn*, to mannys fud:
That the treys all chargyt stud
With ser frutis, on syndry wyss.
In this suete tyme, that I dewyss,
Thai off the pele had *wonnyn* hay,
And with this Bunnok spokyn *had thai*,
To lede thair hay, for he wes ner.——
And sūm that war with in the pele
War ischyt on thair awne wnsele,
To *wyn* the herwyst ner tharby.
Barbour, x. 189. 198. 219. MS.

"The labourers of the ground—might not sow nor *win* their corns, through the tumults and cumbers in the country." Pitscottie, p. 10.

"Becaus kyng Henry was this tyme in France, and the corne to be *won*, thay war content on all sydis to defend thair awin but ony forthir invasion of othir quhill the nixt yeir." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 4. Jam *messis* instaret; Boeth.

Su.G. *wann-a*, Alem. *wann-on*, Belg. *winn-en*, A. S. *wind-wian*, ventilare. Su.G. Isl. *winn-a*, to wither. In Isl. it is used especially with respect to herbs and flowers. *Forwyned* is an O. E. word of the same meaning, mentioned by Skinner, and expl. marcidus, arefactus. But he erroneously derives it from A. S. *dwyn-an*, tabescere. Ihre gives *Wisna* as synon. with *Win-a*. V. WIZZEN.

Teut. *winn-en* corresponds to sense 2.; colligere fructus terrae. The origin of the A. S. *v. wind-wian*, is *wind*, ventus; and, as it is a compound *v.*, perhaps Teut. *wij-en* purgare. V. WECHT.

To WIN, *v. a.* To raise from a quarry, S. *won*, part. pa.

"Gif onie person be not infeft with sik privi-

ledge, hee may na-waies forbid, trouble or molest the King, or ony of his lieges to do the premisses: Or to *win staines*, quarrell, or to exerce ony vther industrie to thair awin profite and commoditie, within the floud marke of the sea." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Ware*.

"Narrest Seunay layes ther a little iyle callit in Erische leid Ellan Sklait, quherin there is abundance of skalyie to be *win*." Monroe's Iles, p. 10.

"On the 9th instant, at a stone quarry near Auchtermuchty, while James Ranken, mason, was *winning* some stones, the upper part of the quarry giving way, he was killed on the spot." Edin. Even. Courant, March 21. 1805.

2. To dig in a mine of any kind.

Bellenden gives the following curious account of pit-coal.

"In Fiffe ar *won* blak stanis (quhilk hes sa intollerable heit quhen thai ar kendillit) that thai resolve & meltis irne, & ar thairfore rycht proffitable for operation of smythis. This kynd of blak stanis ar *won* in na part of Albion, bot allanerlie betuix Tay and Tyne." Descr. Alb. c. 9. *Effoditur* ingenti numero lapis niger; Boeth.

"In Clidisdail is ane riche myne of gold and asure *won* but ony laubour." Ibid. c. 10.

Elsewhere he uses the word both as to quarries and mines. V. TYLD.

"The convention of estates—made an act,—that no coals should be transported to any burgh of Scotland, or to any foreign country, but all to be *winn* and sent to London." Spalding's Troubles, II. 107.

A. S. *winn-an*, Su.G. *winn-a*, Isl. *vinn-a*, laborare, labore acquirere; because of the toilsome nature of the work. Hence,

To WIN OUT, to raise as from a quarry; metaph. used.

"Years and months will take out now one little stone, then another, of this house of clay, and at length of time shall *win out* the breadth of a fair door, and send out the emprisoned soul to the free air in heaven." Rutherford's Lett. P. I. ep. 129.

To WIN *anes bread*, to gain it, properly by *labour*, S. V. etymon of the preceding *v.*

To WIN, WYN, WON, pron. *wun*, *v. n.* To have any thing in one's power, to arrive at any particular state or degree with some kind of labour or difficulty, S. corresponding to E. *get*, v. n. pret. *wan*. *I wil cum, gin I can win;* I will come, if it be in my power: *I coud na win;* It was not in my power to come, S.

"What so his wille ware,
Ferli neighe he *wan*,
Sothe thing:
So neighe come never man,
Bot mi lord the king."
Sir Tristrem, p. 125. st. 105.

And aye the o'er word o' the sang
Was—"Your love can no *win* here."
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 9.

"It was said the marquis of Huntly was desired by Argyl's letter to meet him at Brechin, but the marquis excused himself, saying, he could not *win*." Spalding's Troubles, I. 113.

——His stile is *Bonnyha'*;
And bonny is't, and wealthy, wealthy he,
Well will she fa' that *wins* his wife to be.
Ross's Helenore, p. 78.

It is often joined with an *adj.*; as, *to win free, to win loose;* sometimes with a *s.*, as, *to win hame*, to get home, S.

It is also used with a great variety of prepositions.

1. To WIN ABOON, to get the pre-eminence; also, to obtain the mastery, to get the better of, to overcome, as, *I have won aboon all my fears*, S. *He's no like to win aboon't*, It is not probable that he will recover from this disease, S.

2. To WIN ABOUT, to circumvent in any way; especially by wheedling, S.

3. To WIN AFF, to get away; implying the idea of some obstacle or danger, in one's way, S.; to be acquitted in a judicial trial, S. also, to be able to dismount, S.

4. To WIN AFORE, or *before*, to outrun, S.

And netheles hale *before wan* scho nocht.
Doug. Virgil, 133. 41.

5. To WIN AT, to reach to, S. *I coudna win at it;* used both literally, as to what is beyond one's reach, and also metaph. with respect to expence.

It is sometimes used in this sense as if a *v. a.*

——With what pith she had she taks the gate,
And *wan* the brae; but it's now growing late.
Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

6. To WIN AWAY, (1.) To get off; often, to escape, to get off with difficulty, S.

The Inglis men, that *wan away*,
To thair schippis in hy went thai;
And saylyt hame angry and wa,
That thai had bene rebutyt sua.
Barbour, xvi. 655. MS.

The worthi Scottis did nobilly that day
About Wallace, till he was *woun away*.
Wallace, iv. 668. MS.

Baith here and thare sone vmbeset haue thay
The outgatis all, thay suld not *wyn away*.
Doug. Virgil, 289. 50.

Win away occurs in Ritson's R. Hood, i. 107. But the poem, as he conjectures, is undoubtedly Scottish.

(2.) It also sometimes signifies to die; as, *He's wun awa'*, q. he has obtained release from the sufferings of the present life, S.

"I look not to *win away* to my home without wounds and blood." Rutherford's Lett. P. III. ep. 24.

7. To WIN BEFORE, to get the start of, S.

No travel made them tire,
Til they *before* the beggar *wan*,
And cast them in his way.
Ritson's R. Hood, (Scot. Poem), i. 106.

8. To WIN BEN, to be able to go to, or to ob-

tain admittance into, the inner apartment; *to win butt*, to be able to go to the outer apartment, S.

"Ye're welcome, but ye winna *win ben*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 85.

9. To WIN BY, to get past, S.

10. To WIN DOWN, to reach, to extend downwards.

"He—had syde red yellow hair behind, and on his haffits, which *wan down* to his shoulders." Pitscottie, p. 111.

11. To WIN FORRAT, to get forward, S.

12. To WIN GAE, to break loose, to obtain liberation, Buchan; q. to be allowed to *go*.

This of my quiet cut the wizen,
When he *wan gae*.
Dominie Depos'd, p. 30.

13. To WIN IN, (1.) To obtain access, S.

Pallias was true as the steel,
And keepit bidding wonder weel:
And at the door received him in,
But none *in* after him might *win*.
Sir Egeir, p. 31.

"If my one foot were in heaven, and my soul half in, if free-will and corruption were absolute lords of me, I should never *win* wholly *in*." Rutherford's Lett. P. I. ep. 68.

(2.) To be able to return home.

Come kiss me then, Peggy, nor think I'm to blame;
I weel may gae out, but I'll never *win in*.
Baron of Brackley, *Jamieson's Pop. Ball.* i. 106.

14. To WIN NERE, to get near, S.

Be this thay *wan nere* to the renkis end,
Irkit sum dele before the mark wele kend.
Doug. Virgil, 138. 32.

15. To WIN ON, to be able to ascend, or to mount, as on horseback, S.

"Our greatest difficulty will be, to *win on* upon the rock now, when the winds and waves of persecution are so lofty and proud." Rutherford's Lett. P. III. ep. 18.

16. To WIN ON AHINT *one*, to get the advantage in a bargain, to impose on one, S. apparently in allusion to one leaping on horseback behind another, and holding him as prisoner.

17. To WIN OUR, or OVER, (1.) To get over, in a literal sense, to be able to cross; implying difficulty, S.

With that word to the dik he ran,
And *our* eftre the king he *wan*.
Barbour, ix. 405. MS.

(2.) To surmount, metaph. S.

"But when they found that severals were *winning over* their oaths, and giving obedience to the Estates Orders, it gave them new provocation." Account Persecution of the Church in Scotland, p. 33.

18. To WIN OUT, to escape; as, from a field of battle, &c.

The Inglis men, at durst thaim nocht abid,
Befor the ost full ferdly furth thai fle
Till Dwnottar a snuk within the se.
Na ferrar thai mycht *wyn out* off the land.
Wallace, vii. 1044. MS. V. SYTHENS.

His feris followis with ane felloun schout,
Quhil that Mezentius of the feild *wan out*,
Defend and couert with his sonnys scheild.
Doug. Virgil, 348. 34.

19. To WIN THROW, (1.) To get through, S.

"Ye mauna think *to win through* the warld on a feather-bed;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 83.

(2.) To cross a river, S.

(3.) To be able to finish any business, S.

"Our progress in the assembly is small; there is so much matter yet before us, as we cannot *win through* for a long time after our common pace." Baillie's Lett. ii. 42.

(4.) Metaph., to recover from disease, S.

20. To WIN TO, (1.) To reach, S.

——Mycht no man *to* it *wyn*——
Wallace, vi. 802. MS. V. AGAIT.

"Thinke ye Sir, that before a man *win to* heauen, that he must be racked and riuen as I am with fearfull temptations?" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 140.

Ere any of them *to* him *wan*,
There he slew an hie kinned man.
Sir Egeir, p. 33.

See gin you'll *win unto* this strypie here,
And wash your face and brow with water clear.
Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

See now the wark is near an end,
I've turn'd out a' the stanes,
Stood i' the road; the gutters sheel'd
Ye a' *win to* at anes.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 37.

(2.) In the same neuter form, it is often used by the vulgar with respect to taking a seat near a table, or rather, beginning to eat of what is set on it, S.

(3.) To attain; as denoting the state of the mind, S.

"I thought I was more willing to have embraced the charge in your town than I am, or am able to *win to*." Rutherford's Lett. P. III. ep. 21.

21. To WIN TO FOOT, to get on one's legs, S. B.

—By help of a convenient stane,
To which she did her weary body lean,
She *wins to foot*, and swavering makes to gang.
Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

22. To WYN TO GIDDER, to attain to a state of conjunction.

The Sothron als war sundryt than in twyn,
Bot thai agayne *to gidder* sone can *wyn*.
Wallace, iv. 638. MS.

23. To WIN UP, (1.) To be able to ascend, S.

Bot, or thai *wan wp*, thar come ane,
And saw Ledhouss stand him allane,
And knew he wes nocht off thair men.
Barbour, x. 424. MS.

Quod they, Is there nae mair ado,
Or ye *win up* the brae?
Cherrie and Slae, st. 44.

(2.) To rise, to get out of bed, S.

"*Win up*, my bonny boy," he says,
"As quickly as ye may;
"For ye maun gang for Lillie Flower,

" Before the break of day."
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 22

Won up, won up, my good master;
I fear ye sleep o'er lang.
Glenkindie, Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 95.

(3.) To rise from one's knees.

O when she saw Wise William's wife,
The queen fell on her knee;
" *Win up, win up*, madame!" she says:
" What needs this courtesie?"
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 85.

24. To WIN UP TO, or WITH. To overtake, S.

25. To WIN WITHIN, to get within.

The menstral *wan within* ane wanis
That day full weil he previt,
For he come hame with unbirst bainis,
Quhair fechtars wer mischevit.
Chr. Kirk, st. 15.

This term has been occasionally used, in some of these senses, by O. E. writers.

—That no schyppe sholde *in wynne*.
Rich. Cueur de Lyon.

—" That no creature might *wynne to* her."
Fabyan's Chron.

Syns at our narrow doores they *in* cannot *win*,
Send them to Oxforde, at Brodgate to get *in*.
Heywood's Epigrams, Warton's Hist. E. P. iii. 90.

Warton renders it *enter in*, observing that *win* is probably a contraction for *go in*. *To winne to*, to attain, Chaucer, Rom. Rose, v. 3674. Palsgraue mentions this word. " *I winne* to a thing, I retche to it." He subjoins, however; " This terme is farre northren."

A. S. Alem. *winn-an*, Germ. *winn-en*, signify in general, to obtain, to acquire. But our term, although perhaps originally the same, is rather to be traced to Su.G. and Isl. In these languages, the *v.* assumes different forms; Su.G. *inna, hinna, hwinn-a, winn-a*, Isl. *vinn-a*. But Ihre reckons *winn-a* the most ancient; viewing *win*, labor, as the root. In Su.G. it is sometimes used without, at other times with, a preposition. *Jag wet ej huru laangt jag hwinner i dag;* Nescio, quatenus hodie pergere valeam; Ihre, vo. *Hinna*. *I wat na how fer I may win, the day*, S. I know not, how far I may be able to proceed on my journey to-day, E.

Erke Biskopen tha ey laengre wann,
An til Nykoeping, ther do hann.
Archiepiscopus ulterius ire non valuit.
Chron. Rhythm. p. 308. Ibid.

" The Archbishop *wan* na ferrer than til Bykoping," &c. S.

Hinna upp en, aliquem praegressum assequi; Ibid.; to overtake one who has gone before, E. *to win up to* him, S. *Laga at du hinner up din broder i studier;* Take care to equal your brother in learning, Wideg. *Tak care to win up to*, or *with, your brother*, S. *Han skall komma, om han hinner;* He shall come, *if he has time*, Wideg.; according to the S. idiom, *If he can win*. *Hinna til* corresponds *to win to* or *til*, S. *Han sprang, men hann icke til maalet;* He ran, but did not reach, *(win to)* the goal. *Hinna aat*, to reach; *Jag kan icke hinna aat baegaren;* I can't reach, E., *(I can na win at*, S.) the pot.

WIN, *s.* Gain.

He sailit over the sey sa oft and oft,
Quhil at the last ane semelie ship he coft;
And waxe sa ful of warldis welth and *win*,
His hands he wish [washed] in ane silver basin.
Priests Peblis, S. P. R. i. 10.

It is elsewhere used in the same poem. V. BUD.

They tine thir steps, all thay quhaevir did sin
In pryde, invy, in ire, and lecherie;
In covetice, or ony extreme *win*.
—And covetice of warldly *win*
Is bot wisdome, I say for me.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. i. 246. 247.

A. S. *win* signifies labour, the proper source of gain. But I do not find that it ever occurs as denoting gain itself. Germ. *winne* is used in the latter sense; as well as Belg. Sw. *winst*, from *winn-en, winn-a*, lucrari.

To WIN, *v. a.* To wind (yarn), S., corr. from the E. word.

An' ay she *win't*, an' ay she swat,
I wat she made nae jaukin.
Burns, iii. 130.

WINACHIN. This term is equivalent to *winnowing*, in the Buchan dialect. But as used by Forbes, the meaning must be different.

For Agamemnon *winachin*,
Diana's wench had stown;
An' wad na gie her back again,
Bat kept her as his own.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 20.

WINCHEAND, *part. pr.* Perhaps cursing or imprecating.

He stert till ane broggit stauf,
Wincheand as he war woode.
Peblis to the Play, st. 13.

Mr Pink., however, explains it *wincing;* Select Scot. Ball. Gl. V. WINZE.

WYND, *s.* An alley, a lane, S.

—Thai til Edynburgh held the way;
In at the Frere *Wynd* entryd thai,
And to the Crag wp throwch the town
Thai held thare way in a rawndown.
Wyntown, viii. 30. 48.

" There is little or no change made on the other passages called *wynds* and *raws*. Only it is to be observed, that in all those which have been made in the city or suburbs for at least fifty years past, we have neither *gates* nor *wynds;* they are all *streets* and *lanes*." Statist. Acc. (Aberdeen) xix. 183.

" Edinburgh and Stirling, two of the principal towns in Scotland, are situated on hills, with one wide street, and many narrow lanes leading from thence down the sides of the hills, which lanes, from their being generally *winding*, and not straight, are called *winds*." Sir John Sinclair's Observ. p. 165.

I hesitate if this be the origin. These lanes are generally straight. Perhaps rather from A. S. *wind-an* to turn, as these are *turnings* from a principal street.

WYND, *s.* A warrior.

Then Schir Golograse, for greif his gray ene brynt,
Wod wrath; and the *wynd* his handis can wryng. *Gawan and Gol.* iii. 10.

In edit. 1508, it seems to be, Wod *wraithand*, &c.

Germ. *winn*, *winne*, certator, bellator; *winne*, bellum, A. S. *win*.

To WIND, *v. n.* To magnify in narration, to tell marvellous stories, S.; perhaps from *wind* ventus, as by the same metaph. a person of this description is said to *blow*. Hence,

WINDER, *s.* One who deals in the marvellous, S.

Nearly synon. is Germ. *windmacher*, a braggadocio, a noisy, pretending, swaggering fellow.

WINDCUFFER, *s.* The name given to the Kestril, Orkn.

"The Kestril (*falco tinnunculus*, Lin. Syst.) which from its motion in the air, we name the *windcuffer*, may frequently be observed, as if stationed with its eyes fixed on the ground to discover its prey." Barry's Orkney, p. 312. V. STANCHELL.

WINDFLAUCHT, *adj.* With impetuous motion, as driven by the wind, S.

——Yit then
Foryettis he not Eurialus luf perfay,
Bot kest him euin ouerthortoure Salius way,
Grufling as he micht apoun the sliddry grene,
Maid him licht *windflaucht* on the grǒund vnclene. *Doug. Virgil*, 138. 47.

Teut. *wind-vlaeghe*, turbo, procella.

WYNDEL-STRAY, WINDLESTRAE, *s.* 1. "Smooth crested grass, S., A. Bor." Rudd. Crested dog's-tail grass, Cynosurus cristatus, Linn.

Branchis brattlyng and blaiknyt schew the brayis,
With hirstis harsk of waggand *wyndil strayis*. *Doug. Virgil*, Prol. 202. 29.

Now piece and piece the sickness wears away;
But she's as dweble as a *windle-strae*. *Ross's Helenore*, p. 56.

2. Metaph. used to denote any trifling obstacle.

"He that is red for *windlestraws* should not sleep in lees." Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 14.

"No *windlestraws*, no bits of clay, no temptations, which are of no longer life than an hour, will then be able to withstand you."——Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 214.

A.S. *windel-streowe*, "calamus; a reed, a cane, a wheate or oaten straw, of some at this day called a *windel-strowe*;" Somner. Calamus, ex quo conficiuntur sportae, Lye; from *windel* sporta, a basket, Lancash. a *windle*.

To WINDLE, *v. a.* To make up (straw or hay) into bottles, S. Teut. *windel-en*, fasciis vel fasciolis involvere; Gl. Sibb. Hence,

WINDLEN, WONLYNE, *s.* A bottle of straw or hay, S.

"Let the muckle horse get the muckle *wonlyne*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 50. V. STRAE.

It is now written *windlen*, which more properly marks its origin. V. KEMPLE.

WINDOCK, WINNOCK, *s.* A window, S.

"Faill not, but ye tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, *windocks*, nor duris, be ony ways hurt or brokin—eyther glassin wark or iron wark." Letter, Ergyll, Stewart, &c. Statist. Acc. (P. Dunkeld) xx. 422, N.

"When poverty comes in at the door, friendship flies out at the *winnock*." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 77.

Isl. *vindauge*, *vindoega*, Su.G. *windoega*; according to Ihre, from *wind* the higher part of a house, and *oega* an eye, because of the round form of the window. And indeed, round windows are often used in the upper part of buildings.

WIND-SKEW, *s.* An instrument used for preventing smoke. It consists of a broad piece of wood, to which is fixed a long handle. This is placed on the chimney-top, and the handle hangs down the vent. It is altered from its former position, according to the change of the wind; Mearns.

Perhaps from Su.G. *wind*, and *skufw-a*, *sky*, vitare, Alem. *scu-an*, *sciuh-en*; q. what eschews the wind. Or *wind* may be from Su.G. *wind-a* torquere, because of its change of place.

This, in Ang., is called a *wriggle*, perhaps q. *wringle*, from Teut. *wringhten*, torquere; or from Su.G. *wrick-a*, id. The reason of both designations may thus be viewed as nearly the same.

There is a possibility, however, that *windskew* may be originally the same with Isl. Su.G. *windsked*, a little varied in signification; Asseres tecti, qui culmen et corticem tegunt, ne a vento dissipentur; Verel. p. 294. Asser prominulus, qui a pariete pluviam defendit; a *sked*, assula; Ihre. He views *wind* as here signifying the higher part of a house.

WYNE AND ONWYNE, *adv.* "To the right and left hand, every where," Gl. Ross.

Seek *wyne and onwyne*, miss no height nor how,
And cry whene'er ye come upon a know. *Ross's Helenore*, p. 45.

From E. *wind*, to turn.

WINE-BERRY, *s.* The common currant, S. B.

She led hym in to a fayr herbere,
That frute groand was gret plenté;
The fygge, and also the *wynne bery*. *True Thomas, Jamieson's Popul. Ball.* ii. 20.

"In the north of Scotland, the common currant is called the *wine berry*;" N. Ibid.

WINED, Wall. v. 384. Edit. Perth. V. URN.

To WINFREE, *v. a.* To raise from the ground, to disentangle, Aberd. *Winfreed*, raised from the ground, Gl. Shirr.

"Twa or three o's *winfreed* the wife, and gat her out." Journal from London, p. 5.

This *v.* seems composed of *Win*, to have in one's power, q. v., to which an active sense is improperly given, and *free*, q. to get loose from any entanglement.

To WYNIS, *v. n.* To decay, to pine away, S. B. *A wynist bairn*, a child decayed by sickness.

Either corr. from E. *vanish*, or from Belg. *quyn-en*, to decay.

WINK, *s.* *In a wink*, in a moment, S. B.

Snap went the sheers, then *in a wink*,
The fang was stow'd behind a bink.
Morison's Poems, p. 110.

This is analogous to BLINK, q. v.

WINKERS, *s.* The eye-lashes, S.

WINKIT, *adj.* Somewhat turned; a term applied to milk, when it has lost the sweet taste; Loth. *Wyntit*, Dumfr., A. Bor. *wented*, id. *Blinkit*, *bleezed*, synon. S.

If *winkit* be the original term, it may refer to the supposed influence of an evil eye; as milk, more than any other species of food, has been considered as under the power of witchcraft. If *wyntit* be the true pron., perhaps from *wind*, as denoting the effect of exposure to the air. Alem. *uuint*, aura.

WINKLOT, *s.* A young woman, a wench.

Ane *winklot* fell,———
Wow, quod Malkin, hyd yow;
Quhat neidis you to maik it sua?
Peblis to the Play, st. 8.

A.S. *wencle*, *wincle*, a handmaid, a maid servant.

WYNLAND, *part. pr.* Whirling, moving in a circular manner.

——Bot the gynour
Hyt in the aspyne with a stane
And the men that tharin war gane
Sum ded, sum dosnyt, come doun *wynland*.
Barbour, xvii. 721. MS.

Teut. *windel*, *wendel*, trochlea; *windt-el-en*, *wendtel-en*, volvere, circumagere, circumvolvere; from *wind-en*, torquere.

WINRAW, *s.* "Hay or peats put together in long thin heaps for the purpose of being more easily dried," S. Gl. Sibb. q. a *row* for *winning*. V. WIN, *v.* to dry.

WINS, *prep.* Towards, in the direction of, pointing out the quarter, Ang., as, *Dundee-wins*, in the direction of Dundee.

WINSEY, *adj.* Of or belonging to wool, S. B. apparently corr. from E. *woolsey*. *Cotton-winsey* denotes what is made of cotton and wool; *Linen-winsey*, of linen and wool, linsey-woolsey.

WINSOME, *adj.* 1. Gay, merry, cheerful, S. B.

Near what bright burn or crystal spring,
Did you your *winsome* whistle bring?
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 108.

I gat your letter, *winsome* Willie.——
Burns, iii. 248.

This seems the more ancient sense. A. S. *winsum*, *wynsum*, jucundus, lactus, amoenus, gratus; suavis, dulcis; Franc *wunnisam*; hence *wunnisam feld*, Paradisus; Otfrid. ap. Schilter. O. Teut. *wonsaem*, jucundus, lactus; Kilian. Lye derives the A.S. word from *wyn*, joy; Alem. *wunne*, Teut. *wonne*, *winne*, id.

2. Comely, agreeable, engaging, S.

Nane eir durst meet him man to man,
He was sae brave a boy;
At length wi' numbers he was taen,
My *winsome* Gilderoy.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 27.

The Galliard to Nithside is gane,
To steal Sim Crichton's *winsome* dun.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 284.

A. Bor. *wunsome* not only signifies, "lively, joyous," but, "smart, trimly dressed;" Grose.

The Franc. phrase used by Otfrid, *wunnisam sconi*, approaches to this; delectabilis pulchritudo, Schilter.

It is possible, however, that the word in this sense may be radically different. For Su.G. *waen*, Isl. *vaenn*, signify beautiful, pulcher, amoenus. *Hun war miog vaen pijka ok frid;* Erat puella admodum pulcra et venusta; Biblia Isl. Gen 24.— Ihre views this word as very ancient; as allied to A.S. *wine*, delectus, to Lat. *venustus*, and also to the name of *Venus*.

WYNSIK, Ballade, S. P. R. iii. 133.

He sall clim in, and thay stand at the dure.
For warldly *wynsik* walkis, quhen wysar wynkis:
Wit takes na worschip, sic is the aventure,
Sen want of wyse men makis fulis to sitt on binkis.

Covetousness, eagerness for gain; from Teut. *win gewin*, gain, and *soeck-en* to seek. Thus *ghe-win-soecker* is rendered by Kilian, Lucrio, homo quaestuosus. The term is printed *wynsik*, edit. 1508.

WINT, *pret. v.* Weened.

"Then James Douglas, seeing the King in his bed, *wint* that all had been sicker enough, and past in like manner to his bed." Pitscottie, p. 140.

WYNTYR, *s.* Winter; Wyntown, i. 13. 72. 2. A year.

Thretty *wynter* and foure than
Edan regnyd mac-Gowran.
Wyntown, iv. 8. 41.

Combust, as oure story sayis,——
Wes twenty *wyntyr* Kyng regnand.
Ibid. v. 7. 337.

It is justly observed, Gl. Wyntown, that this mode of reckoning prevailed among all the nations in high latitudes, the greatest part being put for the whole; and that, for a similar reason, the southern nations computed by summers.

The learned Spelman asserts, perhaps rather fancifully, that in honour of the infernal gods, the ancient northern nations did not reckon by days and years, but by nights and winters; according to that of Tacitus, Nox diem ducit. Hence, he adds, their nocturnal sacrifices. Vo. *Herthus*.

MoesG. *wintr-us*, hyems; also, annus. *Be the warth twalib wintrus*; When he was twelve years old; Luk. ii. 42. A. S. *winter* has both senses. And thus the same passage is rendered, A S. version; *And tha he waes twelf wintre*. Hence *ge-wintrad*, grandis aetate, grown to full age, Su.G. *winter* is used in both senses; and Isl. *vetur*; hiems, pro integro anno, Verel.

WINTROUS, *adj.* Wintry, stormy.

"The more *wintrous* the season of the life hath

beene, looke for the fairer summer of pleasures foi euermore." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 283.

WYNTIT, *adj.* A little soured. V. WINKIT.

To WINTLE, *v. n.* "To stagger, to reel;" Gl. Burns, S. O.

—Now ye dow but hoyte and hoble,
An' *wintle* like a saumont-coble.
Burns, iii. 142.

WINTLE, *s.* A staggering motion, S. O.

He by his shouther gae a keek,
An' tumbl'd wi' a *wintle*,
Out-owre that night.
Burns, iii. 134.

WINZE, *s.* A curse or imprecation, S. *To let a winze*, to utter a curse.

He—loot a *winze*, an' drew a stroke.
Burns, iii. 136.

Teut. *wensch* signifies not only, votum, desiderium, but imprecatio, Kilian. Germ. *wunsch-en*, adprecari. V. WINCHEAND.

To WIP, WYP, *v. a.* To bind round; as, *to wip the skair of a rod*, to bind a division of a fishing-rod with thread frequently and tightly brought round it, S. *Wypit*, part. pa.

Thair bricht hair hang glitterand on the strand
In tresis cleir, *wypit* with goldin threidis.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 10.

To the, Bacchus, sche rasit eik on hie
Grete lang speris, as thay standartis were,
With wyne tre branchis *wippit* in thare manere. *Doug. Virgil*, 220. 30.

V. the *s.*

WYP, *s.* A wreath, a garland.

With lynning valis, or lyke apronis lycht,
Thay war arrayit, and thare hedis dycht
In *wyppys* of the haly herb varuane.
Doug. Virgil, 411. 3.

Varuane is the herb vervain, much used by the Romans in their sacred rites. *Wyp* seems to be originally the same with MoesG. *waip*, *wipja*, corona, the term used to denote the crown of thorns plaited by the Roman soldiers (Joh. xix. 5.), apparently in resemblance of the wreaths or chaplets given to victors. This is nearly allied to OOP, q. v.

WYR, *s.* An arrow.

"Than till his boy he said in hy,
"Yon men will slay ws, and thai may.
"Quhat wapyn has thow?" 'Ha Schyr, perfay,
'I haiff bot a bow, and a *wyr*.'——
He taisyt the *wyr*, and leit it fley,
And hyt the fadyr in the ey,
Till it rycht in the harnys ran.
Barbour, v. 595. 623. MS.

Vyre occurs in the same sense, O. E.

——And as a *vyre*
Whiche flyeth out of a myghty bowe,
Awey he fledde for a throwe,
As he that was for loue wode,
Whan that he saw howe it stode.
Gower, Conf. Am. Fol. 28. a.

Fr. *vire*, signifies "the arrow called a Quarrell; used onely for the cross-bow;" Cotgr. Arm. *bir*, an arrow. Isl. *aur*, telum, sagitta; G. Andr.

Our term might seem allied to Su.G. *waer-ia*, Belg. *ge-weer*, Germ. *wehr*, *ge-wehr*, *ge-waer*, any kind of arms or warlike instruments, from *waer-ia*, *weer-en*, *wehr-en*, to defend.

To WYR, *v. a.* To "sling down," Pink. It is used to denote the circling motion of a crane, employed by those within the walls of a besieged town, to let down burning faggots on the works of the besiegers.

Johne Crab, that had his geir all yar,
In his fagaldis has set the fyr;
And our the wall syn gan thaim *wyr*,
And brynt the sow till brundis bar.
Barbour, xvii. 704. MS.

—Sypyring, quhils *wyring*
My tender body to.
Burel's Pilgr. V. SUOUFE.

It seems properly to signify, to wreath, to move in a circle; to whirl about; Su.G. *wer-a*, Mod. Sax. *wyr-en*, Fr. *vir-er*, Lat. *gyr-are*.

To WIRK, WYRK, *v. a.* 1. To work, to cause, to accomplish.

The wyis *wroght* nther grete wandreth and weuch,
Wirkand woundis full wyde, with wapnis of were. *Gawan and Gol.* iii. 5.

Thus the hye fader almyghty in cavis dirk,
Their [Thir] wyndis hid, for drede sic wrangis thai *wirk*. *Doug. Virgil*, 15. 2.

Than Patience sayis, 'Be na agast:
'Hald hoip and treuthe within thé fast;
'And lat Fortoun *wirk* furthe hir rage.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 126.

2. To make, to form.

Quhat sall I do? Alace that I was *wrocht!*
Get Symon wit it war my undoing.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 78.

MoesG. *waurk-jan*, facere; A. S. *wirc-an*, *wyrc-an*, id. used with respect to creation; *Uton wircean man*; Let us make man, Gen. i. 26. Alem. *uuirch-on*, Isl. *virk-ia*, *verk-a*.

Perhaps these words appear in a more radical form in Isl. *yrke*, *yrk-ia*, arare, colere terram; from *yr-ia*, id. glebam radere. V. G. Andr. p. 137.

WIRK, WERK, *s.* Work.

——Gyff he will nocht, racunnyss all his land
On to the tyme that he this *werk* haiff wrocht.
Wallace, iii. 277. MS.

WYROCK, *s.* A sort of corn on the foot. V. VIRROK.

WIRRY-COW, *s.* 1. A bug-bear, a scare-crow, S. *Wirry-carl* is sometimes used as synon. Gl. Sibb.

Blyth to win aff sae wi' hale banes,
Tho' mony had clowr'd pows;
And draggl'd sae 'mang muck and stanes,
They look'd like *wirrykows*.
Ramsay's Works, i. 260.

2. The devil, Gl. Shirr.

Hamilton evidently uses the term in this sense, in one of his Epistles to Ramsay.

Lang may thou live, and thrive, and dow,
Until thou claw an auld man's pow;
And thro' thy creed,
Be keeped frae the *wirricow*,
After thou's dead.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 346.

Frae Gudame's mouth auld warld tale they hear,
O' warlocks louping round the *Wirrikow*.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 57.

From *wirry*, to worry, (V. WERY.) and *Cow*, q. v.

WIRRY HEN.

Ane dyvour coffe, that *wirry hen*,
Destroyis the honor of our natioun;
Takis gudis to frist fra fremit men,
And brekis his obligatioun.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 171. st. 6.

Worry-hen, Evergreen. ii. 221.

Perhaps, one who swallows up the property of others, as a hen gobbles up what is thrown out: or, from A. S. *werig*, *wyrig*, wicked, malicious, cursed.

To WYRRIE, *v. a.* To strangle. V. WERY.

WIRSCHIP, *s.* V. WORSCHIP.

WYSAR, *s.* The visor. V. WESAR.

WISCH, *pret. v.* Washed.

The Pape beginnis to grace, as greablie ganit,
Wisch with thir wirchypis, and went to counsale.
Houlate, iii. 17.

To WISE, *v. a.* To incline by caution or art, V. WEISE. Add, 4. *To weise awa'*, to wheedle; as, to entice a tradesman to leave his master. Clydes.

To WISEN, WYSSIN, *v. n.* 1. To wither, to become dry and hard, S. pron. *wizzen*; A. Bor. id.

Fast by my chalmer on hie *wisnit* treis
The sary gled quhissillis with mony ane pew,
Quharby the day was dawing wele I knew.
Doug. Virgil, 202. 19.

2. To be parched, in consequence of thirst.

His *wysnyt* throte, hauand of blude sic thrist,
Generis of lang fast sic ane appetite,
That he constrenit is in extreme syte.
Doug. Virgil, 276. 5. Siccae fauces, Virg.

A. S. *wisn-ian*, *weosn-ian*, *for-weosn-ian*, tabescere, languescere, marcescere; "to pine, fade, or wither away. The Lancastrians to this day have it, *to wisen away*," Somner. Isl. *visn-a*, id. *Og hans hoend visnade*; And his hand withered; Isl. Bibl. 1 Kings xiii. Su.G. *wisn-a*, *foerwisn-a*, primarily denote the withering of flowers. *Win-a*, which Ihre views as more ancient, is used in the same sense.

To WISEN, *v. a.* To withier, to cause to fade, or make dry.

Sum stentit bene in *wisnand* wyndis wake:
Of sum the cryme committit clengit be
Vnder the watter or depe hidduous se.
Doug. Virgil, 191. 34. V. *v. a.*

WISHY-WASHIES, *s. pl.* "Bustling in discourse; a cant term for being slow in coming to the point," S. B. Gl. Shirr.

Mirth does o'er plainly i' your face appear,
For me to trow that Simon isna near.
Nae *wishy washies*, lad, lat's hear bedeen;
Ye've news, I'm scar, will glad mair hearts than ane.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 31.

This seems precisely synon. with *Whitie-whatics*, q. v. It is nearly the Belg. term.

To WISY, *v. a.* To examine, &c. V. VESY.

To WISK, *v. a.* To hurry away, as if one quickly swept off any thing with a besom.

Bot quhen I walknyt, al that welth was *wiskit* away.
Doug. Virgil, 239. b. 15.

The E. *v. whisk* is now used in the same way, S. Germ. *wisch-en*, to wipe; Su.G. *wiska*, *hwiska*, a besom.

To WISK *away*, *v. n.* To move off nimbly, S. *whisk*, E.

Bot suddanly *away* thay *wisk* ilkane
Furth of our sicht, hie vp in the sky.
Doug. Virgil, 75. 50.

WYSK, *s.* A quick motion, S. *whisk*.

Bot the King, that him dred sum thing,
Waytyt the sper in the cummyng,
And with a *wysk* the hed off strak.
Barbour, v. 641. MS.

With ane wysk may be viewed as used *adv.* in the sense of quickly.

Fresch Bewtie with ane *wysk* come [up] belyve,
And thame all reistit war thai never so kene.
King Hart, i. 25.

To WISS, WISSE, *v. a.* *To wiss* one to any place or thing, to direct, to guide, to put in the way of obtaining it, S. *Can ye wiss me to the way?* Can you direct me to it?

Wisse is used as signifying to guide, Sir Tristrem.

To Crist his bodi he yald,
That don was on the tre;—
—"Lord, mi liif, me bi hold,
In world thou *wisse* me,
At wille;
Astow art lord so fre,
Thou let me never spille.
P. 27. st. 36.

'Dame,' said the King, 'wald thow me *wiss*
'To that place quhar thair repair is,
'I sall reward the but lesing.'
Barbour, iv. 478. MS.

In S. *wiss* is often used for E. *wish*. But there is no affinity to this *v.*

Wissa is the *imperf.* and *pret.* of MoesG. *wit-an* scire; A. S. *wis-ian*, *wiss-ian*, docere, instruere, monstrare, dirigere: *Ladmenn that the wegas wissigeon*; Conductores qui tibi vias monstrent; Gen. xxx. 15. Isl. *vys-a*, Dan. *vys-er*, Alm. *ueiz-an*, Germ. *weiss-en* (certificare), Su.G. *wis-a*, id. ostendere. *Wisa wagen*, viam ostendere.

WISS, *s.* The moisture that exudes from bark, in preparing it for tanning; Perths.

Isl. *vaes*, *vos*, humiditas. V. WEESE, *v.*

WYSS, *adj.* 1. Wise, prudent, S.

Eduuard past south, and gert set his parliment:
He callyt Balyoune till ansuer for Scotland.
The *wyss* lordis gert hym sone brek that band.
Wallace, i. 76. MS.

Willyam Wallace, or he was man of armys,
Gret pitté thocht that Scotland tuk sic harmys.
Mekill dolour it did hym in hys mynd;
For he was *wyss*, rycht worthy, wicht, and kynd. *Ibid.* ver. 184. MS.

2. Knowing, informed. *Ye want ay to be sae wyss*; You are so anxious to know every thing, S.

Hence *wysser*, better informed; as, *I did na mak him ony wysser*; I gave him no further information, S.

A.S. *wis*, sapiens; *wis geworden*, certior factus, Bede, ap. Lye; Teut. *wis*, *ghewis*, Su.G. *wiss*, certus; whence *wisshet* certitudo, *wisst* certo, *foerwiss-a* certam fidem facere, *wissa* certa indicia. V. the *v.*

3. In the full exercise of reason, generally used with a negative, S.

"Anes wood, never *wise*, ay the worse;" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 5.

WYSS WIFE, *Wise-wife*, *s.* A periphrasis for a witch, S.

"Most of this winter was spent in the discovery and examination of witches and sorcerers. Amongst these, Agnes Samson (commonly called *the wise wife* of Keith) was most remarkable, a woman not of the base and ignorant sort of witches, but matron-like, grave, and settled in her answers, which were all to some purpose." Spotswood, p. 383.

Wise woman is synon. in E.

"Pray, was't not the *wise woman* of Brainford?" Shakspeare.

"At this daie it is indifferent to saie in the English toong; She is a witch; or She is a *wise woman*." Scott's Discouerie of Witchcraft, B. V. c. 9.

In the same manner, witches are in Germ. called *weissen-frauen*; in Belg. a witch is *witte-vrouwe*. Stylo Francorum et Alamannorum vaticinari dicuntur non soluin divinitus inspirati, quos prophetas vocamus, sed etiam conjectores et hariolatores. Gloss. Keron. propheta *uuizzago*; Gloss. Pez. arioli *uuizzagun*, pythonessa *uuizzaga*; Wachter, vo. *Weissagen*, vaticinari. The Egyptian magicians are in the A. S. version called *wisustan witan*, Gen. xli. 8. from the superl. *wisest*, *wisust*, sapientissimus. *Witega*, *wilga*, denotes both a true prophet, and a diviner.

Isl. *vit*, knowledge, is used, in a secondary sense, to denote magical arts; and *vaett* for a witch. Hence, says the author of Gl. Landnamab., our old term, *vitk-r*, a magician. To the same source he traces E. *witch*; although this has been generally referred to A.S. *wicca*, id. *Wicc-ian* signifies to fascinate, to use inchantments. West-Goth. *wit-a*, to fascinate; Seren. vo. *Witch*. E. *wizzard* is evidently from Alem. *uuizz-an* scire.

These designations all equally originate from the claim made by witches and sorcerers to superior wisdom; or from the supposed extent of their intelligence, in the judgment of others. V. Keysler. Antiq. Septent. p. 504.

This mode of expression has been used very early. In Egypt, the term *wise-men* seems to have been synon. with magicians. "Pharaoh called for all the *magicians* in Egypt, and all the *wisemen* thereof;" Gen. xli. 8. Ex. vii. 11. In our own country, whatever knowledge was ascribed to persons of this description, it was, however, generally believed that their own lot remained a secret to them. Hence the reflection, in that humourous Song, *The Rock*, &c. which seems to have been proverbially used in former times:

But they'll say, She's a *wise-wife* that kens her am weerd.
V. Ross's Helenore, p. 133.

WYSS-LIKE, *adj.* Possessing the appearance of propriety, prudent, decent, becoming; also, used as an *adv.*

A.S. *wis-lic* prudens; Germ. *weislich*, discreetly, judiciously.

To WISSEL, *v. n.* To exchange.

WISSEL, *s.* Change. V. QUHISSEL.

To WISTEL, *v. a.* To wager, to stake, to bet; Ang. an improper use of the *v. Quhissel*, to exchange.

WYSURE, *s.*

For oft with *wysure* it hes bene said a forrow,
Without glaidnes awailis no tressour.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 54. st. 1.

"Wisdom," Gl. Lord Hailes. But perhaps *with wysure* signifies, with men distinguished for wisdom; from A. S. *wisra*, sapientior. It may, however, be referred to Belg. *wyser*, Alem. *wiser*, prudens.

To WIT, WITT, *v. a.* To know, part. pa. *wit*.

At the set trist he entrit in the toun,
Wittand no thing of all this falss tresoun.
Wallace, iv. 732. MS.

The remanent hereof, quhat euer be it,
The weird sisteris defendis that suld be *wit*.
Doug. Virgil, 80. 48.

MoesG. A. S. *wit-an* scire, noscere.

WIT, WITT, *s.* Intelligence, information, tidings. *To get wit of a thing*, to obtain information with respect to it; *to let wit*, to make known, to communicate intelligence; S.

Thai left him swa, and furth thar gait can gang,
With hewy cheyr and sorowfull in thocht;
Mar *witt* of him as than get couth thai nocht.
Wallace, i. 252. MS.

So Lundy thair mycht mak no langar remayn,
Besouth Tynto lugis thai maid in playn.
Schyr Jhon the Graym *gat wit* that he was thar. *Ibid.* ix. 615. MS.

A.S. *wit*, *ge-wit*, scientia, notitia. This is perhaps the primary sense; although Dr Johns. views the E. term as originally denoting the mind. In a simple state of society, knowledge itself would probably receive its name in the first instance, which would at length be transferred to the mind as the subject or seat of it. To suppose the contrary, is certainly to ascribe too much abstraction to an uncivilized people. It perhaps confirms this idea, that the *s.* is evidently from the *v.*

To WYT, *v. a.* To shun, to avoid.

It wes gret cunnahdnes to kep
Thar takill in till sic a thrang;
And *wyt* sic wawis; for ay amang
The wawys reft thair sycht off land.
Barbour, iii. 714. MS. Lat. *vit-are.*

It may, however, be meant for *with*, being written *wyt* in MS.

WITCH-BELLS, *s. pl.* Round-leaved Bell-flower, S. Campanula rotundifolia, Linn.

There is a considerable analogy between this and its Sw. name in Dale-karlia. This is *Macrebiael*, i. e. the *Mare's bell*; the night-mare being viewed as an incubus or evil genius. They are also called *Thumbles*, S. B. i. e. *thimbles*, which corresponds to their name in Gothland, *Fingerhatt*, q. a. *covering* for the *finger*.

To WITE, *v. a.* To blame, to accuse; the prep. *with* being often added, as, *Ye need na wite me with that*, S. *For* is also used.

S. Prov. *Wite your self, if your wife be with bairn*; spoken when peoples misfortunes come by their own blame;" Kelly, p. 357.

It is used, in an improper construction, in another emphatic Prov. *Aw thing wites, where nae thing weil fares*; i. e. Every thing is blamed, where nothing prospers., V. Kelly, p. 26.

A. S. *wit-an*, MoesG. *id-weit-jan*, imputare, ascribere, exprobrare. Su.G. *wit-a. Wit thet uk sielfwum, at tu owislika bides*; Id tibimet imputa, quod imprudenter petas; Kon. Styr. ap. Ihre. Belg. *Zij zich zelven to wyten hebben*; the same idiom as the S. "They have themselves to *wite*." This word is used both by Chaucer and Gower. A. Bor. id.

WITE, WYTE, *s.* Blame, S.

Besyde Latyne our langage is imperfite,
Quhilk in sum part is the cause and the *wyte*,
Quhy that Virgillis vers the ornate bewté
Intill our toung may not obseruit be.
Doug. Virgil, 9. 40.

A. S. Su.G. *wite* is used, in a secondary sense, for the consequence of blame, that is, punishment. In A. S. it denotes both civil and corporal punishment. Hence *Flit-wyte*, the fine paid for a broil, S. *fliting*. *Blodwyte*, &c. Isl. *vijte*, noxa; *vyt-a*, vitii notare aliquem, *vytt-ur*, vitii notatus; G. Andr. p. 256. This writer seems to view it as allied to the Lat. term.

WYTELESS, *adj.* Blameless.

"If all be well, I's be *wyteless*." S. Prov.—"spoken with a suspicion that all will not be well; and if so, I have no hand in it;" Kelly, p. 202. "They *wyte* you, and you no *wyteless*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 72.

WYTENONFA, *s.* A name for a disease. V. WEDONYPHA.

WITH. *To gae with, v. n.* To miscarry, to fail, to go contrary to inclination or expectation, S. It is used both with respect to persons and things: *He's gane with aw the gither*; He has completely gone wrong; either as respecting one's circumstances, or moral conduct.

With is here used as in A. S. and as Su.G. *wid*, signifying *against*. A. S. *with-ga-en*, *with-ga-n*, to oppose.

WITH THAT, *adv.* Upon that, thereupon; denoting one thing as the consequence of another.

Tresoune thai cryt, traytouris was thaim amang.
Kerlye *with that* fled out sone at a side.
His falow Stewyn than thocht no tyme to bide. *Wallace*, v. 153. MS.

Isl. *vid that* is synon. *Fluga fuglar upp hia theim*, vid that *faeldust hestur theirra, oc fellu menn af baki, sumer bruto hendur sinar, enn sumer faetur, eda skeindust a vopnum sinom, fra sumum liopo rossin, oc foro their* vid that *heim aptur*: Literally, "Fowls flew above them; *with that*," or, "*in consequence of that*, their horses took fright, and men fell from their backs. Some broke their arms, and others their legs. Some were wounded by their own weapons: from some their horses fled; and *with that* they returned home."—Kristnisag. p. 24.

In the Gl. this phrase is rendered, ideo, his factis.

WITH THI, *conj.* 1. Wherefore; Barbour. It seems to have been used so late as the reign of Ja. VI.

Bot thy greit grace has mee restord,
Throw grace, to liberfie;
To thy mercy *with thee* will I go.
Poems 16th Century, p. 111.

With thee is undoubtedly an error for *with thi*.

2. Provided, on condition.

And gyff that ye will trow to me,
Ye sall ger mak tharoff king,
And I sall be in your helping:
With thi ye giff me all the land,
That ye haiff now in till your hand.
Barbour, i. 493. MS.

Withy seems synon.

I shall dight thé a Duke, and dubbe thé with honde;
Withy thou saghtil with the Knight,
That is so hardi and wight,
And relese him his right,
And graunte him his londe.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 26.

A. S. *with* propterea, and *thy* quod.

WITHERWECHT, *s.* The weight thrown into one scale, to counterbalance the paper, or vessel, in the opposite scale, which contains the goods bought; the *witherwecht* being adjusted before these goods are put into the other scale, S. B.

A. S. *wither* against, and *wiht* weight, q. opposite weight.

WITH-GANG, *s.* Toleration, permission to pass with impunity, Skene.

From *gang* to go, and the prep. *with*. In the same sense, we say, S. that one should not be allowed to *gang with* a thing, when it is meant that one's conduct in any instance ought not to be tolerated, S.

WITH-GATE, *s.* Liberty, toleration.

—"Procuring thereby not onlie private grudges, but publicke exclamations, against the *with-gate* and libertie granted unto such shameful scafferie and extortion."—Acts Ja: VI. 1621. c. 19.

This, although synon. with the preceding, is formed from the *s. gate*, A. S. *gat*, via, instead of the *v.*

To WITHHALD, *v. a.* 1. To withhold, S. *l* quiescent.

2. To hold, to possess.

The Kyngis palice and all that rial hald
All hir allane ane douchter did *withhald.*
Doug. Virgil, 206. 22.

The goldin palyce now, with sternes brycht,
Of heuyn, in sete ryall, *wythhaldis* that wicht.
Ibid. 212. 38.

This *v.* resembles A. S. *with-hæbban*, which not only signifies resistere, but continere, retinere.

WITHOUTYN, *prep.* Without.

Thai gart serwandys, *with outyn* langer pleid,
With schort awiss on to the wall him bar:
Thai kest him our out of that bailfull steid.
Wallace, ii. 252. MS.

This in MS. is generally written as two words.

The acute Mr Tooke rejects all former derivations of *without*, affirming that "it is nothing but the imperative *wyrthutan* from the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic verb *weorthan*, *wairthan*,—esse." Divers. Purley, i. 217. Thus he views it as literally signifying, *Be out;* as analogous to *But*. This, however, seems to be too great a sacrifice to hypothesis. Even, on his own ground, it would have been more natural to have deduced this term from A. S. *witan*, discedere, to depart, to go away, to go forth. For *ut. witan* is expressly rendered, Foras discedere, exire; Boet. p. 186, Lye.

It appears, however, that it is composed of A. S. *with* versus, denoting motion towards a place, and *utan* extra; as *with westan*, versus occidentem, Oros. i. 1.. V. OUTWITH.

WITHLETTING, *s.* Obstruction.

"The following is the title of one of the sections of Barbour's Bruce, edit. 1620. "The *withletting* of the Passe of Endnellane," p. 272.

A. S. *with*, Isl. *vid*, Su.G. *wid*, against, and A. S. *let-an*, Su.G. *laet-a*, to permit; as denoting the reverse of permission, that is hindrance, opposition; in the same manner as A. S. *with-cyosan*, reprobare, from *with* contra, and *cyosan*, eligere.

To WITHSAY, *v. a.* To gainsay, to oppose, to speak against.

Barbour gives the following account of the conduct of the English, under Edw. I.

And gyff that ony man thaim by
Had ony thing that wes worthy,
As horss, or hund, or othir thing,
That war plesand to thar liking;
With rycht or wrong it have wald thai.
And gyf ony wald tham *withsay*,
Thai suld swa do, that thai suld tyne
Othir land, or lyff, or leyff in pyne.
The Bruce, i. 210. MS.

This passage is quoted, Wyntown, viii. 18. 44.

A. S. *with-saegg-an*, "inficiari, to deny, to gainsay;" Somner. Chaucer, id.

To WITHSET, *v. a.* To beset.

And ane othyr, hat Makartane,
With set a pase in till his way.
Barbour, xiv. 107. MS.

A. S. *with-sett-an*, to resist.

To WITHTAK, *v. a.* To lay hold of, to seize.

"And last of all, some violentlie intromettit, *withtaken*, and yit uphaldis the yronis of our Cunychous, quhilk is ane of the cheif pointis that concernis our croun." Proclamation, Francis & Mary, Knox's Hist. p. 147.

A. S. *with-tacc-an*, ad capere.

To WITTER, WYTYR, *v. a.* To inform, to make known. *Witteryt*, *wytryd*, informed.

For he said thaim that the King was
Logyt in to sa strayt a place,
That horssmen mycht nocht him assaile.
And giff futemen gaiff him bataile,
He suld be hard to wyn, giff he
Off thair cummyng may *witteryt* be.
Barbour, vii. 533. MS. Edit. Pink. *wittyt*.

For thai thowcht wytht swylk a wyle
This Makbeth for til begyle;
Swa for to cum in prewatè
On hym, or he suld *wytryd* be.
Wyntown, vi. 18. 378.

Su.G. *witr-a*, id. Notum facere, indicare, Ihre. Isl. *vitr-ast*, innotescere, apparere et praemonere. In Isl. it seems especially to respect the manifestation of a person. Hence *witran*, an apparition; *Witrur*, a term synon. with *Alfar*, *Elfur*, our Elves or Fairies, because these little demons (daemonioli) sometimes made their *appearance*. Verel. Ind. p. 295.

WITTIR, *s.* 1. A mark, a sign, i. e. an indication.

In this place stikkit hich the prince Enee
Ane mark or *wittir* of ane greue aik tre,
In terme and taikin vnto the marineris,
Quharfor to turn agane as thaym efferis.
Doug. Virgil, 131. 48.

Now is he past the *wittir*, and rollis by
The roche, and haldis souirly throw the se.
Ibid. 133. 14. Meta, Virg.

2. A pennon, a standard.

"He snatched away his spear with his guidon or *witter*." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 98. V. GUIDON.

WITTRELY, *adv.* According to good information.

For I can noucht reherss thaim all.
And thoucht I couth, weill trow ye sall,
That I mycht nocht suffice thar to,
Thar suld sa mekill be ado.
Bot thai, that I wate *wyttrely*,
Eftre my wyt reherss sall I.
Barbour, x. 350. MS.

It occurs in O. E. in the sense of wisely, knowingly.

Whan ye witten *witterly*, where the wrong lyeth,

There that mischiefe is great, Mede may helpe.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 14, b.

WITTRYNG, WYTTRING, WITTERING, *s.* 1. Information, knowledge.

For Schyr Eduuard in to the land
Wes with his mengné, rycht ner hand,
And in the mornyng rycht arly
Herd the countré men mak cry;
And had *wittryng* off thair cummyng.
Barbour, ix. 564. MS.

Erth the first moder maid ane takin of wo,
And eik of wedlok the *pronuba* Juno,
And of thare cupling *wittering* schews the are,
The flamb of fyreflaucht lichting here and thare.
Doug. Virgil, 105. 40.

2. It sometimes denotes information with respect to future events, or of a prophetic kind.

A priwé spek till him scho made;
And said, "Takis gud hep till my saw,
"For or ye pass I sall yow schaw
"Off your fortoun a gret party.
"Bot our all speccally
"A *wyttring* her I sall yow ma,
"Quhat end that your purposs sall ta.
"For in this land is nane trewly
"Wate thingis to cum sa weill as I."
Barbour, iv. 642. MS.

A. Bor. *wittering*, a hint. Isl. *vitr-a* is given by Verel. as synon. with Sw. *foreboda*, to prognosticate; and, as we have seen, is frequently used to denote preternatural appearance. It seems derived from MoesG. *wit-an*, scire; and is thus allied to the various terms respecting prophecy or divination, mentioned under the article WYSS WIFE.

WITTER-STONE, *s.* Apparently, a stone originally placed as a *witter* or mark.

"—Find, that the mill-dam and mill-land of Pitlessie have been past memory as it now is, and that it is not the occasion of the regorging of the water upon the mill of Ramorney; and that the stone called the *witterstone* is not a stone for the regulating thereof." Fountainhall, i. 66.

WITTER, *s.* The barb of an arrow or fish-hook, S.

To WITTER, *v. n.* "To fight, to fall foul of one another;" Gl. Sibb.; perhaps to take one by the throat. V. next word.

Belg. *veter*, a point; Teut. *wette*, acies cultri.

WITTERS, *s. pl.* Throats.

"The queans was in sic a firryfarry, that they began to misca' ane anither like kail-wives, an' you wou'd hae thought that they wou'd hae flown in ither's *witters* in a hand-clap." Journal from London, p. 8.

This seems corr. from Lat. *guttur*.

WITTINS, *s. pl.* Knowledge. *Without my wittins*, without my knowledge, S.

This seems the E. part. in pl. used as a *s.*, unless from the A. S. part. *wittende*, knowing.

WITTIS, *s. pl.* The senses, the organs of sense.

Myself is sound, but seikness or but soir;
My *wittis* fyve in dew proportioun.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 132.

It is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

"This is to sayn the dedly sinnes that ben entred into thyn herte by thy *five wittis*." Tale of Melibeus, p. 284. edit. Tyrwhitt.

WIZEN, *s.* The throat, S.

"It tasted sweet i' your mou, but fan anes it was down your *wizen*, it had an ugly knaggim." Journal from London, p. 3.

This is an improper use of E. *weasand*, the wind-pipe.

To WIZZEN, *v. n.* To become dry. V. WISEN.

WLONK, *adj.* 1. Gaudily dressed; used in the superl. *wlonkest*.

Thus to wode arn thei went, the *wlonkest* in wedes,
Both the Kyng, and the Quene:
And all the douchti by dene;
Sir Gawayn, gayest on grene,
Dame Gaynour he ledes.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 1.

2. Rich.

There he wedded his wife, *wlonkest*, I wene,
With giftes, and garsons, Schir Galeron the gay.
Ibid. ii. 28.

It is also used as a *s.* like *bricht*, *schene*, &c. denoting a woman of rank, or splendidly dressed.

The wedo to the tother *wlonk* warpit thir wordis.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 50.

Here corrected from edit. 1508.

A. S. *wlonce*, *wlance*, gay, splendid, rich. This *adj.* seems to have been also used substantively, to denote an elegant woman. *Wlanc wundenloce wagon;* Splendidam tortam capillis (foeminam) portabant; Lye. *Wlonce monige*, magnates plurimi, is a phrase also used.

It is not improbable, that this word gives us the origin of the vulgar term, *Flunkie*, universally used in S. for a servant in livery; q. one who wears a gaudy dress, as referring to his parti-coloured attire.

WQAGE, *s.* A military expedition. V. WIAGE.

WOB, *s.* A web, S. *wab*.

Riche lenye *wobbis* naitly weiffit sche.
Doug. Virgil, 204. 46.

Thair is ane, callet *Clement's Hob*,
Fra ilk puir wyfe reiffis the *wob*.
Maitland Poems, p. 333. Hence,

WOBSTER, WOBSTAR, *s.* A weaver.

"*Wobsters* suld be challanged, that they make over many lang thrummes, to the hurt of the people." Chalmerlan Air, c. 25. §. 1.

Find me ane *wobstar* that is leill,
Or ane wakar that will not steill,
(Thair craftines I ken;)
Or ane millar that has na falt,
That will steill nowder meill, nor malt,
Hald thame for hely men.
Lyndsay, *S. P. R.* ii. 191. V. WEBSTER.

WOBAT, *adj.*

I have ane wallidrag, ane worm, ane auld *wobat* carle.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 48.

It may be the same word which is frequently used,

Ang., although generally pron. *wobart*, signifying feeble, decayed; as, *a wobart*, or *wobat*, *bairn*, a child that appears weakly or decayed. *Wobart-like*, having a withered or faded look.

It seems, however, to be properly a *s.* and the same with *woubit*, a hairy worm. V. Vowbet.

WOCE, *s.* Voice.

Than all answer with a cry,
And with a *woce* said generaly
That nane for dout off deid suld faile,
Quhill discumfyt war the gret bataile.
Barbour, ii. 407. MS.

Quhy grantis thow not we micht ione hand in hand?
And for to here and rander *wocis* trew?
Doug. Virgil, 25. 39.

WOD, Wode, Woud, *s.* A wood.

—— In the first frost eftir heruist tyde,
Lenis of treis in the *wod* dois slyde.
Doug. Virgil, 174. 11.

Towart Meffen then gan thai far;
And in the *woud* thaim logyt thai.
Barbour, ii. 304. MS.

A. S. *wudu*, Belg. *woud*, id. The S. pron. is *wud*.

WOD, Wod, Vod, *adj.* 1. Mad, S. *wud*. One is said to be *wud*, who is outrageous in a state of insanity.

Fra Butlar had apon gud Wallace seyn,
Throuch auld malice he wox ner *wod* for teyn.
Wallace, xi. 402. MS.

A wod dog, one that has the hydrophobia, S.

"Quhen it [the sterne callit *canis*] ringis in our hemispere, than dogis ar in dangeir to ryn *vod*, rather nor in ony vthir tyme of the yeir." Compl. S. p. 89.

It also occurs in this sense, O. E.

——Bitten by a *wood*-dog's venom'd tooth.
Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess, Act. ii.

This seems to be the primary sense. MoesG. *wods* is the term used in describing the demoniac, Mark v. 18. who was exceeding fierce. A. S. *wod*, amens, insanus. Isl. *od-ur*, id. Belg. *woedt*. This sense is retained in O. E. *woode*.

"Tweye men metten him that hadden develis and camen out of graves ful *woode* so that no man myghte go bi that wey." Wiclif, Mat. viii.

2. Furious with rage; denoting the act, S. It is sometimes conjoined with *wraith* or *wroith*, angry, q. angry to madness.

Maist cruell Juno has or this alsua
Sesit with the first the port clepit Scea,
And from the schippis the oistis on sche callis,
Standand *wodwraith* ennarmed on the wallis.
Doug. Virgil, 59. 27.

Wod wroith he worthis for disdene and dispite.
Ibid. 423. 16.

A. S. *wod* furiosus. Isl. *od-ur* is used both as signifying insanus, and ira percitus.

This is most probably the origin of the name *Odin* or *Woden*, the great God of the Northern nations, whence our Wednesday; from *od-ur*, or *wod* furiosus. Some have viewed this deity as the same with the Mercury of the Romans. But as, like Mercury, he presided over eloquence, in other respects his attributes correspond exactly with those of Mars. For he is still represented as the God of battle, as dispensing the fate of it, and as feasting on the slain. V. Verstegan, p. 80. His name seems indeed to express the rage of battle; and his character is analogous to that of Mars, as described by the Poet.

Amyd the feild stude Mars that felloun syre,
In place of mellé *wod brym* as ony fyre;
The sorrowful Furies from the firmament
By the goddis to tak vengeance war sent.
Doug. Virgil, 269. 9.

3. Having a fierce or fiery temper; expressive of the habit. *A wud body*, a person of a very violent temper, S.

4. Ravenous; in relation to appetite.

Bot the vile bellyis of thay cursit schrewis
Haboundis of sen maist abhominabill,
And pail all tyme thare mouthis miserabill
For *wod* hunger and gredy appetyte.
Doug. Virgil, 75. 1.

5. Wild, as opposed to an animal that is domesticated. Hence *wod catt*, a wild cat. The term is used metaph. by Blind Harry.

Yon *wood-cattis* sall do ws litill der;
We saw thaim faill twyss in a grettar wer:
Wallace, x. 809. MS. V. Wede, *v.*

Wod, Wud. *In the wud o't*, an expression applied to a person, when eager to obtain or do any thing, or when greatly in need of it, S. B.

It seems merely an oblique use of A. S. *wod*, Isl. *od-ur*, mente captus, q. having the mind so engaged, as to be able to attend to nothing else.

Wodnes, *s.* Fury, madness, S.

How mony Romanis slayne wes,
And wys men rageand in *wodnes*.
Wyntown, iv. 23. Rubr.

Vnsilly wicht, how did thy mind inuaid
Sa grete *wodnes?* *Doug. Virgil*, 143. 23.

Infelix, quae tanta animum *dementia* cepit?
Virg. v. 465.

"And whanne his kynnes men hadden herd thei wenten out to hold him, for thei seiden that he is turned into *woodnesse*." Wiclif, Mark iii.

Uuotnissa, dementia; Isidor. iii. 4. ap. Schilter.

Wodspur, *s.* A forward, unsettled, and fiery person, S. used like the E. designation *Hotspur*, pron *wudspur*.

WODERSHINS, *adv.* The contrary way. V. Widdersynnis.

WODEWALL, Wood Weele, *s.* "Expl. a bird of the thrush kind; rather perhaps a wood-lark;" Gl. Sibb.

I herde the jay and the throstell,
The mavis menyd in hir song,
The *wodewale* farde as a bell
That the wode aboute me rung.
True Thomas, *Jamieson's Popular Ball.* ii. 11.

"*Farde* is *beryd*, made a noise," in another MS., which is certainly preferable. In the Gl. *wodewale* is expl. "redbreast."

WODROISS, *s.* A savage.

The *rowch wodroiss* wald that bustouiss bare,
Our growin grysly and grym in effeir.
Mair awfull in all thing *saw* I nevare
Bayth to walk, and to ward, as *wethis* in weir.
That drable felloun my spirit affrayit,
So ferfull of fantesy.

Houlate, ii. 24. MS.

Here, as in Bann. MS. *rowch*, *saw*, *wethis*, are put for *rowth*, *sall*. *withis*, in S. P. Repr.

It seems doubtful whether the word in MS. be not rather *wodwiss*, as *ro* and *w* are often undistinguishable.

According to this reading, the original term most probably is A.S. *wude-wase*, in pl. *wude wasan*, satyrs, fauns, Gl. Aelfric, p. 56. (*unfael wihtu*, synon.) from *wudu* a wood. The origin of *wasan* is uncertain.

This A. S. term seems to have been corr. into *wode-house*, O. E., used in a similar sense.

"Those [actors] said above to have been on board the city foyst, or galley, are called *monstrous wilde men*; others are frequently distinguished by the appellation of *green men*; and both of them were men whimsically attired and disguised with droll masks, having large staves or clubs, headed with cases of crackers. At the bottom of the thirty-second plate is one of the *green men*, equipped in his proper habit, and flourishing his fire-club; and at the top a *savage man*, or *wode house*, a character very common in the pageants of former times, and [which] probably resembled the *wilde men*." Strutt's Sports, p. 282. This immediately refers to the age of Henry VIII. V. p. 190, also 279, N.

Drable, mentioned by Holland, may signify servant; Teut. *drevel*, a servant, a drudge, a slave; mediastinus, Kilian.

WOFT, *s.* The woof in a web. V. WAFT.

To WOID, *v. a.* To divide.

A felloun salt with out thai can begyn;
Gert *woid* the ost in four partis about,
With wachys feyll, that no man suld wsche out.

Wallace, viii. 744. MS.

Edit. 1648, *Divided*.

WOYELEY, *adv.* Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 24.

He shal be wounded, I wys, *woyeley* I wene.

It refers to the treacherous manner in which King Arthur is said to have been slain. A. S. *wolice* prave, inique; *wo-lic*, pravus.

WOIK, *pret. v.* Fled, wandered.

The voce thus wyse throwout the cietie *woik*.

Doug. Virgil, 39. 12.

Vagatur, Virg. ii. 17.

Rudd. refers to Ital. *vog-are*, Fr. *vog-uer*, to swim; viewing these as well as *woik*, as perhaps derived from Lat. *vag-ari*. But undoubtedly, it is more probably the same with A. S. *woc*, *woce*, ortus est, suscitatus est, from *wacc-an*, suscitari; E. *awoke*. Or it may be from A.S. *weolc* revolvit from *wealc-an*. But the former is preferable.

WOYNE, *s.* Maitland Poems, p. 164.

The trone of tryell, and theatre trew,
Is for to regne, and rewle above the rest.
Who hes the *woyne* him all the world dois vew;

And magistrat the man dois manifest.

This has been expl., difficult situation, difficulty; Sw. *wonda*, difficultas. It may be allied to A. S. *wine*, Su.G. *winne*, labor, *winn-a*, *wond-a*, laborare, curare.

WOISTARE, WOUSTOUR, *s.* A boaster, S. *wouster*; Rudd.

Bot war I now, as vmquhile it has bene,
Ying as yone wantoun *woistare* so strang thay wene,
Ye had know sic youtheid, traistis me,
But ony price I suld all reddy be.

Doug. Virgil, 140. 49.

Sic vant of *woustours* with hairtis in sinful statures,
Sic brallaris and bosteris, degenerait fra thair naturis,—
Within this land was never hard nor sene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43. st. 9.

Rudd. views this as the same with *waster*, *wastour*, in P. Ploughman; probably led to adopt this idea from its being rendered by Skinner, Thrasa, a hector. But the term there evidently signifies a spendthrift or prodigal. Those of this description were persons who *songe at the male*, who would give no help to the Ploughman to *erie*, i. e. till, his half acre, but *hey trolly lolly*, Fol. 32. b. Therefore Peter thus addresses them.

Ye be *wasters* I wote wel, and Trueth wot the sothe,——
Ye *wast* that men winnen, with trauayle and wyth tene,
And Truth shall teach you his teme to dryue,
Or ye shal eat barly bread, and of the broke drinke.

It is indeed afterwards said;

—Than gan a *wastoure* to wrath him & wolde haue fought,
And to Piers the Plouwman he proferd his glene,
A britoner, a bragger, and bofeted Pierce also,
And bad him go pysse with his plow, forpyned schrewe. *Fol.* 33. a.

But the terms *britoner*, and *brugger*, shew that *wastoure* conveys a different idea. It is under the later character that this ancient writer lashes the clergy for their prodigality and indolence. V. VOUST.

WOLK, *pret.* Walked.

On salt stremes *wolk* Derida and Thetis,
By rynnand strandes, Nymphes and Naiades.

Doug. Virgil, 402. 27.

WOLROUN, *s.*

I have ane wallidrag, ane worm, ane auld wobat carle,
A waistit *wolroun*, na worthe bot wourdis to clatter.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

In edit. 1508, it is *crandoun*, apparently the same with *Crawdon*, q. v. But *wolroun* appears preferable, because of the alliteration.

This word seems synon. with *Culroun*. It is well known that *q* and *u* are frequently interchanged. Now Su.G. *gall* signifies testiculus, and Teut. *ruyn-en* castrare. That *gall* was also written *wall*, is

highly probable from the variety of similar terms, allied in signification; as Germ. *wol*, pleasure, luxury; Alem. *welun*, id. *welig*, voluptuous; Germ. *wal-en* luxuriose crescere, *wels* amia. V. WALAGEOUS.

To WOLTER, *v. a.* To overturn.

Bewar! we may be *wolterit* or we witt;
And lykways lois our land, and libertie.
Maitland Poems, p. 162.

Teut. *woelter-en* volutare. V. WELTER.

WOLTER, *s.* An overturning, a change productive of confusion, S. *walter*.

"The Papists constantlie luked for a *wolter*, and tharefor they wald mak som brag of ressoning." Knox's Hist. p. 318.

In MS. penes auct. *Walter*. V. the *v.*

WOMENTING, *s.* Lamentation.

Cruel *womenting* occupiit euery stede,
Ouer al quhare drede, ouer al quhare wox care.
Doug. Virgil, 51. 31. V. WAYMING.

To WOMPLE, *v. a.* To wrap, to involve. V. WIMPIL.

To WON, *v. n.* To be able, to have any thing in one's power. V. WIN, *v. n.*

To WON, WIN, WYN, *v. n.* To dwell, S. *wonne*, *wun*, A. Bor.

Sa maid he nobill chewisance.
For his sibmen *wonnyt* tharby,
That helpyt him full wilfully.
Barbour, iii. 403. MS.

——And thay that *wonnys* in Nursia sa cald.
Doug. Virgil, 234. 44.

—And thay that in Flauinia feildis duell,
Or that *wynnys* besyde the lake or well
Of Ciminus—— *Ibid.* 233. 22.

For peace we're come, and only want to ken,
Gin ane hight Colin *wins* into this glen.
Ross's Helenore, p. 97.

O. E. *wone*, *wun*.

—Ther *woned* a man of gret honour,
To whom that he was always confessour.
Chaucer, *Sompn. T.* v. 7745.

A. S. *wun-ian*, Germ. *won-en*, Teut. *woon-en*, id. Franc. *wuon-an* manere, morari in loco. The primary sense thus seems to be the same as that of E. *dwell*, to tarry, to delay. Hence,

WONNYNG, WYNING, *s.* A dwelling.

And the lady hyr leyff has tayn:
And went hyr hame till hyr *wonnyng*.
Barbour, v. 177. MS.

Douglas uses a singular tautology.

Als swyftlye as the dow affrayit dois fle
Furth of hir holl, and richt dern *wynyng wane*,
Quhare hir sucit nest is holkit in the stane,
So feirsly in the feildis furth scho spryngis.
Doug. Virgil, 134. 40.

A. S. *wununge* mansio. V. the *v.* and WANE, id.

To WON, *v. a.* To dry by exposure to the air.

WONNYN, *part. pa.* Dried. V. WIN, *v.* 2.

WON, *part. pa.* Raised from a quarry; also, dug from a mine. V. WIN, *v.* 3.

To WOND, *v. n.* To go away, to depart; used for *wend*.

Thow sall rew in thi ruse, wit thow but wene,
Or thow *wond* of this wane wemeles away.
Gawan and Gol. i. 8.

WONGE, *s.* The cheek.

The tale when Rohand told,
For sorwe he gan grete;
The king beheld that old,
How his *wonges* were wete.
Sir Tristrem, p. 42. st. 67.

A. S. *waeng*, *wang*, maxilla, pl. *wongen*, Su.G. Belg. *wang*, Alem. *uuang*, Isl. *vong*.

WONNYT, Barbour, xx. 368. Leg. *Wemmyt*.

WOO, *s.* Wool, S.

Humph, quoth the Deel, when he clipp'd the sow,
A great cry, and little *woo*.

S. Prov., "spoken of great pretences, and small performances." Kelly, p. 165.

Some worsted are o' different hue
An' some are cotton,
That's safter far na' ony *woo*
That grows on mutton.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect; Shop Bill, p. 11. 12.

It's aw ae woo, S. Prov. It is all one, there is no difference.

WOOD-ILL, *s.* A disease of cattle. V. MUIRILL.

WOOERBAB, *s.* "The garter-knot below the knee, with a couple of loops," Gl. Burns; q. the *bob* worn by wooers.

The lads sae trig, wi' *wooer-babs*,
Weel knoted on their garten.——
Burns, iii. 126.

WOTLINK, *s.* A wench; used in a bad sense.

I saw *wotlinkis* me besyd
The yong men to thair howses gyde,
Had better lagget in the stockis.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 100.

Dr Leyden views it as comp. of *wod* and *linkis*, q. mad wenches. Gl. Compl. vo. *Vod*, p. 383. Sibb. thinks that it is perhaps a diminutive of *vlonky*, or *wlonkis*, q. gaily dressed girls. But the origin is quite obscure.

WOR, *pret.* Guarded, defended.

Gud Wallace euir he folowit thaim so fast,
Quhill in the houss he entryt at the last;
The yett he *wor*, quhill cumin was all the rout,
Of Ingliss and Scottis he held na man tharout.
Wallace, iv. 487. MS. V. WER.

WOR, *adj.* Worse.

"Johane Caluyne—is repugnant in materis concernyng baith faith & religioun, tyl al the rest of thir factius men abone rehersit, inuenting ane new factioun of his awin, quharethrow he wald be thocht singulare (as he is in deid) for thair hes bene bot fewe *wor* (in all kynd of wickit opinion) in the hale warld." Kennedy's Catechisme, p. 92. V. WAR.

WORDY, *adj.* Worth, worthy, S.

We thought that dealer's stock an ill ane,
That was not *wordy* half a million.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 334.

WORDIS, *v. imp.* *It wordis*, it behoves, it becomes.

Schir Amar said, Trewis *it wordis* tak,
Quhill eft for him prowisioune we may mak.
Wallace, iii. 271. MS.

——Truce *it behoves you* take.
Edit. 1648.

Bee worde of occurs in the sense of *become of.*

"Then many shall wonder what can *bee worde of* such a blazing professor, when they shall see all his rootlesse graces withered and wasted." *Z. Boyd's* Last Battell, p. 425.

Belg. *word-en*, *ge-word-en*, to become; Su.G. *waerd-a*, anciently *woerd-a*, *wird-a*, Isl. *verd-a*, interesse, pertinere. Although A. S. *weorth-ian* is not radically different, I do not find that it was used in this sense. V. WORTH, *v.*

WORLIN, *s.* A puny and feeble creature.

Worlin wanworth, I warn thee it is written,
Thou skyland skarth, thou has the hurle behind. *Dunbar*, *Evergreen*, ii. 57.

When that the Dames devotly had done the devore
In having this hurcheon, they hasted them hame,
Of that matter to make remained no more,
Saving next how that Nuns that *worlin* should name.
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 19.

This is merely a dimin. from *worl*, *wurl*, *wroul*, which are all corr. from *Warwolf*, q. v. There seems to be no good reason to doubt that A. Bor. "*orling*, *urling*, a stinted child, or any ill-thriving young stock," (Gl. Grose), has the same origin.

To WORRIE, *v. a.* To strangle.

"I juge that we troubyll not thame quha fra amangis the gentiles ar turnit to God, bot that we wryte that thay abstaine fra the filthynes of ydolis, fra fornicatioun, fra that is *worreit*, and blude." Kennedy's Catechisme, p. 11. V. WERY.

To WORRY, *v. n.* To choak, to be suffocated, S. *To be worried*, A. Bor.

"Ye have fasted lang, and *worried* on a midge;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 82.

WORRYOURIS, *s. pl.* Warriors.

Thai walit out *worryouris*, with wapinnis to wald. *Gawan and Gol.* i. 1.

Although some may suppose that this designation, as apparently allied to the *v. worry*, is but too applicable to many who have been celebrated as warriors, we ought certainly to read *werryouris*, as in edit. 1508.

WORSCHIP, WIRSCHIP, *s.* 1. A praiseworthy deed, a valorous act.

Throw his gret *worschip* sa he wroucht,
That to the Kingis pess he broucht
The Forest off Selcryk all hale;
And alsua did he Douglas Dale;
And Jedworthis forest alsua.
And quha sa weile on hand couth ta
To tell his *worschippis*, ane and ane,
He suld fynd off thaim mony ane.
Barbour, viii. 423. 429. MS.

2. Honour, renown.

It is no *wirschep* for ane nobill lord,
For the fals tailis to put ane trew man doun;
And gevand creddence to the first recoird,
He will not heir his excusatioun.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 136.

A. S. *weorthscipe*, honour, estimation.

WORSET, *s.* Corr. of E. *worsted.* This is still the vulgar pronunciation, S.

"On ilk ell of narrow cloth, serges, and other *worset*, or hair stuffs imported, at or above forty shillings the ell 2s." Spalding's Troubles, II. 141.

To WORSLE, *v. n.* To wrestle.

"According to your desire, Sir, we shall *worsle* with God in prayer that your end may be peace." *Z. Boyd's* Last Battell, p. 1073.

WORSLING, *s.* Wrestling.

"I cannot expresse what a *worsling* I finde within mee." *Z. Boyd's* Last Battell, p. 12. V. WARSELL.

To WORT, WORT-UP, *v. a.* To dig up.

"Ane swyne that eitis corne, or *wortis* othir mennes landis, salbe slane but ony redres to the awnar." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 12. Grunno *subruentem*, Boeth.

"What more is the rest troubled of a dead bodie, when the diuell caries it out of the graue to serue his turne for a space, nor when the witches takes vp and ioynts it, or when as swyne *wortes vp* the graues?" K. James's Daemonologie, p. 124.

"*I wroote* or *wroute*, as a swyne dothe;" Palsgraue.

From A. S. *wrot-an*, versare rostro, "to roote, as the swine doth, to digge or turne up;" Somner. Lancast. *to wroote.* Belg. *vroet-en*, *wroet-en.*

To WORTH, WOURTH, *v. n.* 1. To wax, to become; part. pa. *wourthin.*

And sum of thaim nedis but faill
With pluch and harow for to get
And othyr ser crafftis, thair mete.
Swa that thair armyng sall worth auld;
And sall be rottyn, stroyit, and sauld.
Barbour, xix. 175. MS.

And he for wo weyle ner *worthit* to weide.
Wallace, i. 437. MS.

Of Troiane wemen the myndis *worth* agast.
Doug. Virgil, 149. 23.

So clappis the breith in breistis with mony pant,
Quhil in thare dry throttis the aynd *wourth* skant. *Ibid.* 134. 17.

This ilk Nisus, *wourthin* proude and gay,
And baldare of his chance sa witht him gone,
Ane vthir takill assayit he anone.
Ibid. 291. 20.

MoesG. *wairth-an*, A. S. *weorth-an*, *weord-an*, Alem. *uuart-en*, Teut. *word-en*, fieri, esse, fore.

2. *It worthis*, *v. imp.* It becomes, *Him worthit*, it was necessary for him, &c.

Thir angrys may I ne mar drey,
For thoucht *me* tharfor *worthit* dey,
I mon soiourne, quhar euyr it be.
Barbour, iii. 322. MS.

And gif he nykis you with nay, *you worthis* on neid

For to assege yone castel.——
Gawan and Gol. ii. 2.

In presoune heir *me worthis* to myscheyff.
Wallace, ii. 199. MS. V. Wordis.

WORTHELETH.

The blissit Paip in the place prayd thame ilk ane
To remane to the meit, at the midday;
And thay grantit that gud, but gruching, to gane;
Than to ane *worthelcth* wane went thay thair way:
Passit to a palice of price plesand allane,
Was erectit ryelly, ryke of array.
Houlate, iii. 3.

Mr Pink. reads this as one word, rendering it *worthy*. But in Bannatyne MS. it is *worthe lith*, i. e. worthy, honourable, and at the same time *lithe*, warm, comfortable; unless corr. from A. S. *weorthlic* honorandus, insignis.

WORTHYHED, *s.* The same as *worschip;* Barbour. Belg. *waardigheyd*, worthiness.

WOSCHE, Wousche, *pret. v.* Washed, S. *woosh*, pron. *wush*, S. B. *weesh*, Rudd.

Of his E dolpe the flowand blude and atir
He *wosche* away all with the salt watir.
Doug. Virgil, 90. 46.

Scho warmit wattir, and hir serwandis fast
His body *wousche*, quhill filth was of hym past.
Wallace, ii. 266. MS.

WOSTOW. *Wotest thou*, knowest thou.

Quhat *wostow* than? Sum bird may cum and stryve
In song with the, the maistry to purchace.
King's Quair, ii. 40.

WOT, *s.* Intelligence, S. *wat*, E. *wit*.

"They that speirs meikle will get *wot* of part;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 31.

WOUCH, Wough, *s.* 1. Evil, pravity; in a general sense.

Sche crid merci anough,
And seyd, "For Cristes rode,
What have Y don *wough*,
Whi wille ye spille mi blode?"
Sir Tristrem, p. 102. st. 59.

2. Injustice, injury.

"—Vnjustice, and against the law, with *wouch*, wrang and vnlaw." Quon. Attach. c. 80. V. Unlaw.

3. Trouble, fatigue; used obliquely.

Tristrem with Hodain,
A wilde best he slough;
In on erthe house thai layn,
Ther hadde thai joie y-nough,
Etenes, bi old dayn,
Had wrought it with outen *wough*.
Sir Tristrem, p. 149. st. 17.

i. e. "Giants, in ancient days, had erected it without any difficulty."

4. Wo, mischief; in a physical respect.

The wyis wroght uther grete wandreth and *weuch*,
Wirkand woundis full wyde, with wapnis of were.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 5.

Hearne expl. *wouh* as used by R. Brunne, "wo, grief, affliction, harm." In p. 123, the only place I have marked, it occurs as a *v.*

Geffrey of Maundeuile to fele wrouh he *wouh*,
The deuelle yald him his while, with an arowe on him slouh.

i. e. "to great wrath he waxed." The writer seems to play on the designation of this Geffrey, in the second line.

A. S. *wo*, *woh*, *wohg*, *weoh*, perversitas, pravitas, error. But its primary signification is curvatura, flexio; being transferred from that which is literally crooked to what is morally so. *Wo*, *woh*, *wohg*, *weo*, are also used adjectively; pravus, perversus. They also signify, crooked, distorted; curvus, tortus. *Wough*, in the quotation, sense 1., may indeed be viewed as an *adj.*

From *woh*, in its literal sense, are formed, *woh-fotade*, having distorted feet, *woh-handede*, &c.; in its metaphorical, *woh-dom*, unjust judgment, *woh-full*, full of iniquity, &c. *Woge gemeta*, unjust measures.

Isl. *vo* simply signifies, a sudden or unexpected calamity; *volk*, misery.

WOUDE, *pret.* Waded.

Out of the myre full smertlie at he *woude;*
And on the wall he clame full haistely
Was maid about, and all with stanis dry.
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 84.

Wod is the imperf. of A. S. *wad-an*, vadere, ire.

WOUF, Wowf, *s.* The wolf, S.

The *wouf* and tod with sighing spent the day,
Their sickly stamacks scunner'd at the prey.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 498.

"Ye have given the *wowf* the wedder to keep;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 82.

To Wouff, *v. n.* To bark, S.

Su.G. *ulfw-a*, ululare, to cry as a wolf, from *ulf* a wolf. The common pron. of *wolf*, S. *wooff*, nearly approaches to that of the *v.* Belg. *guyv-en*, to howl as a dog.

To Wow, *v. n.* To howl, Moray.

—The wolf *wow'd* hideous on the hill,
Yowlin' frae glack to brae.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 234.

WOUK, *pret.* Watched.

The quhethir ilk nycht him selwyn *wouk*,
And his rest apon dayis touk.
Barbour, ii. 552. MS.

Till ner mydnycht a wach on thaim he set;
Him selff *wouk* weill quhill he the fyr sa ryss.
Wallace, vii. 476. MS.

WOUK, Wouke, *s.* A week, S. B. *ook*.

Tristrem's schip was yare;
He asked his benisoun;
The haven he gan out fare,
It hight Carlioun:
Niyen *woukes*, and mare,
He hobled up and doun;
A winde to wil him bare,
To a stede ther him was boun.
Sir Tristrem, p. 75. st. 4.

—All the folk off thair ost war
Refreschyt weill, ane *wouk* or mar.
Barbour, xiv. 132. MS.

O. E. writers also used this term.

Unto Kyngeston the first *wouke* of May
Com S. Dunstan, opon a Sonenday.
R. Brunne, p. 37.

Wormius observes that, even before the introduction of Christianity, the Gothic nations divided time by weeks; using for distinction Runic letters. Fast. Dan. Lib. i. c. 15. V. Mareschall. Observ. De Vers. Gothic. p. 511.

A. S. *wuca*, *wic*, *wica*, id. Dan. *uge*, *wge*, anciently *wika*, *wiku*. Seren. views MoesG. *wik* ordo, as the origin of the terms denoting a week.

WOUND.

With that come girdand in greif ane *wound* grym Sire.
With stout contenance and sture he stude thame beforne. *Gawan and Gol.* i. 7.

This seems the pret. of A. S. *wand-ian* vereri, to dread, to be afraid; used for forming a superlative. *Wond*, veritus est, Lye; q. frightfully grim. Hence, most probably the provincial term, South of E., "*woundy*, very great;"

WOUNDER, WONDIR, *adv.* Wonderfully.

The mene sessoun this Anchises the prince,
In til ane *wounder* grene vale ful of sence
Saulis inclusit.—— *Doug. Virgil*, 189. 6.

A. S. *wundor*, miraculum, is often used adverbially, in the ablat. *wundrum*; as *wundrum faest*, surprisingly firm; *wundrum faeger*, wonderfully fair.

WOUNDRING, *s.* A monster, a prodigy.

Before the portis and first jawis of hel
Lamentacioun, and wraikful Thochtis fel
Thare lugeing had, and therat duellis eik——
Witles Discord that *woundring* maist cruel,
Womplit and buskit in ane bludy bend,
With snakis hung at euery haris end.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 2.

A. S. *wundrung* admiration. *Wundor* itself signifies a prodigy; ostentum.

WOURSUM, WORSUM, *s.* Purulent matter, S. pron. *wursum*.

Thir wretchit mennis flesche, that is his fude,
And drinkis *woursum*, and thar lopperit blude.
Doug. Virgil, 89. 25.
O quhat manere of torment cal ye thys!
Droppand in *worsum* and fylth, laythlic to se
So miserabil embrasing, thus wise he
Be lang proces of dede can thaym sla.
Ibid. 229. 47.

Rudd. derives it from A. S. *worms*, *wyrms*, pus, tabes; *wyrmsig*, putridus, *wyrms-an* putrescere. Perhaps rather from A. S. *wyr*, pus, (Fenn. *weri*, Sw. *war*, *waras*, id.) and *sum*, as denoting quality.

WOUSTOUR, *s.* A boaster. V. WOISTARE.

WOUT, *s.* Countenance, aspect.

To the lordly on loft that lufly can lout,
Before the riale renkis, richest on raw;
Salust the bauld berne, with ane blith *wout*.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 22. V. VULT.

To WOW, *v. a.* To woo or make love to.

Robeyns Jok come to *wow* our Jynny
On our feist-evin quhen we wer fow.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 158.

That this is from A. S. *wog-an*, nubere, appears from the use of *wogere*, procus, amasius, a wooer, a suitor; S. *wowar*. Seren. thinks that E. *woo* has primarily signified the lamentation of love-sick swains, as being nearly the same with Sw. *voi-a sig*; queri, lamentari.

To WOW, *v. n.* To howl. V. under WOUF.

WOW, *interj.* Expressive of admiration, S. often *wow*.

Out on the wanderand spretis, *wow*, thou cryis,
It semys ane man war manglit, theron list luke.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 158. 27. V. Vow.

WOWN, *s.* Wont, custom.

——Nere in that land
Than wes a yhowman by duelland,
That wes cald Twyname Lowrysown;
He wes thowles, and had in *wown*
By hys wyf oft-syis to ly
Othir syndry women by.
Wyntown, viii. 24. 166.

A. S. *wuna*, Su.G. *wana*, Isl. *vande*, id. The same verbs, which anciently signified to dwell, also denoted custom or habit. Thus Alem. *uuon-en* manere, (whence Germ. *wohn-en* habitare,) occurs with the prefix, *ki-uuonent*, solent, *ki-uuonin*, solito. Hence also *uuonaheite*, consuetudo, *uuone*, mos. The transition is very natural. For residence or habitation is merely permanency in a place. And what is custom or *wont*, but permanency in a thing?

WOWNE, *adj.* Wont, accustomed.

—A gret ecleps wes of the sowne:
Thare-for folk, that wes not *wowne*
To se swilk a want, as thai saw thare
Abaysyd of that sycht thai ware.
Wyntown, viii. 37. 72.

WRA, *s.* "Company, society," Rudd.

Sathane, the clepe I Pluto infernalle,
Prince in that dolorus den of wo and pane,
Not God thereof, bot gretest wrech of all.
To name the God, that war ane manifest lee,—
Set thou to Vulcane haue ful grete resembling;
And art sum time the minister of thundring;
Or sum blynd Cyclopes, of the laithly *wra*,
Thou art bot Jouis smyth in the fire blawing,
And dirk furnace of perpetuall Ethna.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 161. 18.

From "Fr. *fray*, sperma piscium, [Isl. *frae*, semen,] whence the E. *fry*: or from the A. S. *wreath* grex." Rudd. Su.G. *wrath* signifies a herd of swine.

To WRABIL, *v. n.* "To crawl about." Rudd. more properly, to move in a slow undulating manner, like a worm; to wriggle; S. *warble*, *wurble*; as, *to wurble in* or *out*. It is sometimes used actively, as *to warble*, or *wurble, one's self out*, to get out of confinement of any kind by a continuation of twisting motions.

About hir palpis, but fere, as thare modyr,
The twa twynnyis smal childer ying,
Sportand ful tyte gan do *wrabil* and hing.
Doug. Virgil, 266. 8.

Warple is used in the same sense, S. B.

At greedy glade, or *warpling* on the green,
She 'clipst them a', and gar'd them look like draff. *Ross's Helenore*, p. 17.

Teut. *wurbel-en*, Belg. *wervel-en*, gyros agere, in orbem versare. Belg. *wervel* is used in composition, to denote the joints of the back-bone; as would seem, from their power of flexion. Perhaps these terms are allied to Su.G. *hwerfl-a*, to move in a circle, in gyrum agere; whence *hwirfwel*, vertex, *hwerfla* in orbem cito agere; Ihre.

WRACHIS, Doug. Virg. V. WRAITH.

WRACK, *s.* For its different senses, V. WRAK.

WRAIGHLY, *adv.*

The verray cause of his come I knew noght the cace,
Bot wondir *wraighly* he wroght, and all as of were. *Gawan and Gol.* i. 13.

"Untowardly," Pink. But it may signify, wretchedly, from A. S. *wraecca* wretched; or rather strangely, from *wraeclice*, peregrè, "on pilgrimage, in a strange country, farre from home;" Somner.

WRAIK, WRAK, *s.* 1. Revenge, vengeance.

O Turnus, Turnus, ful hard and heuy *wraik*
And sorouful vengeance yit sal the ouertaik. *Doug. Virgil*, 228. 44.

2. Anger, wrath.

For paciently the Goddis *wraik*, him thocht,
Schew that by fate Enee was thiddir brocht. *Doug. Virgil*, 369. 21.

3. Destruction; *wreck*, E.

Fyfe *wrakys* syndry has oure-tayne
Of Goddis lykyng this Bretayne;
Quhen Peychtys warrayd it stoutly,
And wan of it a gret party;
Syne the Romanys trybute gate
Of Bretayne.——
Wyntown, i. 13. 27.

It is sometimes written *wrack*.

"To make any publick dispute I thought it not safe, being myself alone, and fearing, above all evils, to be the occasion of any division, which was our certain *wrack*." Baillie's Lett. i. 132.

4. As denoting one who threatens or brings vengeance or destruction.

This vengeabil *wraik*, in sic forme changit thus,
Euin in the face and visage of Turnus
Can fle, and flaf, and made him for to growe,
Scho soundis so with mony hiss and how. *Doug. Virgil*, 444. 19.

This is spoken of one of the Furies,—

Clepit to surname *Dire*, wikkit as fyre,
That is to say, the Goddis *wraik* and ire. *Ibid.* 443. 30.

This seems to determine the origin of E. *wretch*, as properly denoting one who is the object of vengeance.

A.S. *wraec*, *wrǽce*, *wracu*, Belg. *wraecke*, ultio, vindicta. A.S. *wraecc-an*, Su.G. *wrack-a*, MoesG. *wrik-an*, ulcisci.

WRAITH, WRAYTH, WRAITHE, WRETH, *s.* 1. Properly, an apparition in the exact likeness of a person, supposed by the vulgar to be seen before, or soon after death, S. V. Gl. Sibb. A. Bor. id. also *swarth*.

This goddess than furth of ane bois cloude
In liknes of Enee did schape and schroude
Ane vode figure, but strenth or curage bald,
The quhilk wounderus monstoure to behald
With Troiane wappinnis and armour grathis sche,—
Sic lik as, that thay say, in diuers placis
The *wrathis* walkis of goistis that ar dede. *Doug. Virgil*, 341. 42.

Thiddir went this *wrayth* or schado of Enee. *Ibid.* 342. 21. *Imago*, Virg.

Nor yit nane vane *wrethis* nor gaistis quent
Thy chare constrenit bakwart for to went. *Ibid.* 339. 15.

It seems to be the same word that is elsewhere written *wrachis*, from the similarity of *c* and *t* in MSS.

And were not his expert mait Sibylla
Taucht him thay war bot vode gaistis all tha,
But ony bodyis, as waunderand *wrachys* waist,
He had apoun thame ruschit in grete haist. *Ibid.* 173. 27.

Mr Tooke expl. this vapours, as synon. with *rack*, *rak*; justly commending Rudd. for not altering the text. But how can the learned writer excuse himself for using this liberty with respect to *wrethis*, Doug. Virgil, 339. 15.; *wrathis*, 341. 42.; and *wrayth*, 342. 21., which he alters to *wrechis*, *wrachis*, and *wraych*? V. Divers. Purley, II. 393.

"*Phi.* And what meane these kindes of spirits, when they appeare in the shadow of a person newly dead, or to die, to his friends?"

"*Epi.* When they appeare vpon that occasion, they are called *Wraithes* in our language: Amongst the Gentiles the diuell vsed that much, to make them beleeue that it was some good spirit that appeared to them then, either to forewarne them of the death of their friend, or else to discouer unto them the will of the defunct, or what was the way of his slaughter; as it is written in the booke of the histories prodigious." K. James's Daemonologie, Works, p. 125.

"The *wraith*, or spectral appearance, of a person shortly to die, is a firm article in the creed of Scottish superstition. Nor is it unknown in our sister kingdom. See the story of the beautiful lady Diana Rich.—Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 89." Minstrelsy Border, I. Introd. CLXVI.

This word is used in the same sense, A. Bor. *Fetch* synon.; only it seems restricted to "the apparition of a person living." Gl. Grose.

2. The term is sometimes used, but improperly, to denote a spirit supposed to preside over the waters.

The *wraiths* of angry Clyde complain. *Lewis's Tales of Wonder*, No. 1.

Hence the designation, *water-wraith*, S.

Scarce was he gane, I saw his ghost,
It vanish'd like a shriek of sorrow;
Thrice did the *water-wraith* ascend,
And gave a doleful groan thro' Yarrow. *Ritson's S. Songs*, i. 155.

"I believe gin ye had seen me than (for it was just i' the glomin) staakin about like a hallen shaker, you wou'd hae taen me for a *water-wraith*, or some gruous ghaist." Journal from London, p. 4.

The *wraith* of a living person does not, as some have supposed, indicate that he shall die soon. Although in all cases viewed as a premonition of the disembodied state; the season, in the natural day, at which the spectre makes its appearance, is understood as a certain presage of the time of the person's departure. If seen early in the morning, it forebodes that he shall live long, and even arrive at old age; if in the evening, it indicates that his death is at hand.

Rudd. says, "F. ab A. S. *wraeth-an*, infestare." Other conjectures have been thrown out, that have no greater probability. I have sometimes thought that the term might be allied to Su.G. *raa*, genius loci, whence *Sioeraa*, a Nereid, a Nymph. In Dalekarlia, as Ihre informs us, (vo. *Raa*,) spectres are to this day called *raadend*. But I rather incline to deduce it from MoesG. *ward-jan*, A.S. *weard-an*, Alem. *uuart-en*, custodire; as the apparition, called a *wraith*, was supposed to be that of one's *guardian* angel. A.S. *weard*, Isl. *vard*, Alem. Germ. *wart*, all signify a guardian, a keeper. Now the use of *swarth*, S. B. shows that the letters have been transposed, in one or other of the terms; so that the original pronunciation may have been *ward* or *wart*.

When the maid informed the disciples, that the apostle Peter was standing before the gate of the house in which they were assembled, they said, "It is his *angel*;" Acts xii. 15. This exactly corresponds to the idea still entertained by the vulgar. If literally rendered, in our language, it would be, "It is his *wraith*," i. e. his guardian angel. For the notion, that every one had a tutelar angel, who sometimes appeared in his likeness, was not peculiar to the Jews, but received by the ancient Persians, by the Saracens, and by many other Gentile nations. V. Wolf. Cur. Philol. in loc.

WRAITH, *s.*

The yunger scho wond upon land weil neir,
Richt solitair beneth the buss and breir,
Quhyle on the corns and *wraith* of labouring men,
As outlaws do, scho maid an easy fen.
Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 144.

"Waste," Gl. Ramsay. But it seems rather to signify, provision, food; Su.G. *ward*, Isl. *verd*, id.; A.S. *ge-weordung hus*, refectorium, Gl. Aelfric; from Su.G. *war-a*, to eat.

WRAITH, *adj.* Wroth.

And in hir sleip wod *wraith*, in euery place
Hyr semyt cruell Enee gan hir chace.
Doug. Virgil, 116. 15.

WRAITHLY, *adv.* Furiously.

Wallace was grewyt quhen he sic tary saw.
Sumpart amowet, *wraithly* till it he went,
Be forss off handis he raist out of the stent.
Wallace, iv. 237. MS.

Thairwith *wraithly* thai wirk, thai wourthy in wedis. *Gawan and Gol.* ii. 20.

A. S. *wrath*, anger.

WRAK, WRAIK, WRACK, WRECK, WREK, *s.* 1. Whatever is thrown out by the sea, as *broken* pieces of wood, sea-weed, &c., S.

2. It is often appropriated to sea-weed, S.

"The Polack— is frequently caught close by the shore, almost among the *wrack* or ware." Barry's Orkney, p. 295.

"Rackwick, near a place where sea *wrack*, or weed, is thrown in with impetuosity." Ibid. p. 224.

"The shores abound with plenty of fine broad leaved rich sea-weed or *wreck* for manure." P. Ballantrae, Ayrs. Statist. Acc. i. 113.

This receives different names in different parts of S.

"*Button wrack*, and *lady wrack*, are best for kelp, and the only kinds used, unless the price be very high. Except these two kinds, every other is very expensive in manufacturing, and produces but little kelp." P. Kilfinichen, Argyles. Statist. Acc. xiv. 181. 182.

O.E. *reke*, id. "*Reke*, wede of the sea brought uppe wyth the flowd;" Huloet. Eliot, id. vo. *Ulua*.

3. The weeds gathered from land, and generally piled up in heaps for being burnt, S. *wreck*, id. Norfolk; Grose.

"There are amongst them that will not suffer the *wrack* to be taken off their land, because (say they) it keeps the corn warm." Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 6.

4. Trash, refuse of any kind.

Ane wreche sall haif na mair,
Bot ane schort scheit, at heid and feit,
For all his *wrek* and wair.
For all the *wrak* a wreche can pak,
And in his baggis imbrace,
Yet deid sall tak him be the bak,
And gar him cry, Allace!
Blyth, Bannatyne Poems, p. 182.

Lord Hailes confounds this word with *Frack*, ready, q. v. But, in this poem, the wealth of a miser is represented as mere trash, because he can carry nothing away with him, when he leaves this world; and is therefore characterized by two metaph. terms, both used to denote the refuse cast out by the sea, *wrek* and *wair*. *Wrak* is used in the same sense in another poem.

Quhill I had ony thing to spend,
And stuffit weill with warldis *wrak*,
Amang my freinds I wes weill kend.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 184. st. 2.

Su.G. *wrak* not only signifies what in E. is properly denominated *wreck*, but any thing that is of little value, mere trash; Dan. *vrag*, id. This, however, has not been the original form of the word, but *rak*, *rek*. Thus *wag-rek*, bona naufragii, is from *wag*, *waag*, a wave, and *rek-a*, to cast away, to drive, q. what is *driven* ashore by the *waves*. Su.G. *rak* is synon. with *wagrek*; Ihre, vo. *Reka*. *Wagrech* seems to be the origin of O. Fr. *varech*, whence Skene improperly deduces *ware*; L.B. *varect-um*, *varect-um*, *Jus vareci*. Isl. *hrak*, res abjecta; Olav. Lex. Run.

To WRAMP, *v. a.* To sprain any part of the body, S. Cumb. *I've wrampit my kute*, I have sprained my ancle.

That this word has, in the Goth. dialects, signifi-

ed to distort in general, appears from Belg. *wremp-en*, although used in a restricted sense, to distort the mouth.

WRAMP, *s.* A twist or sprain, S.

It will be better than swine seam
For any *wramp* or minyie.
Watson's Coll. i. 60.

WRANG, *s.* Wrong, S.

And gyff that ony man thaim by
Had ony thing that wes worthy,—
With rycht or *wrang* it have wald thai.
Barbour, i. 209. MS.

WRANGWIS, WRANGWISS, *adj.* 1. Wrong, not proper.

Wyss men said, Nay, it war bot derysioun,
To croun him King bot woice of the parlyment,
For thai wyst nocht gyff Scotland wald consent.
Othir sum said, it was the *wrangwis* place.
Wallace, viii. 649. MS.

2. Wrongful, unjust; Wyntown.

Wiss or *wis* is merely A. S. *wise*, manner, used as a *term.* in many words in that language, forming the *s.* to which it is affixed into an *adj.*, as *riht-wise*, whence E. *right-eous*. The Isl. term is *viss*; the Su.G. *wis*, as *vaet-wis* righteous, *fraeg-wis*, inquisitive.

WRANGIS, WRAYNGIS, *s. pl.* "The ribs or floor timbers of a ship; Fr. *varangues*, id." Rudd.

The talloned burdis kest ane pikky low,
Upblesis ouerloft, hetschis, *wrangis*, and how.
Doug. Virgil, 276. 33.

Thare cabillis now, and thare hede towis reparis,
And gan to forge newlie *wrayngis* and aris.
Ibid. 153. 7.

To WRAPLE, *v. a.* To intangle, to warp, S. B.

For Nory's heart began to cool full fast,
When she fand things had taken sic a cast,
And sae throw ither *wrapl'd* were, that she
Began to dread atweesh them what might be.
Ross's Helenore, p. 86.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that this is originally the same with *Wrabil*, q. v.; although the term is here used in a metaph. sense.

WRAT, *s.* A wart or hard rough excrescence, chiefly on the fingers, S.; the *Verruca* of physicians. Belg. *watte*.

"He who would rightly draw a mans portrature must paint his blemishes as well as his beautie: In such a case his *wrats* & his wrinkles must be wroght with the pinsell, that his image may bee like unto himselfe." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1051.

WRATACK, *s.* A dwarf, S. B.

There's *wratacks*, and cripples, and cranshaks,
And all the wandoghts that I ken,
No sooner they speak to the wenches,
But they are ta'en far enough ben.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 149.

This would seem to resemble Gael. *bridach*, or *cruitecan*; both, according to Shaw, signifying a dwarf.

To WRATCH, WRETCH, *v. n.* To become niggardly, S. V. RICH, *v.*

Belg. *vrek*, *vrekkig*, niggardly, covetous.

WRATE, *pret. v.* Apparently, died.

Nynteyn yhere held he his state,
And in the twentyd yere he *wrate*.—
Of his kynrik the twentyd yhere
He *deyd*, and wes broucht on bere.
Wyntown, ix. 10. 44.

Sa fyftene yere he held that state,
And in the sextend yere he *wrate*.
Ibid. 26. 18.

I have observed no kindred word, unless it should be MoesG. *wrat-on*, to go, to make a journey, whence, most probably, Isl. *rat-a*, peregrinari; q. departed this life.

WRE, Barbour, ii. 434. Leg. *vre* as in MS. V. URE, Chance.

WREAD, WREATH, *s.* A place for inclosing cattle, Ang.

A. S. *wraeth*, munimen, a fortification or inclosure. Su.G. *wret*, a small field, an inclosure, *reit*, Isl. *reit-r*, id. *Nepnareit-r*, naporum septum, a small inclosure for rearing rapes or turnips. West Goth. Laws, *biugg reit*, agellus hordeo consitus; Ihre, vo. *Wret*.

WREE, *s.* An instrument for cleansing grain, by separating that which is shelled from what retains the husks, Loth.; pron. also REE, q. v.

To WREE, *v. a.* To separate shelled from unshelled grain. As applied to pulse, to cleanse them from the sand, Loth.

This is distinguished from *riddling*; as in the latter operation, every thing is allowed to pass through the sieve except the straw. By the way, I may remark that, although Skinner naturally enough deduces A. S. *hriddel*, a sieve, from *hredd-an*, liberare, because grain is thus freed from the chaff, he does not seem to have observed that Teut. *red-en* signifies to sift, whence Germ. *reyter-en*, id.

To WREE, *v. a.* To writhe. V. WRY.

WREGH, *s.* Wretch.

A *wregh* to were a nobill scarlet goun;
A badlyng, furryng parsillit wele with sable;—
It may wele ryme, bot it accordis nought.
Ballad, 1508, *S. P. R.* iii. 125.

A. S. *wraecca*, an exile; also, a wretch; Somner. To this Isl. *warg-r*, exul, and Su.G. *warg*, latro, are evidently allied.

To WREIL, WRELE, *v. n.* "To wriggle, turn about," Rudd.

Quha is attaychit vnto ane staik, we se
May go no forther, but *wreil* about that tre:
Rycht so am I to Virgyllis text ibound,
I may not fle, les then my fault be found.
Doug. Virgil, 8. 27.

And first Sergest behynd sone left has he
Wreland on skellyis, and vndeippis of the se.
Ibid. 134. 51.

Luctantem, struggling, is the word used by Virg. in the latter passage. In the former, *wriggle* seems correspondent, as there is an evident allusion to the

barbarous custom of tying a cock to a tree, and throwing at it.

Rudd. views it as probably corr. from *wriggle*. It seems nearly synon. with O. E. *wrall*, which Junius renders, curam atque solicitudinem alicui rei impendere. It occurs in a work ascribed to Chauc.

In winning all their witte they *wrall*.
Ploughmans Tale, v. 349.

Junius derives it from Dan. *wrolig*, discrucior animo, disquietor; *wrolig sinde*, mens distracta.

To WREIST, WRIST, WREST, *v. a.* To sprain any part of the body, S. *wramp*, synon.

Hay as ane brydlit catt I brank!
I haif *wreistit* my schank.—
Quhilk of my leggis, as ye trow,
Was it that I hurt now?
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 43.

"He, going through Aberdeen,— unhappily *wrested* his coot or leg." Spalding's Troubles, i. 287.

Like E. *wrest*, from A. S. *wraest-an*, intorquere.

WRIEST, *s.* 1. A writhe or twist; in reference to the mode of tuning a musical instrument.

Thair instrumentis all maist war fidillis lang,
But with a string quhilk neuer a *wriest* yeid wrang. *Palice of Honour*, ii. 4.

2. A sprain, S.; *wramp*, synon.

First shear it small, and rind it sine,
Into a kettle clean and fine,
It will be good against the pine
Of any *wriest* or strienyie.
Watson's Coll. i. 60.

WREK, *s.* Refuse. V. WRAK.

WRETCH, WRECHE, *s.* A niggard, a covetous person, S.

Be not ane *wreche*, for oucht that may befall:
To that vnhappy vice and thow be thrall,
Till al men thow salbe abhominabill:
Kingis nor knichtis ar neuer conuenabill
To reule pepil, be thay not liberall:
Was neuer yit na *wretche* to honour abill.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 258.

To WRETH one's self, *v. a.* To be wroth, or filled with indignation.

The King then *wrethyt* him encrely,
And said, 'Schyr Byschop, sekyrly
'Gyff thow wald kep thi fewté,
'Thow maid nane sic speking to me.'
Barbour, i. 425. MS.

The Dowglas then his way has tane
Rycht to the horss, as he him bad;
Bot he that him in yhemsell had,
Than warnyt him dispitously;
Bot he that *wreth* him encrely,
Fellit hym with a suerdys dynt.
Barbour, ii. 138. MS.

A. S. *wraeth-ian* indignare. It may however be, *writhed himself*, from A. S. *wreoth-inn*, *wreth-ian*, intorquere, (Somner,) used metaph.

WRETHLY, *adv.* With indignation, wrathfully.

He on his wayis *wrethly* went, but wene.
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

It is *wiethly* in p. 33; but *wrethly* in *Passages not understood*.

To WRY, WREYE, *v. a.* To turn, to twist.

Now the le scheyt, and now the luf thay slayk,
Set in ane fang, and threw the ra abake
Bayth to and fra, al dyd thare nokkys *wry*.
Doug. Virgil, 156. 17.

Wrie is used by Chaucer in a similar sense.

This Phebus gan awayward for to *wrien*;
Him thought his woful herte brast atwo.
Manciples T. v. 17211.

"To turn, to incline;" Tyrwhitt. A. S. *wrig-an*, tendere. *Aelc gesceaft wrigath with his gecyndes*; Omnis creatura tendit juxta ejus naturam; Boet. c. 25.

To wreye is used by James I.

So tolter quhilum did sche it *to wreye*,
There was bot clymbe and rycht downward hye;
And sum were eke that fallyng had sore.
King's Quair, v. 13.

This is a description of the wheel of fortune. A. S. *to-writh-an*, signifying detorquere; perhaps we may rather trace the term to *writh-an*, than to *wrig-an*.

To WRY, *v. a.* To cover, to conceal.

This seems to be the meaning in the following passage, rather than, oppose, contradict, as expl. by Rudd.

——Quha sa vehement fyre
Draif from thare schippis thus wise birnand schire?
The dede is auld for to beleif or *wry*,
Bot the memor remains perpetually.
Doug. Virgil, 276. 44.

It is used by Chaucer in the literal sense.

He is ay angry as is a pissemire,
Though that he have all that he can desire,
Though I him *wrie* a-night, and make him warm. *Sompnoures T.* v. 7409.

A. S. *wre-on*, *wri-on*, *wrig-an*, tegere, operire, celare, abscondere.

WRIBLE, *s.* A quaver, the act of warbling; also, written *werble*.

Throw the moist air dois snow quhyte swannis fle,——
Wele sounding *wriblis* throw thare throttis lang.
Doug. Virgil, 233. 31.

Alem. *uuerb-en* vertere, Teut. *wervel-en*, to twirl, literally, to turn round. V. WRABIL.

WRIG, *s.* 1. The youngest or feeblest bird in a nest, S.

2. A weak or puny child, or the youngest of the family, S.

A. Bor. *reckling* seems to be a derivat., q. *wrigling*. It signifies "an unhealthy child, pig, or lamb; (also,) the nestling, or smaller bird in a nest. *Wrecklin* is evidently the same; "the least animal in a brood or litter;" Gl. Grose.

The origin may be Isl. *warg*, an exile. V. WALLIDRAG.

WRIGGLE, *s.* V. WINDSKEW.

WRIGHT, *s.* The general name used for a common carpenter, S. Id. East Riding of Yorks.

Wrightis welterand doune treis, wit ye but weir,

Ordanit hurdys fnl hie in holtis sa haire.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 13.

A. S. *wryhta, wurhta*, a workman, one by whom any thing is framed. It is evidently from *wyrc-an*, to work.

To WRIK, *v. a.* To wreck, to avenge, King Hart.

A. S. *wric-an*, id.

WRINGLE, *s.* A writhing motion, S. B. either allied to E. *wriggle*, or to the following word. V. also WRINKLIT.

WRINK, WRYNK, *s.* 1. A turning or winding.

Als fele *wrinkis* and turnys can sche mak,
As dois the swallo with hir plumes blak,
Fleand and seirsand swiftlie thare and here.
Doug. Virgil, 426. 53.

2. A trick, a fraud, a subterfuge, as synon. with *wyle*.

Pardonaris gettis no cheretie,
Withowt that we debait it,
Amangis the wyvis with *wrinkis* and wylis;
As all my mervellis men begylis
Be our fair fals flattery.
Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 68.

Now ar noucht thre may traistly trow the ferde:
Welth is away, and wit is worthin *wrynkis*.
Ballade, 1508, *S. P. R.* iii. 123.

i. e. Wisdom has become mere guile.

This is the same with O. E. *wrenche*.

O graceles, ful blind is thy conceite,
For nothing art thou ware of the disceite,
Which that this fox yshapen hath to thee;
His wily *wrenches* thou ne mayst not flee.
Chanones Yem. T. v. 16549.

She knewe eche *wrenche* and every gise
Of love, and every secret wile.
Rom. Rose, v. 4291.

Wrenke occurs in the same sense.

The kyng com to London, with lawe to mote in benke,
Men sauh on the kynge's side ther was no gile, no *wrenke*.
R. Brunne, p. 58.

A. S. *wrenc, wrence*, fraus, dolus, stratagema. Isl. *reinki* fraudulentus. The source is Teut. *ranck-en, renck-en*, to bend, to turn. Hence *wrink* primarily, as we have seen, denotes a winding. Teut. *rancke, rencke*, is used in both senses; flexus, flexio, flexus viarum; also, fallacia, astutia; Germ. *raenke*. Hence,

WRINKLIT, *part. adj.* Intricate, having many turnings.

Sa, as thay say, vmquhile the hous in Crete,
Hate Labyrinthus, with mony went and strete,
Had *wrinklit* wallis, ane thousand slichtis wrocht,
For to dissaue all vncouth therin brocht.
Doug. Virgil, 147. 20.

This same labyrinth is elsewhere described as

Full of *wrinklit* ouerturnabil dissait.
Ibid. 163. 22.

WRITER, *s.* An attorney, S.

I've been at drunken *writers'* feasts.—
Burns, i. 139.

WRO, WROO, *s.*

Nere Sandyforth ther is a *wroo*,
And nere that *wro* is a well;
A ston ther is the wel even fro.—
True Thomas, Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 39.

"MS. Cott. *broo*, i. e. *brow, brae*, or *rising ground*." N. ibid.

I suspect that it rather signifies an inclosure, *wrae*, S. B. V. RAE.

WROIK, *s.* Spite, revenge.

——Saturnus get Juno,
That can of wraith and malice neuer ho,
Nor satisfyit of her auld furie nor *wroik*,
Has send adoun vnto the Troiane nauy
Iris—— *Doug. Virgil*, 148. 3.

WROKEN, *part. pa.* Revenged.

It wyll my mind assuage, for to be *wroken*
On hir quham by Troy birnt is and doun brokin. *Doug. Virgil*, 58. 35.

From A. S. *wraec-an*, ulcisci.

WROUL, *s.* An ill-grown person, or puny child, S. V. WARWOLF.

WUGGLE, *s.* A bog or marsh, S. B. V. WAGGLE.

To WURBLE, *v. n.* To wriggle. V. WRABIL.

WURDY, *adj.* Worth, deserving. V. WERDY.

WULLSOME, *adj.* Wild. V. under WILL, *adj.*

Y.

Y consonant corresponds to A.S. *G* before a vowel. This has generally in S. been printed ȝ, from the resemblance of the A.S. letter to the form of the Roman ȝ, although there is not the leaſt affinity as to power. Sibb. has observed, that "the printers having no such character in their founts,—substituted ȝ in many of the early printed books," whence, "in the sixteenth century, it came to be written in its short form, or without a tail, and at last, in more instances than one, to be pronounced as if it actually had been *s* or *z*."

But this, I apprehend, must not entirely be laid to the charge of our typographers, but perhaps primarily to the inaccuracy, if not, in some instances, to the ignorance of the writers or copyists of MSS., who, in writing the A.S. *g*, did not properly distinguish it in form from the long *z*, or ȝ. V. Macpherson's Rules for reading Wyntown's Chronicle.

This being a gross corruption, which can serve no end but to mislead or perplex the reader, it is uniformly rejected in this Dictionary, even where the language quoted has been printed in this manner. There can be no objection to this change, that would not be equally valid against the correction of any other error in orthography. For antiquity can never sanction absurdity.

Sibb. has justly remarked, that in some of the most ancient MS. copies of Wyntown's Chronicle, and Barbour's Bruce, the words *year*, *yearn*, *young*, &c. are written *yhear*, *yhearn*, *yhing*, &c. which ascertains the pronunciation beyond a doubt. This holds true, at least, in a variety of instances.

He also observes, that the power of the A.S. *g*, in the instances referred to, "was uniformly *gh*." That it was so, is probable. But we have not sufficient evidence for asserting this without limitation. *G*, in the same connexion, is aspirated in Belg. V. Sewel's Nether-Dutch Academy, p. 3. This seems to be the reason why Kilian writes the prefix *ghe*, as *ghe-waer*, certus, *ghe-weer*, arma, &c. But in Germ., before *e* and *i*, it is pron. as *y* consonant. *G* also, the seventh letter of the MoesG., being entirely different from the third, which is written precisely as the Gr. *Gamma*, seems to have been pronounced as *y* consonant. Thus Gr. ωλα is written by Ulphilas *gota*, ωδαιοι *gudaioi*, ωδας *gudas*, &c. The Northern writers in rendering this letter use *j*, which has the sound of *y*.

Rudd. observes that "it is very ordinary with old authors to prefix *y* or *i* to verbs, participles, and verbal nouns, for ornament or the verse's sake: which they have done in imitation of the Anglo-Saxons, who made the same use of their *ge*, afterwards changed into *y* or *i*."

But, as far as I have observed, scarcely any of our writers have adopted this mode, except the Bishop of Dunkeld: and it is certainly foreign to our dialect of the Goth.; in which there is hardly a vestige of any prefix, similar to that of the A.S., having been used.

There seems to be no necessity for particularizing these words; as, in most instances, the only thing, that distinguishes them from common E., is the use of this prefix. Doug. uses *ybaik* for *baken*, *ybe* for *be*, *yberied* for *buried*, *ybore* for *born*, *ybound* for *bound*, *ybrokin* for *broken*, &c. Any, that deserve particular attention, will be found under the letter *I*.

It may be added, that, in the south of S., *y* consonant is prefixed to a variety of words which are elsewhere pronounced without it; as *yaik* for *ache*, *yaiker* an ear of corn, *yield* age, for *eild*, *yill* for *ale*, *yesk* hiccup, for *eesk*, S.B. &c. &c. This must be attributed to the connexion of the southern counties with the Anglo-Saxons; as *y*, in this form, is merely the vestige of A.S. *ge* prefix. It is not so easy to account for the similar use of this consonant, in some instances, in Banffs. and Buchan.

YA, YHA, *adv.* Yea, yes, Moray.

He said, "Thir V ar fast cummand:
"Thai ar weill ner now at our hand.
"Sa is ther ony help at the?
"For we sall sone assaillyt be."
'*Ya* Schyr,' he said, 'all that I may.'
Barbour, vi. 613. MS.

"*Ya*, wilt thou?" said Wallace, "then tak thee that.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 175.

MoesG. *ja*, *jai*, Su.G. *ja*, A.S. *ia*, *ya*, *gea*, Arm. *ja*, id.

To YABBLE, *v. n.* To gabble, Fife.

YAD, *s.* A piece of bad coal, which becomes a white ashy lump in the fire, Fife; *gaist*, synon.

YAD, YADE, YAUD, *s.* Properly, an old mare, S.; in Yorks. it signifies a horse; E. *jade*, a worn-out-horse, A. Bor. *yaud*.

Suppois I war ane auld *yaid* aver,
Schott furth our clenchs to squishe the clevir,
I wald at Youl be housit and staid.
Dunbar, Chron. S. P. i. 339.

On his grey *yade* as he did ride——
He prick'd her on wi' meikle pride.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 197.

"If wads were *yads*, beggars wad ride;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 42. i. e. *wishes*, or *would be's*. Kelly gives it otherwise; "If *wishes* were horses, beggars would ride;" p. 178.

Lye observes, on the E. word, that a horse of twelve years old or above is called *jalk-ur*, from *jad* or *jalda*, which denotes the failure of the teeth; Add. Jun. Etym. *Himenjodijr*, is rendered, equi solis, in the Voluspa; from *himen*, heaven, and *jod*, which, I apprehend, is the word that properly signifies offspring. Teut. *gade* denotes a mate, male or female, properly among birds. Sibb. views the word as formed from the *v.* to *go; yaid*, or *yede*, signifying gone, spent, or wasted." Chron. S. P. i. 340.

YAD-SKYVAR, *s.* Apparently, one who drives an old mare.

This is one of the terms used by Dunbar in his Flyting.

Mutton dryver, girnal ryvar, *yad skyvar*, foul fell thee.
Evergreen, ii. 60.

From *Yad*, q. v. and perhaps Su.G. *skiufwa* to drive.

To YAFF, *v. n.* 1. To bark; properly denoting the noise made by a small dog, to yelp, S.

2. To prate, to talk pertly; used as expressive of contempt, S.

It seems the same with O.E. *yawlp*, allied to A.S. *gealp-an*, exclamare, gloriari; Isl. *gialf-ra*, incondita loqui. The latter term nearly expresses the idea in sense 2.

To YAIK, YAICK, *v. n.* To ache, S. A.

Thay chaist away Justice and Equitie,
For laik of quhilks my heid dois wark and *yaik*.
Lament. L. Scott. V. WARK.

"Oyle—is profitabil aganis gret labouris of the boddy, & mittigatis the *yaicking* of the membris." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 160, b.

This is merely a provincial pron of *ache*.

To YAIK, *v. n.* To quiver, to shake.

I saw the ashtre and the aik,
That Aeolus gart yield and *yaik*
By his maist bitter blast.
Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll. ii. 16.

As it is written *zaik*, it may perhaps be z proper, and thus be meant merely for *shake*.

YAIR, YAIRE, YARE, *s.* 1. An inclosure, commonly of a semi-circular form, built of stones, or constructed of stakes and watled work, stretching into a tideway, for the purpose of detaining the fish when the tide ebbs, S.

"All they quha hes cruves or *yares*, stanks, or mylnis in waters, quhere the sea flowes and ebbes, or quhere salmon, troutes, or the frye of anie fisch of the sea, or of fresch waters ascends and descends; that ilk hecke of the cruves sall be at the least twa inche wide." Stat. Rob. I. c. 11. s. 1.

Qui habent croas, vel *piscarias*, seu stagna, &c. Lat.

"There are a good number of salmon caught on the sea coast, sometimes by nets and cobles, called a *stell fishing*, but chiefly by means of *yaires*, or small inclosures, built in a curve or semicircular form near the shore. At high water the salmon comes within these *yaires*, and at low water is easily taken, having no way to escape." P. Killearn, Ross. Statist. Acc. i. 282.

"The—*Yair* Fishings, so productive in this parish, seem to be almost peculiar to it. A *yare* is built of stones gathered from the tide water mark, about four feet in height, and of considerable length, and stretches out into the river in the form of a crescent, or of three sides of a square; but to give it a probability of succeeding, it must proceed from a point of land, so as to inclose a bay." P. Cardross, Dunbartons. Statist. Acc. xvii. 217.

2. It is also used to denote a sort of scaffolding, which juts out into a river or frith in a straight line, S.

"Upon the point of these inches, they erect what are called *yares*, a sort of scaffold projecting into the water, upon which they build little huts to protect them from the weather; from these scaffolds they let down at certain times of the tide, their nets, and are often very successful in taking the smaller fish, such as herrings, *garvies* or sprats, *sparlings* or smelts, small whitings, haddocks, sea trouts and eels." P. Alloa, Clackman. Statist. Acc. xviii. 597.

There seems scarcely any reason to doubt that *yare*, *yair*, is radically one with E. *wear*, "a dam in a river, fitted for taking fish," Baillie; also, expl. "a net of twigs to catch fish," Johns. This is from A.S. *waer*, *wer*, piscina, septum, piscatorium, piscium capiendorum et custodiendorum locus; "a place or engine for catching and keeping of fish;" Somner. Isl. *fiskaver*, *fiskever*, id. (piscina, G. Andr.) Franc. *uuiere*, Belg. *wijer*.

Junius derives the Franc. word from Lat. *pivarium*. Somner, with more propriety, refers to A.S. *be-wer-ian*, cohibere, to restrain. Hence, he says, nostratium *warren* pro vivario;—Gallis, (G. pro W. amantibus) *garenne*. To these we may add L.B. *gueren*, vivarium piscium, as well as *warenna*, id. Du Cange.

We might conclude, from analogy, that *yair* and *wear* are from the same fountain; as various Goth. words, beginning with *g*, *gu*, and *y*, are to be viewed as belonging to one stock. Thus E. *garden*, S. *garth*, and *yard*, are not radically different from S. *ward*, L.B. *warda*, signifying an inclosure, a piece of ground fenced by a wall, hedge, ditch, or palisade.

But we have no occasion for analogical reasoning; as *gaerd* has been anciently used in the same sense with *wer*. For as the A. Saxons called a wear *wer*, *fisc-wer*, the Swedes gave it the name of *fisk-gaerd*. In Legibus Patriis, dicitur decipula, confecta ex contis in orbem positis, ad decipiendos pisces, qui immissi exitum non inveniunt; Ihre, vo. *Gaerd*, sepimentum.

To this erm our *yare* seems immediately allied, the *g* being softened into *y*. It is to be observed that *fishgarth*, although not mentioned by Johns.,

is a term used in the O.E. laws, as would appear, precisely in the same sense with *wear* and our *yare*. Skinner refers to the 23d Henry VIII. c. 18. It is also used, S.B.

"Tenants who live on the banks of a burn sometimes build a *fish-garth* or dam, with an opening to receive a kind of osier basket, or what they call an hose-net for catching fish." P. Peterculter, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvi. 389.

It confirms the idea, that *wear*, *garth*, and *yare*, are all from the same root, that the Sw. term for a *warren*, is *kanin-gaerd*, our *cuningaire*, in which the *g* is still retained, i. e. an inclosure for rabbits. *Warren*, indeed, in its primitive sense, denoted an inclosure for fishes and fowls, as well as for smaller quadrupeds.

It may be supposed, that *wer*, and *garth* or *yare*, are derived from terms radically different, because we find not only MoesG. *ward-jan*, A.S. *weard-ian* custodire, *be-wer-ian*, defendere, and Su.G. *waer-ia*, id.; but MoesG. *gards*, in *aurtigards* hortus, as well as A.S. *geard*, Su.G. *gaerd*, Isl. *gard-r*, sepimentum. But the MoesG. and A.S. nouns are, I imagine, to be traced to the verbs *ward-jan* and *weard-ian*. Su.G. *waerd-a* custodire, tueri, is undoubtedly from the same source with *gaerd-a*, sepire. The latter merely expresses a particular mode of keeping or protecting; i. e. by means of a fence. The difference of form only illustrates, what is well known as a characteristic of the Goth. dialects, that *g* and *u* are often interchanged; and shews that this has been the case in a very early period. Perhaps we may view the Ital. and Fr. mode of pron. as uniting the different forms of the Goth. dialects, in the combination of *g* with *u*. V. CRUVE.

YAIR-NET, YARE-NET, *s.* A long net extending into the bed of a river inclined upwards, and fixed by poles, S.B.

"Interrogated for the heritors, Whether the feith-nets, and conceit-net, and *yare-net*, are stent-nets? depones, That they are not; and that no net[s] can be counted stent-nets, unless such as cross the water." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805, p. 78.

The contrary, however, is asserted on the other side.

"The conceit, and *yare nets* extend at least three fourths across the channel of the river, and are fixed; stented, and immoveable nets, which proprietors of the fishing are expressly discharged, by the foresaid decision, from using." Ibid. p. 356.

"That the *yare-net* is about thirty-six fathoms in length, and about two and one-half fathoms in depth; and the conceit-net is thirty fathoms in length, and two and one-half fathoms in depth; and the poles that fix each end of the *yare-net* may be about two fathoms and one-half in length." Ibid. p. 109.

YAKEE, *s.* A double tooth, whether in man or beast, Orkney.

This is undoubtedly allied to Isl. *iaxl*, a grinder, dens molaris, G. Andr. p. 131; and to *ialk-r*, which denotes feeble manducation, munching, Ibid. p. 129.

To YALD, *v. a.* To yield; pret. *yald*.

So tyl hys hart stoundis the pryk of deith;
He weltis ouer, and *yaldis* vp the breith.
Doug. Virgil, 339. 40.

The gaist he *yald* with habundance of blude.
Ibid. 56. 50.

Isl. *gialld-a*, retribuere, luere.

YALD, YAULD, *adj.* Sprightly, alert; active, vigorous, S.A. Loth. *A yauld ganger*, a powerful walker.

I can see no reason why Sibb. should conjecture, that this may be from A.S. *ield*, barren.

Isl. *gilld-r* expresses the same idea; Viribus et virtute praestans; *gilld-a*, valere.

YALLOCH, *s.* A shout, a shrill cry; the act of *yelling*, S. also *yalloch*.

Vpstert Rutulianis samyn complenyng
Wyth ane *yalloch* and carefull womentyng,
Quhil all the hyllis rummesit thaym about,
And fer on brede thik woddis gaif ane schout.
Doug. Virgil, 447. 4.

Su.G. *gal-a* to cry, to vociferate; *gell-a*, to resound; Belg. *gill-en*, to squeak, Sewel.

To YAMER, YAMMER, YAWMER, *v. n.* 1. To shriek, to yell, to cry aloud.

The birsit baris and beris in thare styis
Raring all wod furth quhrynis and wyld cryis,
And grete figuris of wolfis eik in fere,
Youland and *yammerand* grislie for to here.
Doug. Virgil, 204. 54.

Yamer, also *yomerand*, occurs, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 7. rendered "muttering," in Gl. But from the connexion it evidently conveys a stronger idea.

There come a Lede of the Lawe, in londe is not to layne,
And glides to Schir Gawayne, the gates to gayne;
Yauland, and *yomerand*, with many loude yelles,
Hit yaules, hit *yamers*, with waymyng wete.

2. It is now generally used, as signifying, to fret, to whine, to whimper, S.

It is surprising that Rudd. should say of a word, which has so many cognates; Vox, ut videtur, a sono confecta. Sibb. properly mentions Germ. *jammer-en*, plangere; *jammer*, luctus, planctus; A.S. *geomr-ian* [*geomer-ian* to groan, to grumble] and perhaps Lat. *gem-ere*.

It may be observed that *yomerand* most nearly resembles the A.S. *v.* while *yamer* has greater affinity to the Germ.

To the terms already mentioned, we may add A.S. *geomer*, plaintive; Su.G. *juemmer*, a groan, Isl. *ymr*, whence *ymr-a*, to groan heavily. Perhaps the root is retained in Isl. *ym-ia*, to emit a querulous voice, to groan, whence *ymr*.

YAMER, YAWMER, YAMERING, *s.* 1. A cry, a yell.

The air was dirkit with the fowlis,
That come with *yawmeris*, and with yowlis.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22. st. 16.

"The *yamering* was sa huge, that few appirit othir to revenge the injuris of ennymes, or yit to

defend thair realme." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 13. *Luctus*, Boeth.

To YAMPH, *v. n.* "To bark, or make a noise like little dogs;" Gl. Rams. S.

And sic a reird ran thro' the rout,
Gart a' the hale town tykes
Yamph loud that day.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

Isl. *gamb-r*, gannitus, barking, yelping; *gambra*, gannire. This is perhaps radically allied to the terms mentioned, vo. YAMER, *v.*

YAPE, YAP, YAIP, *adj.* 1. Having a keen appetite for food, S.

Right *yap* she yoked to the ready feast,
And lay and eat a full half hour at least.
Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

2. Eager, having an earnest desire for any thing, very ready, S.

I was, within thir sextie yeiris and sevin,
Ane freik on feld, als forss, and als fre,
Als glaid, als gay, als ying, als *yaip* as yie.
Henrysone, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 131. 132.

The bissy knapis and verlotis of his stabil
About thaym stude, ful *yape* and seruiabil.
Doug. Virgil, 409. 20.

Isl. *gypa* vorax, from *gap-a* hiare. V. GAUP.

To YAPE, *v. n.* To be hungry.

"Your head's nae sooner up, than your stamock's *yapin*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 87.

YAPLY, *adv.* Keenly, with a sharp appetite, S.

Unto their supper now they *yaply* fa'.
Ross's Helenore, p. 75.

YARD, YAIRD, *s.* A garden; properly of pot-herbs; also called a *kail-yard*, S.

Vnto ane plesand grund cumin ar thay,—
The lusty orchartis and the halesum *yardis*
Of happy saulis and wele fortunate.
Doug. Virgil, 187. 18.

"And trow nocht that he tholit na paine in his saule, for he said himself quhen he was in the *yaird* afore he was takin: *Tristis est anima mea usque mortem.*" Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 102, b.

A.S. *geard*, Su.G. *gaerd*, Belg. *gaarde*, sepes, area clausa, septum. *Gards* has evidently the same signification in MoesG. *aurtigards*, a *garden*. I need scarcely say, that the E. term has the same origin, although it has borrowed its form from Ital. *giardino*, Hisp. *gardin*, Fr. *jardin*.

YARE, YHAR, YORE, *adj.* Ready, alert, in a state of preparation, S.B. Chaucer, id.

Quhen this wes said thai saw cummand
Thar fayis ridand, ner at the hand,
Arayit, ycat awisely,
Willfull to do chewalry.
On athir syd thus war thai *yhar*,
And till assemble all redy war.
Barbour, ii. 346. MS.

Bot than Sibyll the prophetes full *yore*
Within the kaife, as half enragit wicht,
Couth not contene of Phebus the grete mycht.
Doug. Virgil, 165. 18.

It occurs in O.E.

Whan Uter with his folk was *yare*,
Thei went to schip ouer the se to fare.
R. Brunne; App. to Pref. cxii.

"*Yare*, covetous, desirous, eager. Also, nimble, ready, fit, ticklish. North." Gl. Grose. Nimble, sprightly, smart, (Suffolk); Rudd.

It is evidently the same with GARE, q. v.

YARE, *s.* A wear, for catching fish. V. YAIR.

To YARK, *v. a.* To beat. V. YERK.

YARNE, YERNE, *adv.* Eagerly, diligently.

And thai stabbyt, stekyt, and slew,
And pailyownys doun *yarne* thai drew.
Barbour, xix. 566. MS.

The blak swarme ouer the feildis walkis *yerne*,
Tursand throw the gers thair pray to hiddillis derne.
Doug. Virgil, 113. 52.

A.S. *georne*, *georn*, studious, diligent, careful, *earnest*. The latter is merely this word in the superlative form, *geornest*, *geornost*, most diligent; Su.G. *gerna*, anciently *giaernt*, Isl. *girnt*, Alem. *gerno*, libenter; solicite, vehementer. *Yerne* is also used by Chaucer as an *adv.* V. YHARN.

YARNETS, *s. pl.* An instrument for winding yarn, S.

YARPHA, *s.* 1. Peat full of fibres and roots, Orkney.

2. Peat combined with clay or sand; a denomination of soil, Orkney.

"This substance, combined with clay or with sand, forms a soil here as common as any other, and universally known by the name of *Yarpha*, or bog soil, whose characteristic is a black colour connected with the power of retaining moisture, which has been supposed to account for the dampness prevalent in the country." Barry's Orkney, p. 10.

Isl. *jarp-ur* signifies black, dark-coloured. But the radical term in *yarpha* seems to be *iard*, Su.G. *jord*, earth; perhaps originally the same with *iard-fall*, eruptio terrae, Su.G. *iordfall*, sinking of the earth; or contr. from *iordtorfva*, turf, sod. Isl. *joerve*, exarata gleba, *arv-um*.

YARR, *s.* Spurrey, Spergula arvensis, Linn. a weed found in poor land, S.

YARRING, *adj.* "Snarling, captious, troublesome;" Gl. Shirr. V. YIRR.

To YARROW, *v. a.* To earn, to gain by industry, S.B. allied perhaps to A.S. *gearw-ian*, to prepare, Su.G. *garfw-a*, *gor-a*, id.

YAVE, *s.* Awe, Banffs.

YAVIL, *adj.* Flat; Aberd.

"For, thinks I, an' the horse tak a brattle now, they may come to lay up my mittens, an' ding me *yavil* an' as styth as gin I had been elf-shot." Journal from London, p. 4.

"*Ding me yavil*, lay me flat;" Gl. Perhaps merely AFALD, q. v. used literally, with *y* prefixed; as opposed to lying *twafald*. V., however, AUALE, AWAIL, and AWALT.

YAUD. *Far yaud*, "the signal made by a

shepherd to his dog, when he is to drive away some sheep at a distance. From *yoden* to go, *Ang. Sax.*"

"Hey! Batty, lad! far *yaud!* far *yaud,*"
These were the morning sounds heard he,
And "ever alack!" auld Durie cried,
"The deil is hounding his tykes on me."
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 116.

To YAUL, *v. n.* To yell. V. YAMER, *v.* and YALLOCH.

YAULD, *adj.* Alert, sprightly. V. YALD.

To YAUP, *v. n.* To yelp, S. "It more commonly denotes the incessant crying of birds;" Gl. Sibb. Border; *yeppy*, Westmorel.

This is the same with O.E. *yawlp*. V. Junii Etym. Teut. *galp-en*, ganuire instar vulpis.

YAWS, *s. pl.* Apparently the disorder called *Syphilis*, cured in the same manner as the itch, Orkney, Shetland, Galloway; also denominated the *Sivvens*, q. v.

YAXE, *s.* An axe, Buchan.

YE, YIE, *term.* (corr. printed *zie*).

It has been supposed, that this had its rise among our ancestors, by the pronunciation of *e* mute, in words of Fr. origin, as is commonly done by the Dutch at present. In this manner *chenyie* is deduced from Fr. *chaine*, *sainyie* from *saine*. Gl. Compl. vo. *Chenyeis*.

But there is no evidence that the Scots ever pronounced *e* mute. The form of many of our terminations seems to have proceeded from an imitation of the liquid sound used by the French, in consequence of *g* preceding *n* in the original word; or, where this was not the case, in consequence of the S. noun following the form of the verb which retained the sound of the Fr. infinitive or participle; as *en-chainer*, *en-chainé*. *Failyie* is merely Fr. *faillir* or *failli*; *tailyie*, a slice, *taillir*, *or tailli*.

In some instances, the term *ye* or *yie* has originated from the softening of *vo*, or *ve*, the last syllable of some Lat. words. Thus *assoilyie* is from *absolve*, the beginning of a prayer for the dead, in the Romish Litany.

YEABLES, *adv.* Perhaps, Loth. Border. *yeable-sea*, Northumb. Ray. V. ABLE.

YEALD, *adj.* Barren. V. YELD.

To YED, *v. n.* "To contend, wrangle," Gl. Rams. Loth. Isl. *odd-a* excerto; G. Andr. p. 189.

YED, *s.* Strife, contention, Loth.

I eithly scan the man well-bred,
And soger that, where honour led,
Has ventur'd bald;
Wha now to youngsters leaves the *yed*,
To tend his fauld.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 347.

YEALINGS. V. YEILDINS.

YEDDLIE, *adj.* Thick, muddy; applied to water, Loth. synon. *drumly*. It must be originally the same with E. *addle*. V. ADILL.

YEDE, YEID, YHED, YHUDE, YOWDE, *pret. v.* Went. *Yede* is still used in Ang. although almost obsolete; *gaid* being the common pron. S.

Then with a will till him thai *yede*;
And ane him by the bridill hynt.
Barbour, iii. 112. MS.

By multitud and nowmer apoun vs set
All *yede* to wraik.——
Doug. Virgil, 53. 12.

The feght sa felly thai fang, with ane fresch fair,
Quhill Gaudifer, and Galiot, baith to grund *yhude*.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 21.

He menyt thaim quhen he thaim saw;
And said, eftre a litill thraw,
That he suld weng thair blowde.
Bot othyr wayis the gamyn *yowde*.
Barbour, vii. 36. MS.

Geed occurs in O.E.

Right unto the gate
With the targe they *geed*.
R. de Brunne, *Ellis*, *Spec.* i. 121.

Norm. Sax. *gede*, *geden*, A.S. *geode*, *geoden*, *jeden*, ibat, ibant; MoesG. *iddja*, Isl. *od*, ibat.

YEIL, *s.* (Printed *zeil.*)

"Thus grew he ilk day more terribill and odius to his pepill; and gouernit the realme with na better *yeil* than he gat it." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 5. Regnum male partum deterius administrabat; Boeth.

This word is similar in signification to E. fruit, effect, return, &c. allied perhaps to the E. v. *yield*, and seems the same with the following word.

YEILD, *s.* Recompence, or rather compensation.

The Psalmes sayis David war and wyse,
Blist mot thay be that keips law and justice:
Thairfoir I ald that ye sould not presume,
Na to have count, upon the day of Dome,
For mans body thair to give ane *yeild*,
Quhome to ye sould be sickar speir, and sheild,
Of all the realme, quhom of ye beir the croun,
Of lawit and leirit; riche, pure; up and doun.
Priests Peblis, *S. P. R.* i. 29.

Skene expl. *yelde*, "a gift or donation;" Verb. Sign. in vo. "*Yeild*," he elsewhere says, "is called ane gift, tribute, or taxation, as in the auld actes of Parliament maid be King James the First, it is written that ane *yeilde* was gaddered for the reliefe of him out of England. And ane vther *yeilde* was collected for resisting the rebelles in the North;" vo. *Herreyelda*.

It does not properly signify a gift: being evidently from A.S. *geld*, *gild*, a tax, tribute, custom; also, payment, compensation; from *geld-an*, *gild-an*, to pay, to discharge a debt. Su.G. *geld*, what is expended, whether under the name of a fine or tribute; *geld-a* to pay. Hence, Germ. Belg. *geld*, money, *geld-boete*, a fine; Germ. *geldstrafe*, id. V. YEILD.

YEILDINS, YEALINGS, *s. pl.* Persons who are coeval, or who were born about the same time, S. V. EILDINS.

YEILL, *s.* "Age," Rudd.

Deme as ye list, that can not demyng weil,
And gentill courtes redaris of gud *yeill*,
I you beseik to geuin aduertence.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 66. 38. V. EILD, *s.*

It may be questioned, however, whether *yeill* is not used in the same sense with *yeil* given above; q. "Readers who have some return for their trouble."

To YEISK, YESK, YISK, *v. n.* To hiccup, S.; also to belch, S.B. *eesk.*

Furth of his throtl, ane wounderous thing to tell,
Ane laithlie smok he *yeiskis* black as hell.
Doug. Virgil, 250. 3.

He straucht, fordrunkin, ligging in his dreme,
Bokkis furth and *yeiskis* of youster mony streme.
Ibid. 89. 43.

Sche puft and *yiskit* with sic riftis,
That verry dirt come furth with driftis.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 87.

And *yesk*, and maunt
Right swash, I true.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 218.

It occurs in O.E. "*I yeske*, I gyue a noyse out of my stomache. Je engloure." Palsgraue.

A.S. *geocsa*, *geocsung*, singultus; Dan. Teut. *hicke*, Su.G. *hicka*, id. Teut. *hick-en*, *hicks-en*, Germ. *gax-en*, *gix-en*, singultire, O.E. *to yex*; C.B. *ig-ian*, id. *ig*, the hiccup.

YEISK, YESK, *s.* A single affection of hiccup, S. as, *He gae a great yesk*, S.B. *eesk*, id.

YELD, YEALD, YELL, EILD, *adj.* 1. Barren, S. *yell*, *eill*, Border. A. Bor. *yell.*

Enee hymself ane yow was blak of flece
Brytnit with his swerd in sacrifice ful hie
Vnto the moder of the furies thre,
And hir grete sister, and to Proserpyne
Ane *yeld* kow all to trinschit.——
Doug. Virgil, 171. 52.

Sterilem vaccam, Virg.

Many *yeald* yew thou hast cast over a know,
Syne hid 'em in a how, stark thief, when thou staw them.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 4.

"A *yell* sow was never good to grices;" S. Prov. Spoken to those, who, having no children of their own, deal harshly by other people's." Kelly, p. 1.

An' dawtit, twal-pint Hawkie's gaen
As *yell's* the Bill.
Burns, iii. 73.

2. A cow, although with calf, is said to *gang yeld*, when her milk dries up, S.B. Thus, *a yeld cow* is distinguished from a *ferry* or farrow *cow*, which is one that continues to give milk for a longer time, as not being pregnant. In the same manner, *a yeld nurse* signifies a dry nurse. This is an improper sense.

"The *yell* cattle vary in numbers according to the season of the year—cattle not giving milk; N." P. Tunglland, Galloway, Statist. Acc. ix. 317.

3. Applied to cattle or sheep that are too young to bear, Dumfr.

4. Applied metaph. to broth.

"*Any thing is better than the yell kail*, S. Prov. An apology for having little, or bad, flesh meat. *Yell* is properly what gives no milk; here it signifies, boil'd without meat, or having no butter." Kelly, p. 42.

Both Rudd. and Sibb. derive it from A.S. *eald*, old. But there is no affinity. The origin is Isl. *gelld*, *gall*, infaecundus, effaetus; *gelld aer*, pecus sterile, non praebens, *aer* signifying a ewe; *gelld-ast*, to give no milk, lactem cohibere; G. Andr. In like manner, *gallvid* signifies wood, or a tree, that bears no fruit; and *gallnoet*, E. *gallnut*, q. a nut that has no kernel: *argalli*, Specul. Regal., anni infoecunditas, annona declinans, q. *a yeld year*. Dan. *gald*, Su.G. *gall*, id. *gallko*, vacca sterilis, precisely our *yeld cow*. Ihre views Isl. *gulle*, vitium, defectus, as the origin; whence *gallad-ur*, vitiosus. He has a suspicion, he says, that the Isl. word properly denotes that kind of defect which is caused by magical arts, and that it may thus be derived from *galld-r*, incantatio. This conjecture, indeed, may seem to have considerable connexion with our term, in one sense; as almost all the Northern nations have formed the notion, that *milk* is peculiarly under the influence of witchcraft, as well as cattle in general.

Germ. *gall* also signifies barren. But Wachter assigns to it a different origin; Sterilis, quia castrato similis.

YELDRING, YELDRIN, *s.* A yellow-hammer, S. Emberiza citrinella, Linn.; tautologically *yellow-yeldrin*, also *yellow-yite*. *Yold-ring*, A. Bor. *Youlring*, Sibb. Scot.

"Citrinella, the *Yellow Youlring*." P. 18.

An ingenious friend has supplied me with the following account of the vulgar prejudice against this bird.

"The superstition of the country has rendered it a very common belief among the illiterate and children, that this bird some how or other receives a drop of the Devil's blood every May morning. Children hang by the neck all the yellow-hammers they can lay hold of. They often take the bare *gorbals*, or unfledged young, of this bird, and suspend them by a thread tied round the neck, to one end of a cross-beam, which has a small noose hung from the other: they then suddenly strike down the stone-end, and drive the poor bird into the air. This operation they call *Spangie-hewit*." *Hewit* seems derived from A.S. *heuet*, *heuod*, the head. *Spang* is to fly off with elasticity; q. to make the *head spring* or *fly off*.

In other parts of S. this devoted bird's communication with the Devil is believed to be far more frequent. For it is said to receive *three* drops of his blood every morning.

The first part of the word is evidently from A.S. *geole*, Su.G. *gul*, yellow. The term. *rin*, properly, as would seem, *ring*, may respect the yellow *ring* which at least partly adorns the neck of this bird. A.S. *geole wearte*, luscinus, (for luscina) Gl. Aelfr.

To YELL, *v. n.* To roll, a term applied to a ship. *Yawl*, id. is used as a sea-term, E.

—"By her tumbling and *yelling* the mast shook so loose, that Mr. Robert, the old man being dam-

might and mightless, had much ado to fasten the same." Mr. Ja. Mellvill's MS. Mem. p. 179.

YELLY, YEALTOU, used as an *interj.* expressive surprise, S.B. "*Yelly*, yea will *you*, [rather, *ye*]; *yealtou*, yea wi't thou?" Gl. Shirr.

Ye bla', my whistle! It wad fell ye—
I lat you halt a while! Na, *yelly*,
I wad be laith.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. xix.

I have some hesitation, however, whether *yellie* be not from A.S. *eala*, euge!

To YELLOCH, *v. n.* To scream, to shriek, S.B. Fife. "*Yellochin*, screaming;" Gl. Shirr.

YELLOCH, YELLOGH, *s.* A yell, S.

He read the Order, Act, and Bond,
Tho much difficultie he found;
His judgement being somewhat jumbled,
His brains with shouts and *yelloughs* tumbled.
Clelland's Poems, p. 17.

E. *yell* seems radically allied to Isl. *gal-a*, altiori voce canere.

YELLOWCHIN, *s.* Yelling, S.

Then there's sic *yellowchin* and din,
Wi' wives and wee-anes gablin,
That ane might trow they were a-kin
To a' the tongues of Babylon.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 28.

YELLOW GOWAN, The name given in S. to different species of the Ranunculus. V. GOWAN.

To YEME, YHEME, YYM, *v. a.* To keep, to take care of:

And quhen he dede wis, as ye her,
Thai fand in till his coffer
A lettyr that him send a lady,
That he luffyt per drouery,
That said, quhen he had *yemyt* a yer
In wer, as a gud bachiller,
The awenturis castell off Douglas,
That to kepe sa peralus was;
Than mycht he weile ask a lady
Hyr amowris and hyr drouery.
Barbour, viii. 493. MS.

For how grislie and how grete I yon sane,
Lurkis Polyphemus *yymmand* his beistis rouch.
Doug. Virgil, 90. 3.

The fair Io that lang was wo-begone,
Argus her *yimmit*, that ane had mony one.
Palice of Honour, i. 69.

Geme, *s.* is used by Chaucer, Gamelyn, v. 1633.

Take, yonge meine, *geme*.

A.S. *gem-an*, *gym-an*, to take care of, to keep, to observe, to attend; Isl. *geym-a*, Su.G. *goem-a*, anc. *gym-a*, animum attendere, custodire; Ihre, Franc. *gom-a*, Alem. *goum-a*, *koum-a*, Teut. *goom-en*, id. These verbs are nearly allied to MoesG. *gaum-ja*, videre. For *seeing* and *preserving*, have been evidently viewed as cognate ideas. V. WER, *v.*

The various Northern verbs, which are synon. of *yeme*, have been traced to Isl. *gaa*, attendere, prospicere; also, as a *s.* cura attenta. V. Ihre, vo. *Goem*, and Gl. Gunnlaug. S.

YEMAR, YHEMAR, *s.* A keeper, one who has any object in charge. This designation is given to a groom.

And gyff hys *yhemar* ought gruchys,
Luk that thow tak hym magre his.
Barbour, ii. 124. MS.

YEMSELL, YHEMSELL, *s.* 1. The act of keeping, custody.

And Waltre Stewart of Scotland,
That than wes young and awenand,
And syne in laucht wes to the King,
Haid sa gret will and sic yarning
Ner hand the marchis for to be,
That Berwik to *yemsell* tuk he.
Barbour, xvii. 222. MS.

Bot he that him in *yh msell* had
Than warnyt hym dispitously.
Ibid. ii. 136. MS.

"*Yemsel*, of ane castell, the custodie and keeping of ane castell.—For *yeme*, in our auld language, is to obserue and keepe, as quhen in time of singular battell, they quha standes by, and behaldes, ar commanded to keepe, & *yeme* the time of the derenyie, the weapons fra the hands of the appealer and defendour." Verb. Sign. in vo.

2. It is used nearly in the same sense with mod. *wardship*, *guardianship*, *tutorage*.

And syne the thrid bataill thai gaff
Till Waltre Stewart for to leid;
And to Douglas douchty of deid.
Thai war cosyngis in ner degre,
Tharfor till him betaucht wes he.
For he wes young, bot nocht for thi
I trow he sall sa manlily
Do his dewoir, and wirk sa weill,
That hym sall nede ne mar *yemseill*.
Barbour, xi. 329. MS. *Yeinseill*, Ed. Pink.

Skinner ludicrously derives this *s.* from the A.S. and Teut. particle *ge* and *mese* a table. But it retains the very form of Isl. *geimsla*, Su.G. *goemsel*, custodia. As Su.G. *goema* obliquely signifies, to hide, *goemsel* also denotes a lurking place.

YERD, YERTH, *s.* Earth, soil. V. ERD. Also,

To YERD, to bury. V. ERD, *v.*

Spalding uses the term in sense 3.

"They found *yerded* in the yard of Drum, a trunk filled with silver work," &c. Troubles, ii. 184.

Yerthe sometimes occurs in O.E.

"I take one out of the *yerthe* that was buryed;" Palsgraue.

YERD-FAST, *adj.* Firmly fastened in the ground, S.

——Now thy groans in dowy dens
The *yerd-fast* stanes do thirle.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

Some magical influence is, by the grossly superstitious, ascribed to a stone of this description.

Her feet fixt 'gainst a *yird-fast* stane,
Her back leant to a tree,
An' glowrin up; she made her mane;
'O, new Moon! I hail thee.'
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 32. V. MONE.

A.S. *eardc-faest* is used in a general sense, as signifying, "placed, planted, settled, founded, grounded;" Somner. Hence, *eardefaest beon;* in loco habitationis suae perdurare; Oros. 5. 4. ap. Lye. Isl. *iardfastr stein*, saxum in terra immotum.

YERD-MEAL, *s.* "Earth mould, church-yard dust," Aberd. Gl. Shirr.

YERE, *adv.* Certainly. *To yere*, too surely, or truly.

Or quhat bettir may I beleue, than he has said?—
Quhidder gif he for reuth furth yet anis ane tere?
Or of his luf had pieté? Na not *to yere*.
Doug. Virgil, 112. 42.

Rudd. overlooks this term, which is from A.S. *geare*, *gere*, certo. *Geare* is also used as an adj. *He wiston geare;* They were sure; Luk. xx. 6.

YERESTRENE, *s.* "The night before last," Gl. Sibb. This seems a corr. of *Here-yestreen*, q. v. also *Here-yesterday*.

To YERK, *v. a.* "To bind tightly, as with a small cord;" Gl. Sibb.

He derives it from A.S. *gerd-an*, cingere. If not from *gearc-ian*, parare; abbrev. perhaps from *gerecc-an*, corrigere, regere; whence *ge-reccelic*, strictus, firmus.

To YERK, *v. n.* 1. To be in a state of fermentation, a term applied to beer, Ang.

Perhaps a frequentative from Germ. *gaer-a*, Su.G. *goer-a*, effervescere. *Drickat goeres;* cerevisia, addito fermento, effervescit. It may, however, be merely a peculiar use of the E. *v.*, because of the quickness of motion.

2. "To do any thing with agility," Gl. Shirr. S.B. This differs from the E. *v.* only as being used in a neut. sense.

3. To be busy, or keenly engaged, applied to the mind.

"I will say nothing, but I will *yerk* at the thinking." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 182.

Su.G. *yrk-a*, however, has a sense somewhat analogous; postulare, insistere; Seren. vo. *Jerk*.

To YERK, YARK, *v. a.* To beat, to strike smartly, S. *jerk*, E., *yark*, A. Bor.

But ere the sport be done, I trow
Their skins are gayly *yarkit*
And peel'd thir days.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 74.

A.S. *gerecc-an*, to correct, to punish; Isl. *hreckia* to beat, pulsare; *jarke*, pes feriens.

YERK, *s.* A smart blow, a *jerk*, S.

YERN-BLITER, *s.* The name given to the snipe, S.B. sometimes pron. *yern-bluter*. It appears to be the common snipe, or Scolopax Gallinago of Linn.

"The niest morning they had me up afore the sky, an' I believe afore the levrick or *yern-bliter* began to sing, an' hurl'd me awa to Portsmouth." Journal from London, p. 9. V. EARN-BLITER.

To YESK, *v. n.* To hiccup, S. V. YEISK.

To YESTER, *v. a.* To discompose. *I never yester'd him;* I never gave him any disturbance, Ang.

This is perhaps the same with *Gaster*, Essex, to startle, scare, or affright suddenly; or with *Gaster'd*, as used by Beaumont and Fletcher.

"If the fellow be out of his wits, then will I never have any more wit whilst I live; either the sight of the lady has *gaster'd* him, or else he's drunk." V. Divers. Purley, p. 461.

Mr. Tooke mentions *Gaster* in connexion with *Agast*.

It may be allied to Su.G. *yster*, ferox, or A.S. *ge-styr-an* turbare. Seren. derives *agast* from A.S. *gast* spectrum, q. terrified in consequence of seeing a spectre. Junius gives the same etymon.

YESTREEN, YISTRENE, *s.* Yesternight, S.

Lat vs go birn: for in my sleip *yistrene*
The figur of Cassandra prophetes
Gaif me birnand fyre brandis.——
Doug. Virgil, 149. 9.

But originally it signifies *yesterday*. V. HERE-YESTERDAY.

YET, YETT, YHATE, *s.* A gate, S. A. Bor. *yete*.

At ather *yet* bene ruschit in sic ane sort
Sa mony thousandis came neuer from Myce nor Arge.
Doug. Virgil, 50. 14.
The Sothroun socht quhar Wallace was in drede;
Thai wyst nocht weylle at quhat *yett* he in yeide.
Wallace, i. 246. MS.
Come I are, come I lat,
I fand Annot at the *yhate*.
Wyntown, viii. 33. 144.

Yet chekis, door-posts.

This cruell dochter of the auld Saturne
The meikil hirst can welter and ouerturne,
And strang *yet chekis* of werefare and battell.
Doug. Virgil, 229. 55.

A.S. *geat*, O.Belg. *gat*, id. Su.G. *gaatt*, postis januae; Isl. *gat-r*, *gaett-er*, ostium, janua, Verel. *gaatt*, *giaett*, ante latus, latera ostii, G. Andr. p. 84. The origin is probably *gat*, foramen, from *gat-a*, perforare; as *door* has been derived from Germ. *thor*, *thur*, foramen. It may, however, be from Su.G. *gaa*, to go, q. a passage; as *door* has also been traced to MoesG. *thairh*, A.S. *thruh*, per, through, because it is that by which we pass from one place to another. V. *Doer*, Ihre.

To YET, YETT, YYT, *v. a.* 1. To pour, S. *yet*, *yett*, poured.

On bois helmes and scheildis the werely schot
Maid rap for rap, reboundand with ilk stot.
Scharp and awfull incressis the bargane,
Als violent as euer the *yett* down rane
Furth of the west dois smyte apoun the wald.
Doug. Virgil, 301. 54.

On yet, poured on.

Ouer al the schip discendis the perrellus low:
Thare was na strenth of vailyeant men to wale,
Nor large fludis *on yet* that mycht auale.
Ibid. 150. 44.

Belg. *giet-en*, A.S. *geot-an*, Isl. Su.G. *giut-a*, MoesG. *giut-an*, Germ. Alem. *giezz-en*, Germ. *giess-en*, fundere; Su.G. *utgiut-a*, effundere. Hence *Jute*, to tipple, *jute*, weak and bad liquor, S. q. v. *Ewte*, Exmore, to pour in, is from the same origin.

2. To cast metals. *Yyt*, molten, cast.

Sum gonkis quhil the glas pyg grow al of gold *yyt*.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 51.

Hence,

YETLAND, YETTLIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to cast iron, S.

"The ploughs in general are of Small's construction. They have a cast *yetland* mould-board, which is curved." P. Ormistoun, E. Loth. Statist. Acc. iv. 167.

A. Bor. *yetling*, a small iron boiler, is evidently from the same origin. The term is also used as a *s.*, pron. *yettlin*, S. Su.G. *giut-a* is commonly used in this sense. *Giuta en klocka*, to cast a bell; *giuta stycken*, to cast guns. Teut. *ghiet-en*, id. *Metael ghieten*, conflare, fundere; *ghieter van metael*, fusor, conflator; Kilian. Germ. *giess-en*, id. Belg. *een klok gieten*, to cast a bell.

YETHER, *s.* "The mark left by tight binding, as with a small cord," Gl. Sibb., Border; probably allied to A. Bor. *yeather*, "a flexible twig, used for binding hedges;" Grose.

To YETT, *v. a.* To fasten in the firmest manner, to rivet, Loth. *Rive*, synon. Perhaps allied to Isl. *gat-a*, perforare.

YEVERY, *adj.* Greedy, voracious.

"Gif thay war skalit, vtheris (quhilkis war mair *yevery* and tume) suld licht in thair rowmes, and souk out the residew of hir blude, quhilk war vnproffitabil." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 7. Alias (muscas) recentes ac *famelicas*, Boeth.

A.S. *gifer*, *gifra*, *gifre*, avidus, vorax, rapax, gulosus. *Wael gifre fugel*, a fowl fond of carrion; *gifer*, a glutton. Perhaps Su.G. *giri*, *girig*, and Teut. *ghierigh*, avidus, are allied.

To YHARN, *v. a.* Eagerly to desire.

The kynryk *yharn* I nocht to have,
Bot gyff it fall off rycht to me.

Barbour, i. 158. MS.

A.S. *georn-ian*, *gyrn-an*, desiderare, concupiscere; MoesG. *gairn-an*, Su.G. *girn-as*, Isl. *girn-ast*, cupere. V. YARNE.

YHARNE, YHERNE, *adj.* Eager, keen.

Agayne hym ras a cumpany
In-to the towne of Fethyrkerne:
To fecht wyth hym thai ware sa *yherne*.

Wyntown, vi. 10. 152.

YHEMAR, *s.* A keeper. V. YEMAR.

YHEMSEL, *s.* Custody. V. YEMSEL.

YHIS, *adv.* Yes.

"*Yhis*," said a woman, "Schyr, perfay,
"Off strang men I kan yow say."—
"*Yhis*," said scho, "Schyr, I will blythly
"Ga with yow and your cumpany."

Barbour, iv. 470. 484. MS.

Some view this as contr. from *yea is*. But A.S. *gese*, *gise*, *gyse*, are used in the sense of immo, etiam.

YHUDE, *pret.* Went. V. YEDE.

YHULE, *s.* Christmas. V. YULE.

YHUMAN, YUMAN, YOMAN, YEOMAN, *s.* 1. A person of inferior station; as, a husbandman or farmer.

"*Item*, all quha are inferiour in parentage, are husbandmen, (or *yeomen*). And the Cro of ane husbandman, is saxtene kye." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 36. §. 4. *Rustici*, Lat.

This has been deduced from Fris. *gaeman*, comp. of *gae*, Belg. *gaw*, *gouwe*, a country, a village, and *man*, q. the inhabitant of a village. But perhaps it is rather from Teut. *ghe-meyn*, A.S. *geman*, communis, vulgaris.

As Junius renders *gaeman*, incola ejusdem pagi, Sibb. views it as "corresponding with Scot. *Portioner*, the owner of a small piece of land." *Yeoman*, in E., indeed bears this sense; as denoting "a man of a small estate in land." But I have met with no evidence that it was ever thus used in S. When Skene gives it as synon. with *husbandman*, we cannot suppose that he understood the latter as denoting a landed proprietor.

2. It seems to signify a farmer's servant.

In the contré thar wonnyt ane
That *husband* wes, and with his fe
Offtsyss hay to the peile led he.—
And him selff, that wes dour and stout,
Suld by the wayne gang ydilly;
And ane *yuman*, wycht and hardy,
Befor suld dryve the wayne; and ber
Ane hachat, that war scharp to scher,
Wndre his belt.———

Barbour, x. 172. MS.

The term, however, may be here used according to the signification following.

3. It also denotes a peasant or inhabitant of the country employed as a foot-soldier. *Yhumanry*, the peasantry armed on foot.

And of all Irland assemblit he
Bath burges and chewalry;
And hobilleris and *yhumanry*.—
And Schyr Richard of Clar in hy,
Quhen Schyr Eduuard wes passyt by,
Send lycht *yomen*, that weill couth schout
To bykkyr the rerward *apon fute*.—
Bot Schyr Colyne Cambell, that ner
Was by quhar thai twa *yhumen* wer,
Schowtand amang thaim hardily,
Prykyt on thaim in full gret hy.

Barbour, xvi. 80. 101. 120. MS.

Than sall the mast off his menye,
That ar bot symple *yumanry*,
Be dystroyit comonaly,
To wyn thair mete with thair trawaill.

Ibid. xix. 171. MS.

Dystroyit, I apprehend, is an error of the copyist, for *destreinyit*. In Edit. 1620, the word is *strenyied*.

4. As used by Blind Harry, it denotes soldiers on horseback.

Wallace sum part befor the court furth raid,
With him twa men that douchtye war in deid.—
Wallace raid furth, with him twa *yemen* past.—
Wallace slew iii, by that his *yemen* wicht
The tothir twa derfly to dede thai dycht.
Wallace, iv. 23. 79. 93. MS.

YHUMANRY, *s.* V. preceding word.

YIE, *term.* (printed *Zie*). V. YE.

YIELD OF THE DAY, the influence of the sun; also, the height of the day. When the ice melts, although there be no proper thaw, it is said to be owing to *the yield of the day*, Ang.

This may be from E. *yield*, as denoting that the frost gives way. But it might be traced to A.S. *eld*, S. *eild*, age, q. the advancement of the day, analogous to the use of the term *height*. Isl. *elding*, age, is used somewhat in a similar sense. *Nætur elding*, senium noctis, diluculum; the age of the night, the dawn of day. So in Lat. *senium lunae* denotes the last quarter of the moon.

YILL, *s.* Ale, S. This is the vulgar pron. in the West and South of S. "*Yill-wife*, or *browster-wife*, a woman who brewed and sold ale;" Gl. Sibb.

Syne as ye brew, my maiden fair,
Keep mind that ye maun drink the *yill*.
Burns, iv. 320. V. Cow, *v.*

A.S. *eale*, id. V. YULE. Hence,

To YILL, *v. a.* To entertain with ale, a term commonly used by the vulgar, S.O. to denote one special mode in which a lover entertains his *Dulcinea* at a fair or market.

YIM, *s.* A particle, an atom; the smallest portion of any thing, Ang. It is sometimes pron. as if *nyim;* but this is most probably from *ane* being used as the article between two vowels, q. *ane yim*.

Su.G. *em*, *im*, *ime*, vapour; Isl. *hioom*, a very small spark, the most minute object, dust, vapour; G. Andr.

To YYM, *v. a.* To keep. YIMMIT, kept. V. YEME.

YING, YYNG, *adj.* Young. O.E. id.

Bot war I now, as vmquhile it has bene,
Ying as yone wantoun woistare so strang thay wene,
Ye had I now sic youtheid, traistis me,
But ony price I suld all reddy be.
Doug. Virgil, 140. 49.

After William men cald the rede kyng,
Henry the coroun nam, his brother that was *ying*.
R. Brunne, p. 95.

YIRDIN, *s.* Thunder, S.B. V. ERDDYN.

To YIRM, *v. n.* To whine, to complain; also, to ask in a querulous tone; implying the idea of continuation, S.

Sibb. writes *earm*, *yearm*, explaining it, "to teaze or importune in the whinning manner of a mendicant;" and deriving it from Teut. *arm*, pauper, MoesG. *arm-an*, misereri. Perhaps more immediately allied to Isl. *harm-a*, lugeo, plango; *harm-r* luctus; G. Andr. p. 107. *Jarm-a*, balare, *jarm-ur*, vox avium; Verel.

To YYRNE, *v. n.* To coagulate, to curdle.

Albeit na butter he could gett,
Yit he was cummerit with the kirne;
And syne he het the milk our het,
And sorrow a spark of it would *yyrne*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 217. st. 9.

Milk is still said to *rin*, i. e. run, when it breaks and forms into knots, in making of pottage, puddings, &c. V. EARN.

To YIRR, *v. n.* To snarl, to growl as a dog, S. *yarr*, E. A. Bor. *yirring*, expl. noisy, also yelling, (Gl. Grose), seems to have been originally the part. of this *v.*

Isl. *verr-a*, id. whence *verre*, a dog. Lat. *hirrire;* Germ. *irr-en*, irritare; A.S. *yrre*, irritatus.

To YISK, *v. n.* To hiccup. V. YEISK.

YISTRENE, *s.* Yesternight. V. YESTRENE.

YYT, *part. pa.* Molten, cast. V. YET, *v.*

YIWYN.

Tharfor iii dykys our thort he schar,
Fra baith the mossis to the way:
That war sa fer fra othir, that thai
War *yiwyn* a bowdraucht and mar.
Barbour, viii. 175.

Euen, even, Edit. 1620. But in MS. it seems to be the *th*, in imitation of the A.S. form, *thewyn*. As to the meaning, however, according to this reading, I can form no conjecture.

To YOKE, *v. n.* To engage with another in a dispute, in a quarrel, or in warfare, S.

"The Turk is like to be terrible to Italy. France is like in earnest to *yoke* with the Pope, who is so perverse and foolish, that he will force France to restore the Barbarians to their places, whence they are ejected with the force of arms." Baillie's Lett. ii. 175.

"The orthodox and heterodox party will *yoke* about it with all their strength." Ibid. p. 232.

YOLDYN, YOUDEN, *pret. v.* Yielded, surrendered.

——Tharfor in hy
He set a sege thar to stoutly;
And lay thar quhill it *yoldyn* was.
Barbour, x. 804. MS.

YOLK, *s.* Those round, opaque and radiated crystallizations, which are found in window-glass, in consequence of being too slowly cooled, are generally termed *yolks* in S.; probably from their supposed resemblance of the yolk of an egg.

To YOLL, *v. a.* To strike; as, *to yoll with an axe*, S.B.

To YOMER, *v. n.* To shriek. V. YAMER, *v.*

YONT, *prep.* Beyond. V. YOUND.

YORE, *adj.* Ready, alert. V. YARE.

YOUDEN, *part. pa.* V. YOLDYN.

YOUDEN-DRIFT, *s.* Snow driven by the wind, S.B.

The strongest wind that e'er blew frae the lift,
Tho' mixt wi' hail, wi' rain or *youden drift*,
Brings ay a calm at last.—
Morison's Poems, p. 121.

Also written *Ewden-drift*, q. v. This may be formed from the old part. pa. of *yield*, q. snow which is *driven* as *yielding* to the force of the wind. Did we seek a more antiquated source, we might suppose a resemblance to the name of Odin, A.S. *Eowthen* the great deity of the Goths, q. the effect of the power of Odin; especially, as, according to their mythology, he had the direction of the air and tempests.

YOUDITH, *s.* Youth, S.A.

Unmingled sweets her lips retain;
These lips she ne'er should *steek*.
Ramsay's Works, i. 117.

This is a corr. V. YOUTHHEID.

To YOUF, *v. n.* To bark, S.

My colley, Ringie, *youf'd* an' yowl'd a' night,
Cour'd and crap near me in an unco fright.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 6. V. WOUFF.

YOUFF, YOWFF, *s.* "A swinging blow," Loth. radically the same with *gouff*, S.

Death wi' his rung rax'd her a *yowff*,
And sae she died.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 218.

To YOUK, YUKE, YUCK, *v. n.* To itch, to be itchy, S. *yuck*, id. Lincoln.

Junius mentions this as a S. word, referring to the Prov., "*I'll gar you scart where you youk not*; i. e. I'll make you scratch where you itch not." This Prov. is used metaph.; as when a parent threatens to beat a child. It is commonly expressed in this manner; *I'll gar you claw where ye're no youky*.

It seems also to signify the causing of pain or vexation of mind without any previous apprehension.

"Thay—throw a proud presumption of thair auin wisdome, hearis thame selfis, or sik as flatters thair *yeuking* earis," &c. J. Hamilton's Facile Traictise, p. 42.

To one who does any thing that may expose him to capital punishment, or who seems to make advances to an action of this kind, it is sometimes said; *Your neck's youking*, i. e. You seem to long for the gallows. V. Kelly, p. 391.

Germ. *juck-en*, Belg. *jeuck-en*, id. prurire; also, to scratch; Germ. *jucke*, Belg. *jeukte*, (pron. q. *y*.) A.S. *gictha*, pruritus, Su.G. *gickt*.

YOUK, YEUK, YUKE, YUCK, *s.* 1. The itch, S.

——A souple taylor to his trade,
And when their hands he shook,
Ga'e them what he got frae his dad,
Videlicet, the *yuke*,
To claw that day.
Ramsay's Works, i. 263.

—But waster wives, the warst of a',
Without a *yeuk* they gar ane claw.
Ibid. p. 307. V. the *v.*

2. Itchiness; without any relation to the cutaneous disease denominated *the itch*, S.

YOUKY, *adj.* Itchy, S. V. the *v.*

2. Eager, anxious; metaph. used.

Straight Bawsy rises, quickly dresses;
While haste his *youky* mind expresses.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 560.

To YOUL, YOULE, *v. n.* To howl, to yell, S. A. Bor.

And oft with wylde scryke the nycht oule
Hie on the rufe allane was hard *youle*.
Doug. Virgil, 116. 10.

With duleful skrik and waling all is confundit,
The holl housis *youlit* and resoundit.
Ibid. 55. 15.

"Strike a dog with a bone, and he'll not *yowl*;" S. Prov. "Men will bear small inconveniencies, that bring great profit." Kelly, p. 294.

Goul, *youl*, *yaul*, *howl*, *yell*, and *yellòch*, seem to be all from the same fountain. V. GOUL, *v.*

YOUL, YOWL, *s.* A yell; the act of howling, S. V. the *v.*

The air was dirkit with the fowlis,
That come with yawmeris, and with *yowlis*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22.

YOULRING, *s.* A yellowhammer. V. YELDRIN.

YOUND, *adj.* Opposite, what is on the other side.

Wenis thou vnerdit now, and thus vnabil,
Ouer Styx the hellis pule sic wise to fare?—
Vncallit on the *yound* bray wald thou be?
Doug. Virgil, 176. 35.

A.S. *geond*, illuc, ultra; there, further; MoesG. *gaind*, illuc. Junius seems, with great propriety, to derive A.S. *ongeond*, adversum, contra, from *on*, and *geond*, illuc; so that the comp. term signifies whatever is opposite. V. Etym. vo. *Against*. Germ. *gen*, adversus, contra; hence *jen-er*, ulterior; *jenseit*, ultra, trans, in opposita regione, from *gen*, *jen*, and *seit* latus, *side*.

S. it is pron. *yont*; as, *the yont side*, the further side. *Yond*, adv. further, is pron. in the same manner.

"What want ye up and down? ye have hither and *yont*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 76. A.S. *hider and geond*, huc atque illuc; Bed. v. 13. A. Bor. *yont*, beyond.

Sit yontermert, Fife, sit farther off, from *yonder*, S. *yonter*, and *mair*, more.

YOUP, *s.* A scream. V. YOUT, *s.*

YOUSTIR, YOUSTER, *s.* "Putrid matter, corrupt blood, sanies;" Rudd.

I saw that cruell feynd eik thare, but dout,
Thare lymmes rife and eit, as he war wod,
The *youstir* tharfra chirtand and blak blud.
—He straucht, fordrunkin, ligging in his dreme,
Bokkis furth and yeiskis of *youster* mony streme.
Doug. Virgil, 89. 33. 43.

Rudd. says, that he can offer nothing certain concerning the origin of this word. Sibb. entirely overlooks it. There can be no doubt that it is merely A.S. *geolster*, *geolhstor*, "virus, sanies, tabum: poison, venome; black, corrupt, filthy matter or bloud;" Somner. Hence *geolstru*, virulentus; virulent, full of poison; Id.

It might seem formed from *geolw* yellow, as indicating the colour of purulent matter, and *ster* a *term.*, yet retained in some Goth. dialects, by which substantives are formed from verbs, and adjectives from substantives; as Belg. *vryster*, virgo nubilis, from *frey-en* nubere, Germ. *hamster*, mus agrestis, from *hamme* ager. V. STER, *term.*

Kilian renders Teut. *ghest*, *ghist*, faex, *sanies*, crassamen, crassamentum. This might seem allied, were it not synon. with A.S. *gist*, E. *yeast*. And, from the orthography, it is not probable that the latter has any affinity to *geolster*.

By the way, it may be observed that A.S. *gist*, Su.G. *gaest*, Isl. *jast-r*, which all denote the flower of beer in a state of fermentation, are to be traced to Alem. *ges-en*, Su.G. *gaes-a*, *jaes-a*, to ferment. According to Wachter, C.B. *jas*, fervor, ebullitio, may be viewed as the root; with which agrees Isl. *ys-a*, to swell.

To YOUT, *v. n.* To cry, to roar, S.B.

Quhy am I formit sa foull;
Ay to *yout* and to youll,
As ane horuble oull,
Ougsum owir all?

Houlate, i. 8.

A cow is said to *yout*, when she makes a noise.

Teut. *iuyt-en*, *iuycht-en*, jubilare, vociferari; *iuyt*, *iuytinghe*, jubilatus. Isl. *gellt-a*, to bark, is probably allied. This may be traced to *gey-a*, latrare, whence *gaud*, latratus, barking. V. Verel. in vo.

YOUT, YOWT, *s.* A cry, "a scream," Gl. Shirr. S.B.

The fyre flauchtis flew ouirthort the fellis,
Than was thair nocht bot *yowtis* and yellis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 40.

Sum fled for to saue thame sels,
And vther sum with *youts* and yells,
Maist cairfully did cry.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 33.

My heart it quells wi' fear,
The sichts to see, the *yowts* to hear
That stound upon mine ear.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 233.

Skinner gives *youp* as synon. This seems allied to the S. *v.* YAUP, q. v.

YOUTHEID, YHOUTHADE, YOWTHHEID, *s.* Youth.

—Till swylk thowlesnes he yeid,
As the courss askis off *yowtheid.*

Barbour, i. 334. MS.

In-til the floure of hys *yhowthed*
He deyd in clene madynhed.

Wyntown, vii. 7. 331.

Bot quhen *yowthheid* hes blawn his wantoun blast,
Than sall Gud Counsall rewill him at the last.

Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 128.

The latter is the most proper orthography; A.S. *geogeth-had*, i. e. literally, the state of being young. V. HEID, *term.*

YOUTHIR OF THE SOD, the red ashes of turf, Ang.

YOW, YOUE, *s.* A ewe.

Thre velis tho, as was the auld manere,
In wourschip of Erix he bad doun quel,
And ane blak *yow* to God of tempestis fel.

Doug. Virgil, 153. 51.

—"Thai maid grit cheir of euyrie sort of mylk bayth of ky mylk & *youe* mylk." Compl. S. p. 66.

A.S. *eowu*, Belg. *oye*, *ouwe*.

YOWDE, *p et.* Went. V. YEDE.

YUIK, *s.*

"Or he was past ane myle from Striuiling, all the partis of his body wer taikin with sic ane sair *yuik* as it micht esily appeir that the same proceidit not of the force of ony seiknes, bot be plane trecherie. The takinis of quhilk trecherie, certane blak pimples sa sone as he was cum to Glasgow, brak out ouer all his haill body, with sa greit *yuik* and sic pane throw out all his lymmis, that he lingerit ont his lyfe with verray small hope of eschaip." Buchanan's Detect. p. 12.

In the Lond. Edit. *ache* is the word used, Sign. C. iiii. b.; in the Lat. copy *dolor*, in both places. *Dolore* et omnium partium vexatione.

Itchiness cannot well be meant, as there is no correspondent term in the Lat. Besides, *dolor* and *vexatio* are the only terms used by Buchanan, Hist. Lib. xviii. 6.

One would almost think that *yuik* were an error of the press for *yaik*, as the *v.* is used in this form, signifying, to ache. But this cannot well be supposed, as *yuik* not only occurs twice in such close connexion, but in another place.

"Blak pimples breking out ouer all his body, greuous *yuik* in all his lymmis, and intollerabill stinch disclois it." In Lond. Edit. *ache*, Sign. H. ii. b.

To YUKE, *v. n.* To be itchy. YUKE, *s.* Itch. V. YOUK.

YULE, YHULE, YUYLL, *s.* The name given to Christmas, S. A. Bor.

Oure the Mownth theyne passyd he sene,
And held hys *Yhule* in Abbyrdene.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 300.

In-tyl Kinlos that yere for-thi
In Morave held the King Davy
His *Yule*. And of Sanct-Andrewis than
The Bischope de Landalis, that gud man,
In Elgyne held his *Yule* that yere.

Ibid. viii. 45. 107. 109.

"In the thrid yeir eftir, the erle of Caithnes come to kyng Alexander, quhen he wes sittand with his modir on the Epyphany day at his *Yuyll*, and desirit grace." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 14. Natali Christi, Boeth.

"A green *Yule* makes a fat kirk-yard;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 11. The truth of this Prov. is denied by some learned physicians, who assert that a hard winter cuts off many more, especially those advanced in life, than an open one.

Su.G. *jul*, Dan. *jule*, *juledag*, Isl. *jol*, A.S. *geola*, *geohol*, *gehhol*, *gehul*, id.

Mr. Pinkerton has justly observed, that this was

" originally the Gothic Pagan feast of *Yule* or *Jul*;" Gl. Maitl. Poems. The ancient Goths had three great religious festivals in the year. Of these *Yule* was the first. It was celebrated at the time of the winter solstice, in honour of the Sun, whom the Goths worshipped under the name of *Thor*. As at this period the Sun began to return, they expressed their joy in this manner, and endeavoured to secure a propitious year. Mallet's North. Antiq. i. 130. 131.

It must be acknowledged, that the same confusion may be remarked in the Gothic mythology, as in that of Greece and Rome. The attributes of one deity are often transferred to another. Hence the Sun is sometimes recognised by the name of Odin; and we are informed, that this deity was denominated, by the inhabitants of the North, *Julvatter*, or the Father of Yule, because this feast was observed in honour of him. V. Keysler, Antiq. Septent. p. 159. This confusion may in part be accounted for, by a circumstance which Mallet has taken notice of. The different northern nations had their partialities; and as they all observed the feast of *Jul*, some might ascribe the honour to one deity, and others to another. " The Danes seem to have paid the highest honours to Odin. The inhabitants of Norway and Iceland appear to have been under the immediate protection of Thor; and the Swedes had chosen Freya for their tutelar deity." North. Antiq. i. 97.

I. Many conjectures have been formed as to the origin of the NAME. Some have derived it from Gr. ιυλος, which denoted a hymn that was wont to be sung by women in honour of Bacchus, as appears from the following verse:

Δενδαλιδας τευχουσα καλας ηειδεν ιυλους.

" And preparing the salted flour, she sung the pleasant *Iuli*."

Didymus and Athenaeus assert, that the hymn was in honour of Ceres; and the same thing is intimated by Theodoret, in his work *De Materia et Mundo*, when he says; " Let us not sing the *Iulus* to Ceres, nor the Dithyrambus to Bacchus." By the way, it may be remarked, that, according to the learned Verelius, Ceres was by the Goths called *Frigga* or *Freia*. Not. in Hervarar S. p. 52. Hickes observes, that this agrees very well with the *Yule-games* of our ancestors, who celebrated this feast after the completion of harvest, and at the commencement of a new year, over the labours of which Ceres was supposed to preside.

It has been objected to this derivation, that it is improbable that the Goths would borrow the term from the Greeks. But if we could view the words as having a common origin, it might rather be supposed that the Greeks had borrowed theirs from the Goths, as the Pelasgi seem to have been of Scythian extract. With our ancestors, however, the worship of Ceres was certainly appropriated to *Freya*, while *Yule* was consecrated to the Sun.

G. Andr. very fancifully derives Isl. *Jol*, the name of this feast, from Heb. יובל, *jobul*, i. e. jubilee. Others have traced it to Lat. *jubilum*. Some have more reasonably referred to גיל, *gul*, lætari.

Because the 25th of December was reckoned the middle of winter by *Julius* Cesar, it has been conjectured that the Goths gave the name of *Jul* to this day. Venerable Bede, in one passage, seems to embrace this opinion. V. Worm. Fast. Dan. L. i. c. 7. Our Buchanan, having observed that *Yule* was a revival of the ancient Saturnalia, adds, that the name of Julius Cesar was substituted for that of Saturn. Nostri *Julia* id festum vocant Caesaris videlicet nomine pro Saturno substituto. Hist. L. i. c. 24.

But it is extremely improbable, that *Yule* should receive its designation, among the Goths, from Julius Cesar. " For what reason," as Loccenius inquires, " would they give this honour to him, who, so far from subduing them, never came into their territories?". According to Strabo, who lived under Augustus and Tiberius, the regions beyond the Elbe, where the sea was interposed, were quite unknown to the Romans in his time. Lib. vii. p. 249. V. Loccen. Antiq. SueoGoth. p. 23.

Wormius, although in one place he seems disposed to concede, that the Cimbric name of this feast was adopted out of compliment to Julius, elsewhere prefers a different hypothesis. " The months called *Giuli* (including part of December and January) receive their denomination from the retrograde motion of the sun, causing the increase of the day.—The name originates, if I mistake not, from the winter solstice, because then the sun seems as it were to *rest*, before he approaches nearer to the Equator. For, to this day, *huile* denotes *rest*, as *at huile*, to rest; and the change of *H* into *G* is easy." Fast. Dan. p. 41.

The A.S. gave the name of *Geola* to two of their months, December and January, calling the first *Aerre-geola*, or *the first Yule*, and the second *Aefter-geola*, or *the later Yule*. Bede supposes that they received this designation, a *conversione* Solis, in auctum diei, from the sun *turning back*, to the lengthening of the day; the one preceding, and the other following, this change. De Temporum Rat. c. 13. Ihre adopts this idea, observing that C.B. *chwyl* signifies retrogradation.

Nearly allied to this, is the opinion of those who derive it from Su.G. *huel*, or rather *hiul*, rota, a wheel. Ihre has observed, (vo. *Hiul*) that in the Edda, *fagra hwel*, i. e. beautiful wheel, is one of the designations of the Sun. Perhaps, it may be added, that a wheel seems to have been the emblem of the sun, in the old Danish Fasti.

Others understand the name as simply signifying *The Feast*. The learned Hickes views *i* or *j*, and A.S. *ge*, merely as intensive particles, conjoined with Isl. and Su.G. *oel*, commessatio, compotatio, convivium, symposium. The term literally signifies *ale* or beer, the chief liquor among the Goths; and metonymically, a feast.

In Isl. *i* indeed is an intensive particle, often prefixed to words for the greater emphasis; as *igiallde*, a great price, *isurt*, very bitter, *igruen*, very green, &c. Dr. Thorkelin adopts this opinion; Fragments of Irish History, p. 94. V. Mallet's North. Antiq. ii. 68. Gl. Eddae Saemund. vo. *Aal*.

It is a singular coincidence, that Ir. and Gael. *cuirm*, which denotes ale, also signifies a feast or banquet.

Isl. *jol* has also been viewed (q. *jo-ol*) as "denominated in honour of the god *Jaw* or the Sun. As *ol*, according to the original use of the word, signifies nourishment in general, from *ek el* alo, and thus includes the idea both of meat and drink, it more especially denotes a joyous and splendid feast. Very fat meat is called *jolfeitt kiot;* and a well-fed horse, *allin hestr*. Some have derived *Jol* from the eating of horse-flesh. This animal, indeed, was sacred to the Sun (*Jaw*), and was doubtless, in ancient times, sacrificed in honour of this deity." Gl. Eddae Saemund., vo. *Jolnar*.

Passing a variety of other etymons, I shall only add that of several learned writers, who derive the term from MoesG. *uil*, the Sun; C.B. *haul*, Arm. *goul*, *hiaul*, id. The resemblance of the Gr. name of this luminary, ἥλιος, has been remarked.

Where there is so great a diversity of opinions, I cannot pretend to determine which of them ought to be preferred. I shall only say, that the latter derivation, and that from *hugl*, rota, together with that of Hickes, seem to have the chief claim to attention.

II. This festival, among the Northern nations, was the great season of SACRIFICE. On this occasion human victims seem generally to have been offered to their false gods. According to Ditmar, (in Chron.), at this general convention, the Danes once in nine years increased the number of human sacrifices to ninety-nine. Besides these, they offered as many horses, dogs, and cocks in place of hawks. V. Ihre, vo. *Hock*, p. 912.

The Persians sacrificed horses to the Sun. This noble animal was, indeed, sacred to him. We must view it as a remnant of the same Eastern idolatry, that the Goths offered horses at the feast of Yule. V. El. Sched. de Dis. German. p. 102.

"The Greenlanders at this day keep a *Sun-feast* at the winter solstice, about Dec. 22. to rejoice at the return of the Sun, and the expected renewal of the hunting season." Crantz's Hist. Greenland, i. 176. V. Mallet, ii. 68.

The Goths used also to sacrifice a boar. For this animal, as well as the horse, was, according to their mythology, sacred to the Sun. To this day it is customary, among the peasants in the North of Europe, at the time of Christmas, to make bread in the form of a boar-pig. This they place upon a table, with bacon and other dishes; and, as a good omen, they expose it as long as the feast continues. For to leave it uncovered, is reckoned a bad omen, and totally incongruous to the manners of their ancestors. They call this kind of bread *Julagalt;* Verel. Not. ad Hervarar S. p. 139. For a fuller account of this ancient custom, V. MAIDEN, *s.* 2.

Hence, as has been observed, we may perceive what is meant in the *Indiculus Superstitionum et Paganiarum Synodo Liptiniensi subjunctus*, sect. 26. when we meet with this title, *De Simulacro de Consparsa Farina.* Keysler, ut sup. p. 159. 160.

In our own country, the use that is made of the *Maiden*, or last handful of corn that has been cut down in harvest, bears a striking analogy to this custom. It is divided among the horses or cows, on the morning of *Yule*, sometimes of the new year, "to make them thrive all the year round." To this custom Burns seems to allude, in his beautiful Poem, entitled, *The Auld Farmer's New-year Morning Salutation to his Auld Mare Maggie, on giving her the accustomed ripp of corn to hansel in the new year*, iii. 140.

A guid New-year I wish thee! Maggie,
Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie, &c.

This custom varies in different places. In some, the horses generally get a feed of corn on the morning of *Yule;* and the *Maiden* is given to the horse called the *Winder*, which leads the rest in the plough.

The ancient Romans had a rite analogous to this, in the celebration of the *Feriae Sementinae*, a festival appointed to be kept at the beginning of seed-time, for imploring their deities, particularly Ceres and Tellus, to give success to their labours. On this occasion, the oxen, used for labour, were crowned with garlands, and received a double portion of food. In allusion to this custom, Ovid says;

State coronati plenum ad praesepe juvenci.
Fast. Lib. i.

Something similar to the custom of the *Julagalt* has evidently subsisted in the Orkney Islands, although the vestiges of it are not now understood.

"In a part of the parish of Sandwick, every family, that has a herd of swine, kills a *sow* on the 17th of December, and thence it is called *Sow-day*. There is no tradition as to the origin of this practice." Statist. Acc. xvi. 460.

This, indeed, may be viewed as a relique of the heathen worship of the ancient Goths, in sacrificing a boar to the Sun.

It is the opinion of some learned writers, that the Sun was worshipped under the name of Saturn. Servius (in Virgil. Lib. i.) says, that the Assyrians worshipped Saturn under the name of Bel, and that the Sun and Saturn are the same. V. Minut. Fel. Not. p. 45. 46. It is certainly a well-founded idea, that Bel or Belus, the great god of the Chaldeans, was the Sun. This is asserted by Macrobius, Lib. i. c. 22. Uranus, i. e. the Heaven, being the father of Saturn, and Rhea, or the Earth, his sister and wife; it seems highly probable, that the worship of Saturn was originally derived, by the western nations, from that of the Sun as adored in the east. At the same time, it is evident that they incorporated many things of their own into this part of their mythology. But as they had different deities that bore the same name, they seem to have often jumbled together allegories concerning nature, the history of their departed heroes, and mere fables, in their accounts of one particular deity.

By supposing that Saturn was another name for the Sun, we can easily account for the striking similarity of the rites used by the Romans in their *Saturnalia*, celebrated in the latter part of the month of December, to those of the Northern nations. Nay, as the Celts undoubtedly worshipped the Sun under the name of Bel or Belenus, and as some of the most

solemn acts of the Druidical worship were performed about this season; we find Goths, Celts, and Romans, conspiring in the observation of a great feast at the time of the winter solstice.

As the Druids then employed their golden *bill*, for cutting the mistletoe, it is remarkable, that the *falx*, the *bill* or *scythe*, was the badge of Saturn, because he was supposed to preside over agriculture; Rosin. p. 294. Banier's Mythol. ii. 260.

His worship, in another respect, agrees with that of the Sun. For it seems to be admitted, that human sacrifices had been offered to him by the Carthaginians; Banier, ibid. p. 258. In the same manner the Pelasgi are said to have worshipped him; Rosin. ut sup.

A custom, similar to that of the *Julagalt* already described, prevailed among the ancient Italians, in the worship of Saturn. We are informed by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, that Hercules, on his return from Spain to Italy, abolished the horrid custom of offering human sacrifices to Saturn; and, having erected an altar to him on the Saturnine mount, presented those offerings, which the Greeks call τυμαλα αχνα, which, according to the Scholiast on Thucydides, were of paste figured like animals; Banier's Mythol. B. i. c. 3. p. 259.

Something of the same kind has been observed among the Egyptians. According to Jerome, indeed, it would seem to have been a general custom among the heathen, to distinguish the end of the old year, or the beginning of the new, by peculiar religious ceremonies.

The passage I refer to, is his comment on these words, Isa. lxv. 11. "That prepare a table for that troop, and that furnish the drink-offering unto that number." He renders it, "That place a table to Fortune, and pour out upon it;" or, according to the Septuagint, "pour out a drink-offering to the daemon." Then he says; "But there is an ancient idolatrous custom in all cities, and especially in Egypt and in Alexandria, that on the last day of the year and of the last month, they place a table covered with meats of different kinds, and a cup mixed with honey, expressive of abundance, either of the past, or of the future year." These words, *That prepare a table for that troop*, are viewed by the learned Vitringa, as respecting the worship of Apollo or the Sun, who, he apprehends, is there in Heb. called *Gad;* as he renders *Meni*, explained in our version, "that number," the Moon. In Isa. lxv. 11. V. Mone.

In our own country, there are still several vestiges of this idolatry. In Angus, he, who first opens the door on Yule-day, expects to prosper more than any other member of the family during the future year, because, as the vulgar express it, "he lets in *Yule*." The door being opened, it is customary with some to place a table or chair in it, covering it with a clean cloth, and, according to their own language, to "set on it bread and cheese *to Yule*." Early in the morning, as soon as any one of the family gets out of bed, a new broom besom is set at the back of the outer door. The design is, "to let in *Yule*." These gross superstitions, and the very modes of expression used, have undoubtedly had a heathen origin; for *Yule* is thus not only personified, but treated as a deity, who receives an oblation.

It is also very common to have a table covered, in the house, from morning to evening, with bread and drink on it, that every one who calls may take a portion: and it is deemed very ominous, if one come into a house, and leave it without participation. However many call on this day, all must partake of the cheer provided.

It was customary with the Romans, at this season, to cover tables, and set lamps on them. This is one of the observances prohibited as heathenish, in the early canons of the Church. V. Gysar.

Here I may also mention some other ridiculous rites practised on this day. Any servant, who is supposed to have a due regard to the interests of the family, and at the same time not emancipated from the yoke of superstition, is careful to go early to the well, on Christmas morning, to draw water, to draw corn out of the stack, and also to bring in *kale* from the kitchen-garden. This is meant to ensure prosperity to the family.

A similar superstition is, for the same reason, still observed by many on the morning of the New-year. One of a family watches the stroke of twelve, goes to the well as quickly as possible, and carefully skims it. This they call "getting the *scum* or *ream* (cream) of the well."

This superstitious rite, in the South of S., is observed on the morning of New-year's day.

Twall struck.—Twa neebour hizzies raise;
An', liltin, gaed a sad gate;
'The *flower o' the well* to our house gaes;
'An' I'll the boniest lad get.'

"Upon the morning of the first day of the new year, the country lasses are sure to rise as early as possible, if they have been in bed, which is seldom the case, that they may get the *flower*, as it is called, or the first pail-full of water from the well. The girl, who is so lucky as to obtain that prize, is supposed to have more than a double chance of gaining the most accomplished young man in the parish. As they go to the well, they chant over the words, which are marked with inverted commas." Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 30.

This seems to be a very ancient superstition; and may perhaps be viewed as a vestige of the worship of wells, which prevailed among the Picts. This rite was not unknown to the Romans. Virgil attributes the observation of it to Aeneas. The act of skimming water with the hand was one of the rites necessary in order to successful augury.

——Et sic affatus ad undam
Processit, summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas,
Multa deos orans, oneravitque aethera votis.
Virg. ix. 23.

Or, as it is rendered by the Bishop of Dunkeld:

And thare withal with wourdis augural,
Eftir thare spayng cerymonis diuinal,
Vnto the flude anone furth steppis he,
And of the *stremys crop* ane litil we

The wattir liftis up into his handis,
Ful gretumlie the Goddis, quhare he standis,
Besekand til attend til his praier.
Doug. Virgil, 274. 15.

The stremys crop, i. e. the surface of the stream.

III. *Yule*, as has been already observed, was celebrated as a Feast, among the ancient Goths. At this time, those who were related had the closest intercourse. They used by turns to feast with each other. These entertainments they called *Offergildeu*: for the term *gild* denotes a fraternity or association, for the purpose of having money, meat, drink, &c. in common. Keysler. Antiq. Septent. p. 349. Hence *gild* or *guild* among us denotes a society possessing a common stock.

It was also customary during *Yule*, particularly in Sweden, for different families to meet together in one village, and to bring meat and drink with them, for the celebration of the feast. The same custom was observed, when there was a general concourse to the place where one of their temples stood. Erat veterum more receptum, ut cum sacrificia erant celebranda, ad templum frequentes convenirent cives omnes, ferentes secum singuli victum et commeatum, quo per sacrificiorum solennia uterentur, singuli etiam cerevisiam, quae isto in convivio adhiberetur. Snorr. Sturl. Heimskring. S. Hakonar, c. 16.

I need not say, that this is most probably the origin of the custom still preserved among us, of relations and friends feasting in each other's houses, at this time. The vulgar, in the Northern counties of S., have also a custom which greatly resembles the *Offergilden*. On the morning of the new year, it is common for neighbours to go into each others houses, and to *club* their money in order to send out for drink, to welcome in the year. This is done in private houses.

During the times of heathenism, the solemnities of *Yule* lasted three days. The festival seems to have been sometimes continued for eight days. Hakon Skulderbreds S. c. 11. 14.

The festive observation of this season, even where there is no idea of sanctity in relation to the supposed date of our Saviour's birth, is far more general in the N. of S., than in other parts of the country. There is scarcely a family so poor, as not to have a kind of feast on *Yule*. Those have butcher-meat in their houses on this day, who have it at no other time; it being the day appropriated for the meeting of all the relations of a family.

Among the lower classes, it is universally observed according to the Old Style. "Our fathers," say they, "observed it on this day;" and, "They may alter the style, but they cannot alter the seasons."

The ancient inhabitants of the North were never at a loss for the means of celebrating their *Yule*. Johnstone (Antiq. Celto-Normann.) has a Note referring to this subject, which exhibits their character in its true light. "The Scandinavian expeditions," he says, "were anciently conducted in the following manner. A chieftain sailed, with a few ships, for Britain, and collected all the scattered adventurers he could find in his way. They landed on the coast, and formed a temporary fortress. To this strong hold they drove all the cattle, and having salted them, the freebooters returned home, where they spent their *Jol*, or brumal feast, with much glee. Such an expedition was called a *Strandhoggua*, or *strand slaughter*." P. 65.

IV. The Gifts, now generally conferred at the New-year, seem to have originally belonged to *Yule*. Among the Northern nations, it was customary for subjects, at this season, to present gifts to the sovereign. These were denominated *Jolagiafir*, i. e. *Yule-gifts*. They were *Benevolences* of that description, which, if not given cheerfully, the prince considered himself as having a right to extort. Hence, it is said of Hacon, King of Norway, A. 1093. *Hann tok tha oc af vid tha iolagiafir;* Is quoque tributa, quae donorum Jolensium nomine solvi debebant, eis remisit. Johnstone, Antiq. Celto-Scand. p. 230.

The Romans, at this season, were wont to send presents of sweetmeats, such as dried figs, honey, &c. to which they gave the name of *Strenae*. This was meant as a good omen; and, by this substantial emblem, they also expressed their wishes, that their friends might enjoy the *sweets* of the year on which they entered; Rosin. Antiq. p. 29. 250. The custom which prevails in S., of presenting what the vulgar call a *sweetie-skon*, or a loaf enriched with raisins, currants, and spiceries, has an evident analogy to this.

In some of the northern counties of S., the vulgar would reckon it a bad omen, to enter a neighbour's house, on New-year's day, empty-handed. It is common to carry some trifling present; as, a bit of bread, a little meal, or a piece of money.

Those gifts were also called by the Romans *Saturnalitia;* Rosin. p. 294. Saturnalia,—says Tertullian, strenae captandae, et septimontium, et brumae, et carae cognationis honoraria exigenda omnia, &c. De Idololatria, c. 10. V. also his work, De Fuga in Persecutione, c. 13.

Tertullian severely reprehends the Christians, for their compliance with the heathen, in paying some respect to these customs. "By us," he says, "who are strangers to sabbaths, and new moons, once acceptable to God, the *Saturnalia* and the feasts of January, and *Brumalia*, and *Matronalia*, are frequented; gifts are sent hither and thither, there is the noise of the *Strenae*, and of games and of feasting. O! better faith of the nations in their own religion, which adopts no solemnity of the Christians." De Idololatria, c. 14. We accordingly find that the *Strenae* were prohibited by the Christian church. V. Rosin. Antiq. p. 29. and vo. Gysar.

The *Strenae* are traced as far back as to king Tatius, who, at this season, used to receive branches of a *happy* or fortunate tree from the grove of *Strenia*, as favourable omens with respect to the new-year; Q. Symmach. ap. Rosin. p. 28.

It appears that, in consequence of the establishment of the monarchy under Augustus, all orders

of people were expected to present New-years-gifts by the emperors themselves; Sueton. in August. c. 57. During the reign of this prince, these were given at the Capitol. But Caligula was so lost to a sense of shame, as to publish an edict expressly requiring such gifts; and to stand in the porch of the palace, on the Calends of January, in order to receive those which people of all descriptions brought to him; Sueton. in Calig. c. 42. Even Augustus pretended to have a nocturnal vision, requiring that the people should annually, on a certain day, present money to him, which he received with *a hollow hand*, cavam manum asses porrigentibus praebens; Id. in August. c. 91. It was reckoned a handsome enough way of receiving gifts, when the bosom-fold of the cloak was expanded. But when they were received *utraque manu cavata*, as it would be expressed in S., *in goupins*, it was accounted a species of depredation. Hence *rapine* was proverbially expressed in this manner. V. Ammian. Marcell. lin. Lib. 16. Rosin. Antiq. p. 29.

The *Strenae* were considered as of such importance, that a particular deity was supposed to preside over them, called *Dea Strenia;* Rosin. p. 28. This might be the principal reason why they were condemned by Christians in early times. To have any concern with them, might be reckoned a symbolising in some sort with idolatry.

V. This season, in very early times, was characterized by such DISSIPATION, that even the more sober heathens were scandalized at it.

Among the Northern nations, "feasting, dances, nocturnal assemblies, and all the demonstrations of a most dissolute joy, were then authorised by the general usage." Mallet's North. Antiq. i. 130.

On account of the hilarity usual at this season, Wachter concludes, that Germ. *jol-en*, to revel, Belg *joolig*, homo festivus, as well as Fr. *joli*, and E. *jolly*, have all their origin from *Jol*, Yule.

The *Saturnalia*, among the Romans, at length lasted for seven days, the *Sigillaria* being included. During this season of festivity, all public business was suspended; the Senate, and the courts of Justice, were shut up. All schools also had a vacation; Rosin. p. 98. I need scarcely remark the striking similarity of our *Christmas Holidays*.

Masters and servants sat at one table. Some, indeed, say, that masters waited on their servants. Every thing serious was laid aside; and people of all ranks gave themselves up to jollity; Bochart. Phaleg, p. 3.

There can be no doubt that, in the dissipation by which the new year is ushered in, we have borrowed from the heathen. The account, which Seneca the Philosopher gives of this season, might seem to have been written for our times. "It is now," says he to his friend Lucilius, "the month of December, when the greatest part of the city is in a bustle. Loose reins are given to public dissipation; every where may you hear the sound of great preparations, as if there were some real difference between the days dedicated to Saturn, and those for transacting business. Thus, I am disposed to think, that he was not far from the truth, who said that anciently it was the month of December, but now the year. Were you here, I would willingly confer with you as to the plan of our conduct; whether we should live in our usual way, or, to avoid singularity, both take a better supper, and throw off the *toga*. For what was not wont to be done, except in a tumult, or during some public calamity in the city, is now done for the sake of pleasure, and from regard to the festival. Men change their dress.—It were certainly far better to be thrifty and sober amidst a drunken crowd, disgorging what they have recently swallowed." Epist. 18. Oper. p. 273.

I have not met with any proof that the Romans *disguised* themselves during the *Saturnalia;* although this custom seems to have prevailed, during the same season, among the Celts, as it certainly did among the Goths. But such disguises were permitted in the worship of Cybele, the mother of the gods. To this purpose we have the testimony of Herodian. "Yearly, in the beginning of Spring, the Romans celebrate the feast of the Mother of the gods. On this occasion, the most striking symbols of wealth, which any one possesses, even royal furniture, and the most wonderful productions of nature or art, are wont to be carried before the deity. Liberty is given to all to indulge themselves in any kind of sport. Every one assumes whatever appearance is most agreeable to him. Nor is there any dignity so great, that a man may not invest himself with the emblems of it, if he pleases. Such pains are taken to deceive and to conceal the truth, that what is real cannot easily be distinguished from what is done in mimicry." Hist. Lib. i. c. 32.

Cybele, it may be observed, is admitted to be the same with *Rhea* or *the Earth*.

The ancient Northern nations worshipped *Frea* or *Frigga*. Her festival was observed in the month of February. She seems to correspond to *Cybele* in the Roman Calendar. As Cybele was the Mother of the gods, Frea was believed to be, not only the daughter, but the wife of Odin; Mallet, ii. 30. In the Edda it is declared, that all the other gods sprung from Odin and Frea. She was the same with *Herthus*, *Hertha*, or *the Earth*. Tacitus describes her under this very designation, of the Mother of the gods. Matrem Deûm venerantur Aestii; insigne superstitionis formas aprorum gestant; German. c. 45. The Northern nations indeed sacrificed to Frea the largest hog they could find. This exactly agrees with the Roman mode of worshipping Cybele. For they sacrificed a hog to her; Rosin. p. 232.

With respect to the disguisings customary, during this festivity, among the Goths, and also in our own country, V. ABBOT of UNRESSON and GYSAR. It may be added, that Dr. Johnson, in his Journey to the Western Islands, mentions a custom, which has probably been transmitted from the Norwegian lords of the Hebrides.

"At new year's eve, in the hall or castle of the laird, where at festivals there [is] supposed to be a very numerous company, one man dresses himself in a cow-hide, on which others beat with sticks; he runs with all this noise round the house in a counterfeited fright; the door is then shut, and no

re-admission obtained after their pretended terror, but by the repetition of a verse of poetry, which those acquainted with the custom are provided with." V. Strutt's Sports, p. 188, N.

During *Yule*, our forefathers seem to have been much addicted to Games of *Chance*. This custom still prevails. Even children lay up stores of pins, for playing at *Te Totum*. In some parts of the country, merchants generally provide themselves, about this time, with a coarser sort, which they call *Yule-pins*.

This custom is analogous to that of the Romans. Although games of chance were prohibited by the laws, these provided an exception for the month of December. V. Adam's Antiq. p. 458.

One species of amusement, on this day, S.B. is *wad-shooting*. This signifies shooting at a mark for a prize that is laid in *pledge*. V. WAD-SHOOTING.

VI. CANDLES of a particular kind are made for this season. For the candle, that is lighted on Yule, must be so large as to burn from the time of its being lighted till the day be done. If it did not, the circumstance would be an omen of ill fortune to the family during the subsequent year. Hence large candles are by the vulgar called *Yule-candles*. Even where lamps are commonly used, the poorest will not light them at this time.

There is no reason to doubt that this custom has been transmitted from the times of heathenism. Rudbeck informs us, that Su.G. *Jule lius* denotes "*the Candles of Yule, or of the Sun*, which, on the night preceding the Festival of Yule, illuminated the houses of private persons through the whole kingdom." Atlantic. P. ii. 239.

There is a striking conformity between this rite and that of the ancient Romans, in their celebration of the *Saturnalia*. They used lights in the worship of their deity. Hence originated the custom of making presents of this kind. The poor were wont to present the rich with wax tapers: Cereos Saturnalibus muneri dabant humiliores potentioribus, quia candelis pauperes, locupletes cereis utebantur. Fest. Pomp. Lib. 3. *Yule-candles* are, in the N. of S., given as a present at this season by merchants to their stated customers.

By many, who rigidly observe the superstitions of this season, the *Yule-candle* is allowed to burn out of itself. The influence of superstition appears equally in others, although in a different way. When the day is at a close, the portentous candle is extinguished, and carefully locked up in a chest. There it is kept, in order to be burnt out at the owner's *Late-wake*.

I may observe by the way, that the preservation of candles has been viewed by the superstitious as a matter of great importance. This notion seems to have been pretty generally diffused. An Icelandic writer informs us, that a *spakona*, a *spae-wife* or sybil, who thought herself neglected, in comparison of her sisterhood, at some unhallowed rites observed for foretelling the fate of a child, cried out; "Truly, I add this to these predictions, that the child shall live no longer than these candles, which are lighted beside him, are burnt out." Then "the chief of the Sybils immediately extinguished one of the candles, and gave it to the mother of the child to be carefully preserved, and not to be lighted while the child was in life." Nornagestz Sag. ap. Bartholin. Caus. Contempt. Mortis, p. 686.

VII. A number of MISCELLANEOUS SUPERSTITIONS may be mentioned, in relation to *Yule*, which are still regarded by many, especially in the North of S. Some of them, like those already referred to, may be traced to heathenism; others seem to have had their origin from the darkness of Popery. The bare mention of them must, to any thinking mind, be sufficient to shew their absurdity.

In the morning one rises before the rest of the family, and prepares food for them, which must be eaten in bed. This frequently consists of cakes baken with eggs, called *Care-cakes*. A bannock or cake is baken for every person in the house. If any one of these break in the toasting, the person for whom it is baked, will not, it is supposed, see another *Yule*. V. CARE-CAKE.

On this day, as well as on New-year's-day, Handsel-Monday, and Rood-day, superstitious people would not allow a coal to be carried out of their own house to that of a neighbour, lest it should be employed for the purposes of witchcraft.

The generality of people in the North of S., even of those who have no attachment to the rites of the Church of England, so far retain a traditionary regard for *Yule*, that they observe it as a holiday. They would reckon it ominous to do any work; although they can give no better reason for their conduct, than that "their fathers never wrought on *Yule*."

Women seem to have a peculiar aversion to spinning on this day. This bears strong marks of a pagan origin. The ancient heathens would not suffer their women to spin on a holiday. Hence Tibullus says;

Non audeat ulla lanificam pensis imposuisse manum.

And Ovid relates, that Bacchus punished Alcithoe and her sisters for presuming to spin during his festival.

There is a singular passage in Jhone Hamilton's Facile Traictise, which, while it affords a proof of the traditionary antipathy to *spinning* on *Yule-day*, also shews how jealous our worthy reformers were against the observation of all festival days.

After declaring the opposition of the *Caluinian sect* to all *halydayes* except *Sonday*, he says; "The Ministers of Scotland—in contempt of the vther halie dayes obseruit be England,—cause thair wyfis and seruants *spin* in oppin sicht of the people upon *Yeul* day; and thair affectionat auditeurs constraines thair tennants to yok thair pleuchs on *Yeul* day in contempt of Christs Natiuitie, whilk our Lord hes not left vnpunisit; for thair oxin ran wod and brak thair nekis, and leamit [lamed] sum pleugh men, as is notoriously knawin in sindrie partes of Scotland." P. 174. 175.

The term *Yule* is also used for Christmas; A. Bor. They have their *Yu*, or Yule-batch, i. e. Christmas-batch; their *Yule-games*, and *Yule-clog*, or Christmas-block. "In farm-houses, the ser-

vants lay by a large knotty block for their Christmas fire, and, during the time it lasts, they are entitled, by custom, to ale at their meals;" Grose's Gl.

Yole occurs in the same sense in O.E.

His *Yole* for to hold was his encheson.

R. Brunne, p. 49.

Bourne, speaking of the custom of lighting up candles, and of burning the *Yule-clog*, says, that it "seems to have been used as an emblem of the return of the Sun, and the lengthening of the days. The continuing of it," he adds, "after the introduction of Christianity, may have been intended for a symbol of that Light which lightened the Gentiles;" Antiq. Vulgar.

"In Yorkshire, and other Northern parts, they have an old custom after sermon or service on Christmas-day, the people will, even in the churches, cry *Ule, Ule*, as a token of rejoicing, and the common sort run about the streets singing, *Ule, Ule, Ule, Ule*, &c. V. Blount's Dict. vo. *Ule*. V. YULE-E'EN.

That some such childish cry was anciently used in S. at this season, seems probable from the old Prov., "It is eith crying *yool* on anithers man's stool;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 45.

To YULE, YOOL, *v. n.* To observe Christmas according to the customary rites.

"The lords refused to let the lady marchioness go to the castle with her husband, unless she would ward also, and with great intreaty had the favour to *yool* with him, but to stay no longer." Spalding's Troubles, i. 48.

YULE-E'EN, YHULE-EWYN, *s.* The night preceding Christmas, the wake of *Yule*, S.

Till Auld Meldrum thai yeid thair way,
And thar with thair men logyt thai,
Befor *Yhule ewyn* a nycht but mar.
A thowsand, trow I, weile thai war.

Barbour, ix. 204. MS.

A-pon a *Yhule-ewyn* alsua
Wyttalis, that to the Kyng suldga
Of Ingland, that at Melros lay,
He met rycht stowtly in the way.

Wyntown, viii. 36. 69.

This the A.-Saxons denominated *Myd-wyntres maesse-aefen*, vigilia Nativitatis Christi. For they called Christmas itself *mid-winter*, and *myd-wyntres maesse-daeg*, i. e. the mass-day in the middle of winter; as, for a similar reason, they gave the name of *mid-sumer* to the day observed in commemoration of the nativity of John Baptist.

The Northern nations called this night *Modranect*, or *Moedrenech*, (*Modranatt*, Ihre,) not according to the sense given by Sibb., as being "the night of mothers," but the Mother-night, "as that which produced all the rest: and this epoch was rendered the more remarkable, as they dated from thence the beginning of the year, which among the northern nations was computed from one winter solstice to another, as the month was from one new moon to the next." Mallet, i. 130. We learn from Wormius, that to this day the Icelanders date the beginning of their year from *Yule*, in consequence of ancient custom which the law of their country obliges them to retain. They even reckon a person's age by the number of *Yules* he has seen; so that one who has lived during the celebration of this feast for twenty times, is said to be twenty years of age, although he was born on December 24th, or the very day preceding *Yule-e'en*. This night they denominate *Jolanat;* and he who, according to this mode of reckoning, is twenty years of age, is said to have lived xx *Jolanaetur;* Fast. Dan. Lib. i. s. 12.

A similar mode of reckoning is retained in some parts of S. V. SINGIN-E'EN.

The Goths also called this *Hoekanatt;* because, in times of heathenism, on this occasion *hawks* were sacrificed. Ihre observes, (vo. *Hoek*), that, as this feast was instituted in honour of the Sun, the Egyptians, according to the testimony of Horapollo, accounted hawks sacred to that luminary, because, by a secret power of nature, they could stedfastly look at him.

The vulgar, in the North of S. especially, have a great many ridiculous notions with respect to the eve of Yule, and on this night observe a number of superstitious rites.

It is believed by some, that, if one were to go into the cow-house at twelve o'clock at night, all the cattle would be seen to kneel. This wild idea seems to refer to our Lord's being born in a stable. Many also firmly believe, that the bees sing in their hives on Christmas-eve, as welcoming the approaching day.

It has been observed, on the word *Yule*, that on this day women abstain from spinning. On the evening preceding, they will not even venture to leave any flax or yarn on their wheels; apprehending that the devil would reel it for them before morning. Women in a single state assign another reason for this caution. Their rocks would otherwise follow them to church on their marriage-day. If any flax be left on their rocks, they *salt it*, in order to preserve it from satanical power. If yarn be accidentally left on a reel, it must not be taken off in the usual way, but be cut off.

The same caution is exercised on Good-Friday; but a reason is given, different from both of these that have already been mentioned. On this day, it is said, a rope could not be found to bind our Saviour to the cross, and the yarn was taken off a woman's wheel for this purpose.

It is a striking proof of the tyrannical influence of custom on the mind, that many who have no faith in these observances, would nor feel themselves easy, did they neglect them.

Some farmers, I have been assured, are so extremely superstitious, as to go into their stables and cow-houses on *Yule-e'en*, and read a chapter of the Bible behind their horses and cattle, to preserve them from *harm*.

YUMAN, YUMANRY. V. YHUMAN.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

A D I

DISSERTATION, p. 2. l. 19. For "as, in a variety of instances, although they appear in the A.S. translation, they are wanting in the original," *r.* "as a variety of articles now appear in the Latin original, which are wanting in the A.S. translation, made by King Alfred; which may be deemed more authentic than the Latin, as having been less used, and far less frequently transcribed, by the monks."

ABANDON, l. 27. for *Metter* r. *Mettre*

ABBEIT, l. 13. for *Sanet* r. *Sanct*

ABIL, l. 7. for *hubile* r. *habile*

ABLE, l. 1. delete second ABLE.

* To ACCORD, *v. n.* This *v.* is used rather in a peculiar manner in our law. The phrase is often elliptical, *as accords;* sometimes it is fully expressed, *as accords of law*, i. e. agreeable or conformable to law. A literary friend suggests, that it corresponds, in some respect, to the phrase, *as effeiris;* but that the latter is used with greater latitude, signifying any thing proportional, convenient, fitting, becoming, &c. as well as conformity. *As effeirs of law* never occurs; although *accords* is frequently used in this form in deeds and judicial proceedings.

ACCRESS. Add; *Accresce* is still used as a law-term in S., to denote that one species of right, or claim, flows from, and naturally falls to be added to, its principal.

ACHERSPYRE. V. a different etymon, vo. COME, *v.*

To ADVOCATE, *v. n.* To plead; sometimes used actively S., as *to advocate a cause;* Lat. *advocare.*

"For men seldom *advocate* against Satan's work and sin in themselves, but against God's work in themselves." Ruth. Lett. p. ii. ep. 2.

ADEW, 2. l. 2. It has been suggested, that *Kertyngayne* should be read *Kercyngayn* in MS.; the name of the person being Cressingham.

ADDLE. Add; Su.G. *adla*, mejere.

ADIST, l. 3. for *sees* r. *jeer*. Add; It is pron. *adiest* Ayrs., and is differently expl., as signifying, on *that* side; being opposed to *Aniest*, which is expl., on *this* side, and applied to the object that is nearest. It indeed seems merely A.S. *on neawi-te*, in vicinia, pro e ad; Bed. v. 12. from *neah*, near, nigh: formed like E. *aside* from *on side*, &c.

A R B

AE, *adv.* Always; E. *aye.* "O but *ae* I thinke that citie must be glorious!" Z. Boyd, p. 807. Johns. mentions A.S. *awa*, Gr. ἀεὶ. But he might have referred to some synon. terms which have a nearer resemblance; Isl. *ae*, semper; Su.G. *ae* nota universalitatis, *ae-tid* omni tempore; *e* aevum, *ewig* aeternus; Isl. *aefe*, Alem. *euu*, Belg. *eeuwe*, as well as Lat. *aev-um*, seculum; MoesG. *aiw* aeternum.

To AGENT, *v. a.* To manage, whether in a court of law, or by interest, &c. S. from the *s.* "The Duke was carefully solicited to *agent* this weighty business, and has promised to do his endeavour." Baillie, i. 9.

AIKRAW. Add; "*Aikraw*, Scotis Australibus;" Lightfoot, p. 851.

AYLE, sense 2. Add; "Donald was buried in the laird of Drum's *aile*, with many woe hearts and doleful shots." Spalding, ii. 282.

AYND, *s.* Add; A. Bor. *yane*, the breath; *y* being prefixed, like A.S. *ge.*

AIRNS, *s. pl.* Fetters. V. IRNE.

ALAMONTI, *r.* ALLAMOTTI, as in Neill's Tour, p. 197. It may be from Ital. *ala* wing, and *moto* motion, q. ever moving; or if a Goth. origin be preferred, from Su.G. *alle* omnis, and *mota* occurere, q. meeting one every where.

ALYCHT, l. 4. for *cuill* r. *euill*

ALLEVIN. Add; Su.G. *tofw-a* permittere, MoesG. *laub-jan* (in *uslaub-jah*) id.

ALLKYN, l. 2. for *call-cyn* r. *eall-cyn*

ALLSAME. Add; *Alsamen* is used in the same sense. It frequently occurs in MS. Royal Coll. Phys. Edin.

AMERAND. Add; It is conjectured that this has been written *Ameraud; u* and *n* being often mistaken for each other.

ANIEST, *adv.* or *prep.* On this side of, Ayrs. V. ADIST.

ARBY, *s.* The Sea-gilliflower, Orkn. "The Sea-gilliflower or Thrift (statice armeria), well known in Orkney by the name of *Arby*, covers the shores.—Formerly its thick tuberous roots, sliced and boiled with milk, were highly prized in Orkney as a remedy in pulmonary consumption." Neill's Tour, p. 58. 59. V. also Wallace's Orkn. p. 67.

ARCHNES. Add; 2. Obliqnely used for niggardliness, q. reluctance to part with any thing.

For *archness*, to had in a grote,
He had no will to lie a bote.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 333.

ARNUT. Add; "Tall Oat-Grass, Anglis. *Swines Arnuts* or Earth-Nuts, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 105.

ART and PART, col. 2. l. 22. for *iaw* r. *law*

ASSYTH. Add; This *v.* is still commonly used in our courts of law, as denoting satisfaction for an injury done to any party.

ASSOILYIE. Insert, before etymon; 6. Also used improperly, as signifying to unriddle. "Of thee may bee put out a riddle, What is it which hauing three feete, walketh with one foote in o its hand? I shall *assoile* it; It is an olde man going with a staffe." *Z. Boyd*, p. 529.

ANN, *s.* A half-year's salary legally due to the heirs of a minister, in addition to what was due expressly according to the period of his incumbency, S. "If the incumbent survive Whitsunday, then shall belong to them for their incumbency, the half of that years stipend or benefice, and for the *Ann* the other half." Acts Cha. II. 1672. c. 13.

Fr. *annate*, id. L.B. *annata* denoted the salary of a year or half-year, after the death of the incumbent, appropriated, in some churches, for necessary repairs, in others, for other purposes. V. Du Cange.

AUNTER. Add, after l. 9. *Aunter*, aduenture, Palsgrave.

AWERTY, l. 9. for *Wss* r. *Wiss*

AWRO, l. 14. for *he* r. *be*

AWSOME. Appaling, awful, S.B. "A sight of his cross is more *awsome* than the weight of it." Ruth. Lett. P. i. ep. 203.

AXES. Add, after l. 8. *Axes*, id. Orkn. "They are troubled with an aguish distemper, which they call the *Axes*." Wallace's Orkn. p. 66. He subjoins, that to an infusion of Buckthorn and other herbs, which they use as a cure, they give the name of *Axes Grass*.

BACHLANE. V. BAUCHLE.

BACK-SPEARER, *s.* A cross-examinator, S.

Tho he can swear from side to side,
And lye, I think he cannot hide.
He has been several times affronted
By slie *back-spearers*, and accounted
An empty rogue. *Clelland's Poems*, p. 101.

BAIR, penult l. for *usus* r. *ursus*

BAIRNS-PART of GEAR, that part of a father's personal estate to which his children are entitled to succeed, and of which he cannot deprive them by any testament, or other gratuitous deed to take effect after his death; a forensic phrase, S. synon. *Legitim*, and *Portion Natural*. "The *bairns part* is their *legitim* or portion natural, so called, because it flows from the natural obligation of parents to provide for their children," &c. The *bairns part* —is only competent as to the Father's means, and is not extended to the Mother or Grandfather; nor is it extended to any but lawful children. Neither is it extended to all children, but only to those who are not forisfamiliated; and it carries a third of the Defunct's free moveables, debts being deduced, if his wife survived, and a half if there was no relict." Stair's Instit. p. 528.

Sw. *barnaarf*, the patrimony of children, from *barn* and *aarf* inheritance.

BAIRNS-PLAY, *s.* The sport of children, S. "Nay, verily I was a child before: all bygones are but *bairns-play:* I would I could begin to be a christian in sad earnest." Ruth. Lett. P. i. ep. 96.

BAKE, *s.* A small cake, a biscuit, S.

Here's crying out for *bakes* and gills.——
Burns, iii. 35.

From A.S. *bac-an*, Su.G. *bak-a*, &c. to bake.

BALAS. Add; "A precious stone, Fr. *balé*;" Palsgrave.

BALD, sense 2. "The third was—as *baul'* as ony ettercap." Journal from London, p. 2.

BALOW, sense 1. Add; "Well is that soul which God in mercie exerciseth daylie with one crosse or other, not suffering it to be rocked and lulled with Sathans *balowes* in the cradle of securitie." Z. Boyd's L. Battell, p. 308.

* TO BAN, BANN, *v. n.* Often applied in S., although improperly, to those irreverent exclamations which many use in conversation, as distinguished from cursing.

Ne'er curse nor *bann*, I you implore,
In neither fun nor passion.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 75.

BAND (TO TAKE), to unite; a phrase borrowed from architecture. "Lord make them corner-stones in Jerusalem, and give them grace, in their youth, to *take band* with the fair chief Corner-stone," &c. Ruth. Lett. P. iii. ep. 20.

BANWIN, *s.* As many reapers as may be served by one *bandster*, Fife, S.A. perhaps from A.S. *band* vinculum, and *win* labor.

BARNS-BREAKING, *s.* Any mischievous or injurious action; in allusion to the act of *breaking* up a *barn* for carrying off corn. For proof, V. QUHAIP IN THE RAIP.

To BASH, *v. a.* To beat to sherds, Loth. *Smash*, synon.

Su.G. *bas-a*, to strike. Hence,

BASH, *s.* A blow, S.A.

The taen toor a' her neebour's mutch,
An' gae her a desperate *bash* on
The chafts that day.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 36.

To BASH *up*, *v. a.* An iron instrument is said to be *bashed up*, when the point is bowed in, Loth. It is nearly synon. with E. *bevel*.

Isl. *basse*, pinnaculum a tergo in securi Romana; G. Andr.

BASS. Add; *Bass* is used S. for the inner bark.

BATTER, l. 4. for *active* r. *active*

BAUCHLE, *v.* Add; *Buchlane* is evidently the part. pa. of the *v.* used in a neut. sense.

Na dentie geir this Doctor seikis,"——
A bair clock, and a *bachlane* naig.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 327.

Expl. "stumbling." It may perhaps be used in this sense. But it is properly equivalent to E. *shambling;* as denoting a loose, awkward, and unequal

motion. In this sense it is applied both to man and beast, S.

Bawsy-brown, l. 1. for *hopgoblin* r. *hobgoblin*

Be, *prep.* 3. Add; It occurs in the same sense in the Pref. to the Legend of the Bp. of St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 305.

Be thir lait bischopis may this teall be tauld,
Bearand na fruite bot barren blockis of tymber.

Bearance, *s.* Toleration, S.

Whan for your lies you ask a *bearance*,
They soud, at least, hae truth's appearance,
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 96.

Beenge. Add; *Beenjin*, (improperly written), is expl. "fawning." This sense is very nearly allied to that given.

But view some blades wi' houses fine,——
While *beenjin* slaves ca' them divine,
What then? a prey
To languor, mid thae joys they pine
The lee-lang day.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 187.

Beguile. Insert as proof 1. "I verily think the world hath too soft an opinion of the gate to heaven, and that many shall get a blind and sad *beguile* for heaven; for there is more ado than a cold and frozen, *Lord, Lord.*" Ruth. Lett. P. iii. ep. 48.

Begunkit, *part. adj.* Cheated, Clydes. V. Becheck.

Behufe, l. 2. for *Berecynthia*, r. *Berecynthia*

Bejan, *v.* A literary friend has furnished the following illustration. This ceremony is performed in Edinburgh on the King's birth-day. The patient is thereby said, by the mob, to be *burgessed*, or *made a burgess*. According to this idea, when a country boy, who was attempting to escape, took refuge in a shop, the owner of it having said to the rabble, that they should not abuse a *stranger* in that manner, they answered, that they only wanted to *make him free*.

Beld, *adj.* Add; It occurs in this form in Maitl. Poems, p. 193.

My curland hair, my cristel ene,
Ar *beld* and bleird, as all may se.

Belene. Add; It has been conjectured, with great probability, that *grenes so grene* should be *greues*, i. e. groves, *so grene*.

Belghe, *s.* Eructation, E. *belch*. "This age is defiled with filthie *belghes* of blasphemy.—His custom was to defile the aire with most filthie *belghs* of blasphemie." Z. Boyd's L. Battell, p. 1002, 1186.

This approaches to the ancient form of the E. word. For Huloet gives *belke* or *bolke*, (S. *bok*) as signifying *ructo*, and synon. with *bulche*. A.S. *bealc-an*, id. Seren. views Goth. *bell-a*, cum sonitu pelli, as the radical word.

To Beller, *v. n.* To bubble up. "Are they not *Bullatae nugae*, *bellering* bablings, watrie bels, easily dissipate by the smallest winds, or rather euanishes of their own accord?" Bp. Galloway's Dikaiol. p. 109.

This seems radically different from *Buller*; as perhaps allied to Isl. *bilur*, impetus venti, *bilgia*, fluctus maris, *bolg-a*, intumescere, or *belg-ia*, inflare buccas; G. Andr.

Belling. Add; This etymon is confirmed by the explanation given of the term by Phillips; "*Belling*, a term among hunters, who say a Roe *belleth*, when she *makes a noise* in rutting time. *Belleth* is used by Chaucer, and expl. by Urry, "belloweth, roareth;" Tyrwhitt, id.

Belt, *v.* 1. Add to sense 2. "*Belt* our loyuyeis with verité, put apon vs the brest plait of rychteousnes." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, F. 189, a.

3. To surround, to environ, in a hostile manner. "Ambrose hauand victorie on this wyse, followit on Vortigern, & *beltit* the castel with strang sege." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 19. Arctissima *circumdare* obsidione; Boeth.

Beltane, col. 4. l. 26. for *festval* r. *festival*

Bent, sense 3. Add; from King Hart. i. 19.

For battell byd thai baildlie on yon *bent*.

Besid, *pret.* "Burst with a buzzing noise, like bottled beer," Dunbar; Maitland Poems. V. Gl. Pink. This is the same with S. *bizzed*.

Besle, *v.* l. 5. for *naugari* r. *nugari*

Be-west, *prep.* Towards the West, S. "We marched immediately after them, and came in sight of them about Glenlivat, *be-west* Balveny some few miles." Baillie's Lett. ii. 266.

By, *prep.* Add; 4. In a way of distinction from, S.

The schipman sayis, Rycht weill ye may him ken,
Throu graith takynnys, full clerly *by* his men.
His cot armour is seyn in mony steid, &c.
Wallace, ix. 104. MS.

i. e. "You may certainly distinguish him *from* his men, by obvious marks."

Bybill, col. 2. l. 4. for *byb e* r. *byble*

To Bicker, for *v. a.* r. *v. n.* Add;

An' on that sleeth Ulysses head
Sad curses down does *bicker*:
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

Expl. "rattle." It properly belongs to sense 1., as referring to the rapid succession of smart strokes. Add to sense 3.

Three lusty fellows gat of him a clank;
And round about him *bicker'd* a' at anes.
Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

It is properly meant to express the noise made by the quick motion of the feet in running; synon. *brattle*.

Big, *v.* l. 7. for *be* r. *he*

Biggit. Add; This term, as applied to the body of man or beast, respects growth; *weill biggit*, well-grown, lusty. "The man was *well bigged*, of a large, fair and good manly countenance." Mr. Ja. Melvill's MS. Mem. p. 54.

To Bill, *v. a.* To register, to record.

In Booke of Lyfe, there shall I see mee *billed*.
Author's Meditation, *Forbes's Eubulus*, p. 166.

Bird, l. 19. for *James V.* r. *James I.*

Byrd, l. 23. for *a* r. *an*

Bird-mouth'd. Add; "Ye must let him hear it, to say so, upon both the sides of his head, when he hideth himself: it is not time then to be *bird-mouth'd* and patient." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 27.

BYRE. Add; "*Byer*, a cowhouse, Cumb." Gl. Grose.

BIRLIN, misplaced after BIRN. Add; "The Laird of Balcomy—being lanched a little from the coast,—was suddenly invaded by—Murdach Macklowd [of Lewis] with a number of *Birlings*, (so they call the little vessels those Isles men use)." Spotswood, p. 466. 467.

BIRN, 1. Add; from A. Douglas's Poems, p. 143.

Now a' thegither, *skin an' birn*,
They're round the kitchen table.—

BIRN, 2. Add; It rather seems allied to C.B. *bwrn* onus, *byrnia* onerare; Davies.

BISHOP'S FOOT. Add; Good old Tyndale furnishes us with an illustration of this phrase. "When a thynge speadeth not well, we borowe speach and saye, *The Byshope hath blessed it*, because that nothynge speadeth well that they medyll wyth all. If the podech [pottage] be burned to, or the meate ouer rosted, we saye, *The byshope hath put his fote in the potte*, or *The byshope hath played the coke*, because the byshoppes burn who they lust and who soener displeaseth them." Obedyence Chrysten man, F. 109, a.

BYTESCHEIP, *s.* Robert Semple uses this word as a parody of the title *Bishop*, q. *bite*, or devour, the *sheep*.

They halde it still vp for a mocke,
How Maister Patrick fedd his flock;
Then to the court this craftie loun
To be a *byteschеip* maid him boun;
Becaus *St. Androis* then dependit.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 313.

BLAD, 1. Add; *To ding in blads*, to drive in pieces. "Mr. Knox—was very weak, & I saw him every day of his doctrine go hulie and fair with a furring of martricks about his necke, a staffe in the one hand, & good godly Richard Ballandine his servant halding up the other oxter,—& by the said Richard & another servant lifted up to the pulpit, where he behoved to lean at his first entry; but or he had done with his sermon, he was so active & vigorous, that he was like to *ding* the pulpit *in blads*, & fly out of it." Melvill's MS. p. 20.

BLAIR, *s.* The name given to that part of flax which is afterwards used in manufacture; properly, after it has been steeped, taken from the pit, and laid out to dry. For after it is dried, it receives the name of *lint*; Ang.

This in E. is called *harle*, V. Encycl. Brit. vii. 292. col. 1. perhaps a dimin. from Dan. *hoer*, flax.

The word might seem to have a Goth. origin, although somewhat varied in signification. Sw. *blaer*, and *lin-blaer*, denote the hurds or hards of flax. Dan. *blaar*, coarse flax, tow, hurds; Wolff. Isl. *blæior* has a more general sense, as signifying linen cloth; lintea, Verel.

The term is also used as a *v.*, in a sense nearly allied to that of the *s.* When the flax is spread out for being dried, after it has been steeped, it is said that it is laid out *to blair*. The ground appropriated to this purpose is called *the blairin*, Ang.

It is probable that the *s.* should be traced to the *v.*, as this so closely corresponds in sense to Isl. *blaer*, aura, spiritus. *Tha er blaerin hitans maetti hrimino;* Cum spiritus caloris attigit pruinam; Edd. Thus the term evidently respects the influence of drought, which is precisely the meaning of the *v.* *blair*. A.S. *blaw-an*, to blow, gives us the radical idea.

It is in favour of the idea, that the *s.* is derived from the *v.* that the ground on which peats are laid out to be dried, is also called the *blairin*, Ang.

BLAIT, 1. Add; V. BLOUT, *adj.*

BLAIT, 2. Add; 3. Cold, unsatisfactory. "Mr. Robert Gordon of Straloch, and Dr. Gordon in Old Aberdeen, went to Marischal for peace, and to eschew blood; but they got a *bleat* answer, and so tint their travel." Spalding, i. 143.

BLASTIE, *s.* A shrivelled dwarf, S. in allusion to a vegetable substance that is *blasted*.

BLAZE, *s.* A name given to allum ore, S.

BLEKRIT, Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 307. expl. in Gl. "blacked;" but it seems to signify, deceived.

Heirfore, deir Brethrene, I wish you to bewar;
Sen ye are wairned, I wald not ye were *blekkit;*
To thair *deceatfull* doctrine come not nar,
Singand lyk Syrens to *deceave* the elected.

Isl. *blek-ia*, id. fallere, decipere. *Mik bleckir ast;* Me decipit amor: *blectur*, deceptus; Verel. *Blecking* fraudatio, G. Andr.

BLENTER. Insert, as sense 1. A boisterous intermitting wind, Fife.

Now cauld Eurus, snell an' keen,
Blaws loud wi' bitter *blenter.*
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 31.

This, which seems to be the primary sense of the word, suggests its formation from A.S. *blawend, bleowend*, the part. pr. of *blaw-an, bleow-an*, flare, to blow; *blawung*, flatus.

BLUDDER, *v. n.* l. 1. after *mouth*, add, *or throat*

BODGEL, *s.* A little man, Loth. perhaps properly *bodsel*. V. BOD.

BOGILL, and BOGILL-BO, l. 1. r. *hobgoblin*

BOIKEN, *s.* The piece of beef in E. called the *brisket*, S.

BOLDIN. Add; Hence, BOWDING, *s.* Swelling. "When I wrote this, I was not yet free of the *bowdings* of the bowells of that natural affection," &c. Mellvill's MS. p. 192.

BOLE. Add; from A. Douglas's Poems, p. 107.

Ben the house young Peggy slips,
Thro' the benner *bole* she ventures,
An' to aunty Eppie's skips.

BOO. Add; "The principal chemis-place, i. e. the head-*buil* or principal manor." Fea's Grievances of Orkn. p. 58.

I have given the orthography *Boo*, as this word is invariably pron. both in Ang. and in Orkn. If *Bol* should be considered as the original form, it corresponds to Su.G. *bol*, which, like *bo*, Isl. *bu*, signifies domicilium. It seems originally to have denoted the manor-house of a proprietor. Teut. *boeye*, tugurium, domunculum, casa, must certainly be viewed as originally the same word. The obvious affinity of Gael. *bal* to Su.G. *bol* has been elsewhere mentioned. V. BAL. It may be added, that

Teut. *balie* approaches nearly in signification, denoting an inclosure; conseptum, vallum, Kilian; a place fenced in with stakes being the first form of a town.

Boon (of shearers), *s.* A company or band of reapers, as many as a farmer employs, Dumfr. V. Kemp, *v.* It seems allied to A. Bor. "*to boon* or *buen;* to do service to another, as a copyholder is bound to do to the lord;" Gl. Grose. Isl. *buandi* ruricola, *buanda* cives; q. those who dwell together, from *bu-a* habitare; Su.G. *bo*, id. also, cohabitare, whence *bonde* ruricola.

Bord, *s.* sense 2. Add; from A. Douglas's Poems, p. 145.

Her mutch is like the driven snaw,
Wi' *bord* of braw fine pearlin.

For etymon, V. Burde.

Bought, 1. after line 5. insert; "*Bought* of the arme, le ply du bras;" Palsgr. Fol. 21, a.

Bow (of lint.) Add; This word has been common to the Goths and Celts. C.B. *bul*, folliculi seminis lini; Davies.

Bra, Brae, sense 2. Barbour, vi. 77. MS.

Endlang the wattyr than yeid he
On athyr syd a gret quanteté,
And saw the *brayis* hey standand,
The wattyr how throw slik rynnand.

Brabblach, *s.* The refuse of any thing; such as of corn, meat, &c. Fife. Gael. *prabal*, id.

To Brag, to defy, S.B.

Gae hand in hand, ye'll *brag* high rank,
Or heaps o' siller.
Morison's Poems, p. 83.

Brehon, penult l. for *Antiquaries* r. *Antiquities*

Breid, *s.* l. 1. for *i* r. *in*

Breird. The surface, the uppermost part, or top, of any thing, as of liquids. "We beseech you therein to perceive & take up the angrie face & crabbed countenance of the Lord of hosts, who has the cup of his vengeance, mixed with mercy & justice, in his hand, to propine to this whole land;—of the which the servants of his own house, and ye in speciall, has gotten the *breird* to drink." Declaration, &c. 1596, Mellvill's MS. p. 279.

This is evidently the same with Brerd, q. v. The idea, thrown out in the latter part of that article, that this is not allied to *brord* spica, but to *brerd* summum, seems confirmed by the definition which Somner gives of the latter; "Summum, labrum; the brim of a pot, or such like, the shore or banke, the brinke."

Brettys, l. 18. for *Ang.* r. *Aug*

Bril, *s.* The merrythought of a fowl. Os, quod vulgo *Bril* appellatur, adeo in hac ave cum pectore connexum est, ut nulla vi avelli queat. Sibb. Scot. p. 20. This is merely Teut. *bril*, specillum; ossiculum circa pectus a specilli similitudine dictum; Kilian. For the same reason this bone elsewhere in S. is called *the spectacles*. V. Breells.

Brocht, *s.* The act of puking.

Ben ower the bar he gave a *brocht*,
And laid among them sic a locket;
With *eructavit cor meum*,
He hosted thair a hude full fra him.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, *Poems 16th Cent.* p. 313.

C.B. *broch*, spuma. This seems originally the same with Braking, q. v.

Brod, a board. Add:—"When that where war compellit to kiss a painted *bredde*, whilke they callit *Nostre Dame*, they war not pressed efter ones." Knox's Hist. p. 83.

Brogh, *s.* *Ye man bring brogh* and borrow *for't*, i. e. You must bring proof for my Lord; perhaps corr. from *brok*, the remains of what is broken; q. both the thing injured, and the settlement with which the injury was done. *Brogh* might be viewed as originally *barch*, a surety. But what connexion has this with *hammer?*

To Brogle, *v. a.* To prick, Loth. synon. *brog*, *job*.

Broodie. Add; 2. *Brudy*, prolific, applied to either sex. "The Pichtis had afore ane vehement suspitioun, that the *brudy* speedyng of the Scottis suld sumetyme fall to hir dammage of thair patrimonie." Bellend. Cron. B. i. c. 5.

Brukil. Add; 7. Apt to fall into sin, or to yield to temptation. "Sa lang as we leif in this present warld, we ar sa fragil & *brukil*, be reason of carnal concupiscence, remanand in our corrupit nature, that we can nocht abstene fra all & everie venial synnis." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, F. 186, a.

Brusit. Add; L.B. *brusdus*, *brustus*, scriptus; Du Cange. V. Burne, *s.*

Brussle, *s.* Bustle, Loth. perhaps from A.S. *brastl-ian*, murmurare, crepere.

To Buck, *v. n.* To aim at any object, to push, to butt, Perths.

Alem. *bock-en* to strike; whence Wachter derives *bock*, a he-goat, although the etymon may well be inverted. Su.G. *bock*, impulsus, ictus.

To Buck out, *v. n.* To make a gurgling noise as liquids when poured from a straight-necked bottle, S. probably formed from the sound.

To Buckle, *v. n.* Add, from Maitland's Poet. Works, i. 10.

Soon they loo'd, and soon were buckled,
Nane took time to think and rue.

Buffet-stool. Add, from A. Douglas's Poems, p. 96.

Jean brought the *buffet stool* in-by,
A kebbuck mould'd and mixed.

Buge. Add; "*Bouge ferre*, carbatia, pera de Lombardie;" Palsgr. F. 21, a.

Bumbart, *s.* Add; It occurs to be here used as denoting a drone, or perhaps rather a drone-bee. "Many well made [laws] wants execution. The *bumbards* breaks through them." Melville's MS.

Bunewand. Add; Heracleum sphondylium, Linn. Parsnip, Heracleum sphondylium, Linn.

Burde, 2. Add; C.B. *brwdd*, *brwdd*, *brout*, *broud*, opus acupictum, *brwdd*, subtemen acu pingendi. Du Cange, *v.* Brusdus.

Burra, *s.* The name given in Orkney to the most common kind of rush, which there is the Juncus Squarrosus.

Bursen. Insert before the quotation from Baillie; 2. It often signifies, overpowered with liquor, also, so overheated by violent exercise, as to be

...ded, S. The v. is used in a similar sense; ...put a burst.

...Add; Sibbald gives *but*, terminus, limes, ...; L. B. *but-um*.

...v. a. To pilfer, Loth. perhaps originally the same with Cay, q. v.

...s. A lighter." "They sent down six ...of cabbers full of ammunition," &c. Spalding, ii. 67. The same with Cranky, q. v.

...Add; The origin, assigned in Dict. to the designation, is confirmed by the mode of writing and therefore of pronouncing, the term *Cadet* ...in the days of our fathers. "Who can tell ...to find a man that's sometimes a Protestant, sometimes a Papist; turns Protestant again; and ...a *Cadie*, because a Curate? &c.—Moreover, ...but very natural for a *Cadie* of Dunbarton's ...regiment, which used to plunder people of their ...and make no scruple to rob men of their ...and wares, not to be believed." W. Lalek's Confession of Answer to Scots Presb. Eloquence, p. ... also twice in p. 28.

To Caur, v. n. "The King, with Monsieur du ..., came to the College hall, where I caused ...prepare and have in readiness a banquet of wet and ...confections, with all sorts of wine, whereat his ...majesty caupped very merrily a good while." q. ..., to take an equal share with others. V. ..., v.

Cess, Add; This term is not to be understood, ...as denoting tribute in general. A literary friend remarks, that it is confined to the smaller articles, with which a tenant or vassal is bound annually to supply ...his lord for the *dice* of his table. He objects to the ...example of *wax-cesses*, given by Skene; observing that ...corn, oats, wheat, or barley, stipulated to be paid ...for land, is never denominated *cess*, but only fowls, ...eggs, butter, cheese, pigs, and other articles of a ...smaller kind, which are added to the rent. Thus ...David I., in a Charter to the church of Glasgow, ...grants, Deo et ecclesie Sancti Kentigerni de Glasgu, ...in perpetuam elemosinam, totam decimam meam de ...mea Caus, in animalibus et porcis de Stragriva, &c. ...et hoc quando ego ipse illuc veniero perendinens et ...ibidem meum Caus comedam. Chartular. Vet. Glasg. ...But the term seems properly to denote all the rude ...produce of the soil, payable to a landlord, as contradistinguished from money; although now more ...commonly applied to smaller articles.

Cessity, 2. for *Ibid.* r. *Baillie's Lett.* i.

Cey, v. to excel. Add; A. Bor. *cop*, to puzzle.

Chaw. This word seems to be of general use. In Loth. it signifies, 1. The grain which retains the ...husk, before it is milled: 2. The grain which is not ...sufficiently ground; especially where the shell remains with part of the grain.

Cheese. Add; "There is matter to win credite in Court; he is the Kings man, an honest man, a ...good peaceable subiect that goes that way, and ...they are suffered, troublesome, *cappel*, factious ...against the King, as means or reasons in the contrare." Melvill's MS. p. 320.

Chesum. Add; "Mr. Peter Blackburn our ...colleague was—a very good and learned man, but ...rude & carelesse of nature." Melvill's MS. p. 43.

Chrtow, *s.* A great cannon, a battering piece. "The earl Marischal sends to Montrose for two *cartows*.—The earl—had stiled his *cartows* and ordnance just in their faces." Spalding, i. 172. Teut. *kartouwe*, L.B. *cartuna*, quartana, Germ. *kartaun*, Fr. *courtaun*, id. Wachter derives it from Lat. *quart-us*, as denoting the weight of powder.

Chesitt. This term, I am informed, does not signify, either the King's Privy Seal, or his Signet; but a plate of silver, on which is engraved a *fac simile* of the King's superscription, which is stamped on a variety of writings or warrants for deeds under the other seals, instead of the real superscription, which, since the seat of government was transferred to London, it was thought unnecessary to require in matters of common form, passing by warrant of, and in consequence of revisal by, the Barons of Exchequer.

Chrand. Add; I suspect that a chain drawn across a street, for defence in war, also received this name. In this sense, perhaps, Spalding uses the term. "The town—began to big up their own back gates, closes, ports, have their *cat-bands* in readiness," &c. i. 109.—"He had his entrance peaceably; the ports made open, and the *cat-bands* casten loose." ii. 159. 160.

Cheranes. Add; It is supposed to be the same term, which occurs in the Cartular. Vet. Glasg., in a charter of Maldoveni Earl of Levenax [Lennox], A. 1220. in which he makes this concession in favour of the clergy of Levenax (Clericis de Levenax); Corredium ad opus servientium, suorum qui *Kethres* nuncupantur, non exiget nec exigi permittet a Clericis memoratis.

Cat-gut, *s.* Fucus filum, Bay of Scalpa, Orkn. Neill's Tour, p. 191.

To Cave *over*, *v. n.* To fall over suddenly, S.—"Sitting down [on] a bedside, he *caves* back over so that his feet stack out stiff and dead." Melvill's MS. p. 32. "But the hot rowing & the stoup with the stark ale hard beside him made him at once to *cave over* asleep." Ibid. p. 115.

Cavel. Add; V. Kile, a chance.

Cavel, 3. l. 1. r. *translated*

To Chaff, *v. n.* To chatter, to be loquacious, Loth. This is undoubtedly allied to Teut. *keff-en*, gannire, latrare, q. to bark.

Chaffer, *s.* The Round-lipped whale, Shetl.

Chimney, Chimley. Add; Corn. *tschimbla*, a chimney; Pryce.

Chise, *s.* The end of a barrel, or that part of the staves which projects beyond the head, S. *chime* as in E.—"That they keep right gage, both in the length of the staves, the bilg-girth, the wideness of the head, & deepness of the *chine*," &c. Acts Cha. II. 1661. c. 33.

Chuk, *s.* Asellus marinus Squillam molliorem referens, nisi quod quatuor tantum pedes habeat. An qui Dumfrisiensibus the *Chuk* dicitur? Sibb. Scot. 34.

To Circumjack, *v. n.* To agree to, or correspond with, W. Loth.; a term most probably borrowed from law-deeds, Lat. *circumjac-ere*, to lie round or about.

Claik, *v.* Add; In this sense it is still a common phrase; *I'll gie you your clearings*, S.

they culd not (without neglecting of thair awen private houses) langer wait upoun the publict charge; they desyred that they micht be releaved, and that uthers micht be burdeined in thair roume: Quhilk was thocht a petitioun ressonabill of the haill Kirk."

ENSENYE, 2. Ensign. V. Proofs of this sense, vo. GAWF, *s.* and UPHYNT.

ERD-HOUSES. Add; The name, in this instance, is the same still used in Iceland: *Jarthus*, domus subterranea; G. Andr. p. 129. The designation given to a castle, in that interesting country, also bears a striking analogy to a name still more commonly given in S. to these subterraneous buildings. *Jardborg*, castellum vallo munitum, Verel. i. e. an *erd-burg*. This also illustrates what is said concerning the Pictish buildings, DISSERT. p. 29. It is most probably to an *erthe house* of this description that Thomas of Ercildoune alludes, Sir Tristrem, p. 149. as he says that it was *wrought* by *Etenes*, or giants, in ancient days. V. the passage, vo. WOUCH.

FAIK, *v.* Add; *Fecket* is expl. "flecked, particoloured," Gl. Rits. in reference to the following passage, S. Songs, i. 189.

O see you not her pouny progues,
Her *fecket* plaid, plew, creen, mattam?

But it undoubtedly signifies folded, or worn in folds, as being the same with *faikit*.

FAILYIE, *s.* Insert as sense 2. (making that marked 2. to stand as 3); A legal subjection to a penalty, in consequence of disobedience. "But no friend came in to this effect, thinking verily it was a snare devised to draw gentlemen under *failyies*." Spalding, ii. 225.

FEENICHIN, *adj.* Foppish, fantastical, Fife; apparently corr. from E. *finical*.

To FEEZE, to twist, sense 1. Add;

I downa laugh, I downa sing,
I downa *feeze* my fiddle-string.
A Douglas's Poems, p. 43.

FIAL, *s.* "Order was given that the drum should go through Aberdeen, commanding all apprentices, servants, and *fials*, not to change their masters while Martinmas next, with certification that they should be taken frae such masters as they *feed* with." Spalding, ii. 108.

This might seem to signify retainers, from Fr. *feal*, trusty, faithful, L.B. *fevalis*, and most probably *fealis*, as *fealiter* occurs. But from the connexion with *feed*, it may be a *s.* formed from the *v.* *fee*, q. persons hired.

To FIDDLE, *v. n.* To trifle, as at work, by making no progress although apparently busy, S. perhaps from Isl. *fitl-a* palpito, modicum tango: *fite*, minusculi alicujus opera, aut tactus levis; G. Andr. p. 71.

FIER, *adj.* Sound, healthy, S.

There's Jenny comely, *fier*, an' tight,
Wi' cheeks like roses bloomin'.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 22.

This is the same with FERE, FER, q. v.

FINGER-FYN, *adj.* Delicately brought up, pampered, S.A. perhaps q. "fed with the spoon," in allusion to a child who has not been suckled.

FINGERIN, Add; Hence the phrase *fingram stockins*, S. Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii. 9.

There *fingram* stockins spun on rocks lyes.—

FITSTED, *s.* "The print of the foot," Gl. Shirr. S.B. from Isl. *fit* foot, and Isl. Su.G. *stad*, A.S. *sted*, locus; q. the place where the foot has been set, or *stood;* for *stad* is from *staa*, to stand.

FLAW, *s.* An extent of *ley* or land under grass; sometimes, a broad ridge; Orkn. Isl. *flat*, planus, latus.

FLING, *s.* sense 2. from A. Douglas's Poems, p. 43.

Dark cluds o' sorrow heavy hing
Owre ilka ee;
An' a' because ye've got the *fling*.

FLISK, *v.* Add; 2. *To be fliskit*, to be fretted.

But, Willie lad, tak' my advice,
An' at it binna *fliskit*. *Ibid.* p. 71.

FLUTHER, *s.* Hurry, bustle, S.

But, while he spak, Tod Lawrie slie
Cam wi' an unco *fluther*,
He 'mang the sheep like fire did flee,
An' took a stately wedder. *Ibid.* p. 97.

Expl. "flutter." But the word, I suspect, primarily respects the sudden rushing of water. V. FLODDER.

FOGGIE, *adj.* [Insert as sense 1.] Mossy, S.

Now I'll awa, an' careless rove
Owre yonder *foggy* mountain. *Ibid.* p. 87.

FORE, *s.* Add; It is used in the same sense, S.O. *It's no mony fores I get;* I meet with few opportunities of an advantageous nature.

FORJESKET, FORJIDGED. Add; The latter seems merely a metaph. use of O.Fr. *forjug-er*, "to judge, or condemne wrongfully; also, to disinherit, &c. to out by judgement;" Cotgr. or of L.B. *forjudicare*, corr. from *forisjudicare*, both used in the same sense. V. Spelman and Du Cange.

FORSEL, *s.* An implement made of *gloy* and bands [or ropes made of *bent*, &c.] used for defending the back of a horse, when loaded with corn, hay, peats, *ware*, &c. Orkn. *Flet* synon. Caithn. V. CLIBBER.

FOW, *adj.* Add; *Haaf-fow*, fuddled, S. This corresponds to Sw. *half-full*, id. Seren. vo. *Tippled*.

To FOZE, *v. n.* To lose the flavour, to become mouldy, Perths. E. *fust*. Fr. *fusté*, taking of the cask, from *fuste*, a cask. Isl. *fue*, however, signifies putredo, *fuen* putridus.

FRAIKIN, *s.* Flattery; sometimes, fond discourse, resembling flattery, although sincere, and proceeding from that elevation of the animal spirits which is produced by conviviality, S. A. Douglas's Poems, p. 135.

Now ither's hands they're shakin',
Wi' friendship, love an' joy;
Ye never heard sic *fraikin'*,
As does their tongues employ.

FREFF, *adj.* Shy, Roxburghs.; probably formed from *fra* or *frae*, from; like S. *fram*, strange, *fraward*, froward, and many Goth. words.

FROATHSTICK, *s.* Watson's Coll. iii. 47. a stick for whipping up milk or making a sillabub, S.B.

GAMBET, l. 24. Add; Perhaps both *gowre*, and Fr. *gorre*, are allied to Isl. *gaar*, vir insolens (Gr. γαυρ-ος superbus); *gaara gang*, insolentias et strepitus; G. Andr. p. 85.

GAMP, *adj.* Seemingly, playful, sportive.

In yonder town there wons a May,
Snack and perfyte as can be ony,

She is sae jimp, sae *gamp*, sae gay,
Sae capernoytie, and sae bonny.
Herd's Collection, ii. 23.

Perhaps from the same origin with GYMP, *v.* and *s.* q. v.

GARSTY, *s.* Something resembling the remains of an old dike, Orkn. Isl. *gardsto*, locus et longitudo sepimenti, cum ipso sepimento; Verel. Or from *gard*, an inclosure, and *stija* saginarium, a place in which weaned lambs are inclosed; G. Andr. p. 224.

GASH, *adj.* Add; 4. "Well prepared;" metaph. used in a general sense, S. A Douglas's Poems, p. 147.

The saft o'en cakes, in mony stack,
Are set in order rarely,
Fu' *gash* this night.

GAUT. Add; "*Gawts* and gilts, hog-pigs and sow-pigs;" Yorks. Dial. Clav.

GELORE. Add; "*Golore*, great plenty, or abundance." Clav. Yorks.

GERSSMAN. Add; "In an agreement between the churches of Eccles, and Stirling, which was made before David, his son Earl Henry, and his Barons, mention is made de Hurdmannis, et Bondis, et *Gresmannis*, et Mancipiis, MS. Monast. Scotiae, p. 106, ap. Caledonia, p. 720, N. (*u*). Hence perhaps *Gersmanystoun*, the name of some lands in the county of Clackmanan, given by David II. to Robert de Bruys; Robertson's Index, p. 76. No. 97.

"There was not a lock, key, band, nor window left unbroken down daily to the tenants, cottars, and *Grassmen*, who for fear of their lives had fled here and there," &c. Spalding, ii. 187.

GYNKIE. Add; This word signifies a giglet, Renfrews.

GIRD, *s.* A hoop. Add; Hence, GIRDER, a cooper, Loth.

GYRIE, (*g* soft), *s.* A stratagem, circumvention, Selkirks. evidently allied to INGYRE, q. v.

GLATTON, *s.* A handful, Clydes. synon. with GLACK, q. v.

GLOAMIN. Add; GLOAMIN-STAR, *s.* The evening-star, Loth.

GLOY, *s.* Add; This word in Orkney is understood differently; being expl. "straw of oats, kept much in the same manner as in harvest [in the sheaves, it would seem] only the oats being taken off."

GLUNSH, *v.* The idea of its being formed from *Gloum* derives strength from the pron. in Fife. This is *glumch*, or rather *glumsh*.

An' whan her marriage day does come,
Ye maun na gaung to *glumch* an' gloom.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 45.

To GNAP, 1. Add; 2. To bite at, to gnaw. "In the nethermost [window] the Earle of Morton was standing *gnapping* on his staffe end, and the king & Monsieur d' Obignie above," &c. Mellvill's MS. p. 55.

GORBACK, *s.* A sort of rampart, or longitudinal heap of earth thrown up, resembling an earthen wall, and suggesting the idea of its having been originally meant as a line of division between the lands of different proprietors; Orkn. It is also called *Treb.* Su.G. *goer-a*, Isl. *gior-a*, facere, and *balk-ur*, strues, cumulus; q. a *heap* of earth forced up; or Su.G. *balk*, a ridge unploughed, q. a balk made by art.

To GORGE, *v. n.* A term used to denote the noise made by the feet, when the shoes are filled with water, Fife; synon. *Chork*. V. CHIRK.

GOSSIPRIE, *s.* Intimacy.—"As to that bishoprick he [Mr. P. Adamson] would in no wise accept of it without the advice of the Generall Assembly, & nevertheless er the next Assembly he was seized hard & fast on the bishoprick, whereby all *gossiprie* gade up between him and my uncle Mr. Andrew." Mellvill's MS. p. 36.

GO-SUMMER. Add; "The *go-summer* was matchless fair in Murray, without winds, wet, or any storm; the corns was wel! winn," &c. Spalding, i. 34. Expl. "the latter end of summer," Gl.

GOURIE, *s. pl.* The garbage of salmon. "Since the beginning of the troubles, and coming of soldiers to Aberdeen,—few or no corbies were seen in either Aberdeens., at the Waterside of Dee or Don, or the shore, where they wont to flock abundantly for salmon *gouries*." Spalding, i. 332. The refuse of the intestines of salmon is still called *salmon gouries*, and used as bait for eels, Aberd. Isl. Su.G. *gor*, *gorr*, sanies, excrementum. Hence, says Ihre, the proverbial phrase, *Ega med gorr och haar*, to possess any animal, cum intestinis et pilo, with the entrails and hair; or, as otherwise expressed, *med hull och haar*. V. HILT and HAIR. E. *garbage* has been viewed as cbmp. of *gor* and *bagge*, sacculus, q. totum compositum intestina includens; Seren.

GOUSTROUS, Insert as sense 1. *A goustrous nicht*, a dark, wet, stormy night; including the idea of the loudness of the wind and rain, as well as of the gloomy effect of the darkness; Dumfr. Add to etymon; In sense 1., which seems the original one, it more nearly resembles Isl. *giostr*, ventus frigidus, aura subfrigida; *giost*, afflatus frigidus; *giostugr*, gelidus, subgelidus; *giostar*, aer frigescit; G. Andr. p. 89. most probably from *gioola*, aura frigida; Ibid. q. *gioolstr*, &c.

GRAMASHES. Add; L.B. *gamacha*, pedulis lanei species, quae etiam superiorem pedis partem tegit, vulgo *Gamache*; Du Cange. He subjoins, that, in Languedoc, *garamacho* is synon.

GREY, *s.* A badger, K. Quair, v. 5.

The herknere bore, the holsum *grey* for hortis.

I am informed, by a gentleman, who has paid particular attention to this subject, that, in old books of surgery, badger's grease is mentioned as an ingredient in plaisters; undoubtedly as *holsum* for *hortis*, i. e. hurts or wounds. He views the designation *herknere* as applicable to the wild boar, because he is noted for his quickness of hearing, and when hunted halts from time to time, and turns up his head on one side, to listen if he be pursued.—O.E. *graie*, *graye*, id. Palsgr. Huloet.; *gray*, Dr. Johns., although he gives no example. The animal seems thus denominated from its colour. In Sw., however, the name is *graefling*, apparently from *graefi-a* to dig.

GREW. Delete, "*Grey* is used in the same sense, King's Quair, v. 5."

GRYMING. Add; But perhaps we may rather view the term as slightly changed from the Isl. v. *impers. graan-ar*, which has precisely the same meaning; as denoting the effect of the appearance of the first flakes of snow on the ground. Primis nivium flocculis terra canescit; Run. Jon. Dict. p. 108.

GRIT. Add; C.B. *grit*, lapis quidam arenosus; Davies.

GRIT. Add; 5. Swelled with rain, S. "They could not ride the water, it being *great*," &c. Spalding, i. 198.

GULBOW, *s.* Expl. "a word of intimacy or friendship; Orkn. Isl. *gilld* sodalitium, and *bo* incola, q. a member of one society?

GULSOCH, *s.* A voracious appetite, Ang. Teut. *gulsigh*, gulosus, ingluviosus, vorax.

HABBLE, *v. n.* sense 2. Add;

Sic *habblin'* an' gabblin',
Ye never heard nor saw.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 121.

"Speaking or acting confusedly;" Gl.

HACKREY-LOOK'D, *adj.* Having a coarse visage, gruff; or pitted with the small-pox, Orkn.

To HAIG, *v. n.* Perhaps, to cry as a calf; Moray.

The caure did *haig*, the queis low;
And ilka bull hes got his cow.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 286.

If, to frisk, to skip; it must be allied to Su.G. *hi-a*, Isl. *hy-a*, ludire, ludificare. *Hiog*, in anc. Dan., signified folly; Ihre, vo. *Haegoma*, vanitas.

HAILSOME, *adj.* Wholesome, S. "The Ministers of thir new sectes hes na vther subterfuge,—bot to reiect the *hailsome* doctrine of thir most lernit and godlie fathers." Hamilton's Facile Traictise, p. 22. Germ. *heilsam*, sanus, from *heil*, Su.G. *hel*, health. V. HEIL.

HALD, *v.* Add; *To hald in*, *v. n.* To spare, to be frugal, S. *v. a.* To save, to render unnecessary, S. "Ilk presbyter had given up—the names of the disaffected ministry within their presbytery,—whilk *held in* their travels frae coming to Turriff to the meeting." Spalding, p. 195.

HALLOKIT. Add; *Hallagad*, id. Orkn.; expl. "a person somewhat foolish."

HAUP. Add;

But he could make them turn or veer,
And *hap* or *wynd* them by the ear.

Meston's Poems, p. 16.

HEART-AXES, *s.* The heartburn or Cardialgia, Loth. The common cure for it, in the country, is to swallow *sclaters*, or wood-lice. A.S. *heort-ecs*, id.

HECKABIRNEY, *s.* Any lean, feeble creature, Orkn.

HECKAPURDES, *s.* The state of a person, when alarmed by any sudden danger, loss, or calamity, Orkn. q. a quandary.

To HECKLE *on*, *v. n.* To continue in keen argumentation. "The King—entering to touch matters, Mr. Andrew broke out with his wonted humour of freedom & zeal, & there they *heckled on* till all the house and closs both heard much of a large hour." Mellvill's MS. Mem. p. 302.

HEYTIE, *s.* A name for the game elsewhere denominated *Shintie*, Loth. It is also called *Hummie*, ibid.

HEREYESTERDAY. Add; The ancient pron. is retained in Banffs., without the aspirate; *air-yesterday*.

HERSKET, *s.* The Cardialgia, Orkn. the same with *Heartscald*, q. v.

HINK, *s.* "But the doing of it at that time, and by such a compaction, was a great *hink* in my heart, and wrought sore remorse at the news of his death." Mellvill's MS. p. 307. Perhaps q. *halt*, from Teut. *hinck-en*, Germ. *hink-en*, claudicare, Su.G. *hwink-a* vacillare.

HODLACK, *s.* A rick of hay, Ettrick Forest.

HOIF, col. 3. after l. 42. Add. The learned Strutt has thrown considerable light on the reason of this designation in later times. "During the government of Henry the Third," he says, "the *just* assumed a different appellation, and was called the ROUND TABLE GAME; this name was derived from a fraternity of knights who frequently justed with each other, and accustomed themselves to eat together in one apartment, and, in order to set aside all distinction of rank, or quality, seated themselves at a circular table, where every place was equally honourable." In a Note on the word *Just*, it is observed; "Matthew Paris properly distinguishes it from the tournament. *Non hastiludio, quod* torneamentum *dicitur, sed—ludo militari, qui* mensa rotunda *dicitur*. Hist. Angl. sub. an. 1252." He adds; "In the eighth year of the reign of Edward the First, Roger de Mortimer, a nobleman of great opulence, established a round table at Kenelworth, for the encouragement of military pastimes; where one hundred knights, with as many ladies, were entertained at his expence. The fame of this institution occasioned, we are told, a great influx of foreigners, who came either to initiate themselves, or make some public proof of their prowess. About seventy years afterwards, Edward the Third erected a splendid table of the same kind at Windsor, but upon a more extensive scale. It contained the area of a circle two hundred feet in diameter; and the weekly expence for the maintenance of this table, when it was first established, amounted to one hundred pounds.—The example of King Edward was followed by Philip of Valois king of France, who also instituted a round table at his court, and by that means drew thither many German and Italian knights who were coming to England. The contest between the two monarchs seems to have had the effect of destroying the establishment of the round table in both kingdoms; for after this period we hear no more concerning it. In England the *round table* was succeeded by the *Order of the Garter*," &c. Sports and Pastimes, p. 109. 110.

HOIF, 1. I have fallen into a mistake in supposing, that the idea of giving a place in the heavens to Arthur had originated with the Bishop of Dunkeld. Lydgate, in his *Fall of Princes*, B. viii.

c. 24. speaks of this as an astronomical fact well known in his time. He calls Arthur *the sonne*, i. e. sun, of Bretayn.

Thus, of Bretayn translated was the sonne
Up to the rich sterry bright dougeon;
Astronomers wel rehearse konne,
Called *Arthur's constellation.*

HOLLIGLASS, *s.* "A character in the old Romances;" Gl. Poems 16th Cent.

Now *Holyglass*, returning hame,
To play the sophist, thought no schame.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 311.

—"Speaking of the Councell, that he had called them *Holliglasses*, Cormorants, & men of no religion." Spotswood's Hist. p. 424. Can this be a corr. of *Gallowglass*, a term used by Shakspeare?

HOLLION, *s.* A word in Ang. sometimes conjoined with *hip*. The precise sense seems to be lost.

An' o'er, baith *hip an' hollion*,
She fell that night.
Morison's Poems, p. 24.

Su.G. *hel och haallen (hollen)* entirely, quite.

HOME, *adj.* Close, urgent, S. "The city, both magistrates and ministers, are now engaged—in very *home* and earnest petitions for the erection of general and provincial assemblies," &c. Baillie, ii. 169.

HOSTELER. Add; This word retained its original sense so late as the reign of Charles I. "Night being fallen, he lodges in Andrew Haddentoun's at the yett-cheek, who was an ostler."—"James Gordon, Ostler of Turriesoul." Spalding, i. 17. 39.

HUD, Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 324.

Ane cryis, Gar pay me for my call.——
How dar this dastard *hud* our geir?

"Hoard," Gl. perhaps rather *hide*. V. HOD.

HUMMIE, *s.* V. HEYTIE.

HWINKLED-FACED, *adj.* Lantern-jawed, Orkn. perhaps q. having sharp corners, from Su.G. *hwinckel*, an angle, a corner.

JANTY. Add; This is undoubtedly the same with E. *jaunty*, expl. by Dr. Johns. "shewy, fluttering." Bailey gives what seems its proper sense; "romping, wanton."

JIMP, *adj.* 2. Add; Apparently, the same with *skimp* in vulgar E. as in Garrick's May-day.

Then the fops are so fine,
With lank wasted chine,
And a little *skimp* bit of a hat.

This form of the word confirms the etymon given, vo. *Gymp*.

To JIRBLE, *v. n.* To spill liquids, Fife. It seems to have been originally the same with *Jirgle*.

INNERLY, *adj.* Affectionate; possessing sensibility or compassion; S.A. Sw. *innerlig*, affectionate, from the bottom of one's heart; Wideg. from *inner*, inward, interior.

INSPRAICH. Add, from Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 338.

Tua leathering bosses he hes bought;
—Heir all the *inspraich* he provydit.

IMMIST, *adj.* Uppermost, Banffs. V. UMAST.

YRLE, *s.* A dwarf.

Wansuckit funnling, that Nature made an *yrle*, &c.
Kennedie, Evergreen, ii. 49. V. WANSUCKIT.

Isl. *yrling-r* vermiculus, G. Andr. p. 137. a small worm; also applied to the young of little beasts. Or it may be corr. from *wurl*, one of the forms which *warwolf* has assumed. As, however, *nirl* denotes a dwarf, S.B. it is possible that *n* has been omitted by Kennedie, or by some copyist, as not belonging to the term. For where words have not formerly been written, beginning with a vowel, it is sometimes doubtful, whether *n* belongs to them, or only to the article preceding; the pronunciation being in both cases the same.

JOBLET, Maitl. Poems, p. 90. V. WARDRAIPPER.

JOUK, *s.* Add; 5. A trick, a deception.

To George Durrie he played a *jouke*,
That will not be foryet this oulke.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 339.

JUGGS. Add; "They punish—delinquents—making them stand in *Jogges*, as they call them, Pillaries, (which in the country churches are fixed to the two sides of the maine doore of the Parish-Church) cutting the halfe of their haire, shaving their beards," &c. Maxwell's Burthen of Issachar, 3.

JUPSIE, *adj.* Expl. "big-headed, dull, and having a slothful appearance," Orkn.

KEEK, *s.* V. proof, vo. *Wintle*.

KITTLE, *adj.* Add to sense 2. "This year riding up to Carnbie—upon a *kitle* hot ridden horse,—he cuist me over on the other bank with the sadle betwixt my legs," &c. Mellvill's MS. p. 183.

LAGABAG, *s.* The hindmost or last, Fife; apparently from *lag* and *aback*.

LAITHLY, LAIDLY. Add; A lascivious person is commonly designed "a *laidly* lown," Ang. But it seems very doubtful whether this be radically the same word.

LAYKYNG, *s.* Play; applied to *justing*.

——Ramsay til hym coym in hy,
And gert hym entre. Swne than he
Sayd, 'God mot at yhoure *laykyng* be!'
Syne sayd he, 'Lordis, on qwhat manere
'Will yhe ryn at this justyng here?'
Wyntown, viii. 35. 76. V. LAIK, *s.* 3.

LAYME, LEEM, *adj.* Earthen. "As the fyire preiffis and schawis the *layme* vessellis maid be ane pottar, sa temptatioun of troubil preiffis & schawis iust men." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 187. b. V. LAME. In definition del. *ware*. "Are we not God's *leem* vessels, and yet when they cast us over an house we are not broken in sheards." Ruth. Lett. P. i. ep. 48.

LAING, *s.* A small ridge of land; as distinguished from *Skift*, which signifies a broad ridge; Orkn.

LAMB'S TONGUE. r. Corn mint, S. Mentha arvensis, Linn.

To LAND, *v. n.* To end, S. Callander's MS. Notes on Ihre, vo. *Laenda*, appellere; pertinere. But our term is merely a metaph. use of the E. *v.*, from the idea of terminating a voyage. *How did ye land?* How did the business terminate? q. How did ye come to land?

LAPRONE, *s.* A young rabbit. "Forsamekill, as the derth of scheip, cuningis, and wylde meit daylie incressis, & that throw the slauchter of the young Lambis, Lapronis and young poutis of pertrik or wylde foule:—that na maner of persoun tak vpone hand to slay ony *Lapronis* or young poutis,

except gentilmen and vthers nobillis with halkis, &c. Acts Mar. 1551. c. 21. Edit. 1566. *Lapron* in E. Loth., as I am informed, denotes a young hare, as synon. with *levret*.

Lasche. Add; Isl. *hlessa*, onustus, fessus, from *hlesse* onero. Under this *adj.* insert

To Lash *out*, *v. n.* To break out, to be relaxed in a moral sense. "O shelter mee and saue me from the vnsoundnesse of a deceitfull heart, that I *lash* not *out* into the excesse of supperfluitie of wickednesse." Z. Boyd's L. Battell, p. 826. MoesG. *laus-jan*, Su.G. *loos-a*, liberare, solvere.

Last. Add; This seems to be from Isl. *hlas*, quantum portat traha vel currus, q. a carriage-load; from *hless-a* onerare, to load: G. Andr.

Latience, *s.* Leisure; a word mentioned by Callander, MS. Notes on Ihre, vo. *Lis-a*, mora, otium. This seems the same with S.B. *leeshins*, id. V. Leash.

Latron, *s.* A privy, Fr. *latrine*. "He also tirred the *latrons* in the college, whereby the students had not such natural easment as before," &c. Spalding, ii. 47.

Latter-meat, *s.* "Victuals brought from the master's to the servants' table," S.

Anes thrawart porter wad na let
Him in while *latter meat* was hett;
He gaw'd fou sair.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 237.

To Law, *v. a.* To litigate, to subject to legal investigation and determination, S.

Law-free, *adj.* Not legally convicted or condemned. "The earl answered, he would prefer him to his good-brother Frendraught; but to quit him who had married his sister, so long as he was *law-free*, he could not with his honour." Spalding, i. 17.

To Leather, *v. n.* To go cheerfully, to move briskly, S. a low word.

An' shearers frae the hamlets roun'
Wi' souple shanks war *leatherin*.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 142.

Leche, *v.* Add; "*To leich the sare*, Scot." Callander's MS. Notes on Ihre, vo. *Laek-a*, mederi.

Leck, *s.* The name given to any stone that stands a strong fire, as greenstone, trapp, &c. or such as is generally used in ovens, Fife, Loth.

Leem, *adj.* Earthen. V. *Layme* above.

Leesome. (Insert vo. Leefsum). 3. "Easily moved to pity," S.A.

Ye wives! whase *leesome* hearts are fain
To get the poor man's blessin,
Your trampit girnels dinna hain,
What's gien will ne'er be missin.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 27.

To Lift, *v. a.* To nominate with a view to election, S.

"Mr. David Calderwood—has pressed so a new way of *lifting* the Moderator for time to come, that puts in the hand of base men to get one whom they please, to our great danger." Baillie's Lett. ii. 261. V. Left, *s.*

Lig-bane, *s.* The shin, S. Callander's MS. Notes on Ihre, vo. *Laegg*, os.

To Life, to live. Add; A.S. *be-lif-an* signifies superesse, to be left, to remain; *be-lifiend*, vivens, superstes, remanens, living, surviving, remaining; Somner.

Leil, sense 5. Add; In this sense, although figuratively, it is applied to maledictions.

An' on that sleeth Ulysses head
Sad curses down does bicker;
If there be gods aboon, I'm seer
He'll get them *leel* and sicker.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

To Lein, *v. n.* To cease. It occurs in a curious attempt at wit, at the expence of Lauderdale and Rothes.

But Scotland's plague's, a plague of Dukes:
But they're such Dukes as soon do tyre
To plash together in one myre,
And so the one the other out pakes,
Which makes folk think they're all but Drakes.—
For pareing time, and all the year,
Is one to them, they never *lein;*
Harvest and Hay time they're as keen
In their debating, as it were
After the last of Januare.
Cleland's Poems, p. 96. V. Leen.

To Leip, *v. n.* Apparently, to boil.

Myn wittis hes he waistit oft with wyne;
And maid my stomek with hait lustis *leip*.
King Hart, ii. 62. V. Lepe, *v.*

To Lene, *v. a.* To give, to grant. V. Sythens, and Lenit.

Lent, *adj.* Slow. "The last trick they have fallen on to usurp the magistracy, is, by the diligence of their sessioners to make factions in every craft, to get the deacons—created of their side.—But this *lent* way does not satisfy. It is feared, by Wariston's diligence, some orders shall be procured by Mr. Gillespie, to have all the magistrates and council chosen as he will." Baillie's Lett. ii. 435. Fr. *lent*, Lat. *lent-us*, id. This is perhaps to be preferred, as the origin of *Lent-fire*, to that given in *Dict.*

Lentrin kail, broth made without flesh, S.

——The bowl that warms the fancy
An' promps the tale,
Must mak, neist day, my lovely Nancy
Sup *lentrin kail!*
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 182.

Lerroch, *s.* This is evidently Gael. *larach*, the site of a building, or the traces of an old one.

In its auld *lerroch* yet the deas remains,
Whare the gudeman aft streeks him at his ease.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 58.

To Let on, sense 1. Add; "While I pray, Christ *letteth* not *on* him that he either heareth or seeth me." Z. Boyd's L. Battell, p. 315.

Add to sense 2.

But they need na *let on* that he's crazie,
His pike-staff wull ne'er let him fa.'
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 157.

Letteron, sense 2. Add; "The whole expences of the proces and pices of the lyble, lying in a severall buist by themselves in my *lettron*, I estimate to a hundred merks." Mellvill's MS. p. 5.

Lewrand, *part. pr.* Expl. "lowring;" rather, lurking, laying snares.

The legend of a lymmeris lyfe,——
Ane elphe, ane elvasche incubus,
Ane *lezrund* lawrie licherous.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 309.

It is merely a different orthography of *Loure*, v. q. v. The sense given is confirmed by the junction of the *adj.* with the *s. lawrie*, a crafty person; as the passage contains a further illustration of *Lowrie*, id. sense 2.

Liam. This word is still used in Tweedd. for a rope made of hair.

Ly-by, *s.* A neutral, q. one who lies aside. "I appeal in this matter to the experience and observation of all who take notice of their way; and how little they trouble others, their master [Satan] fearing little, or finding little damage to his dominion,—by these lazy *ly-bies* and idle loiterers." Postscr. to Ruth. Lett. p. 513.

Lifey, *adj.* Lively, spirited, S. Callander's MS. Notes on Ihre.

Lily, *s.* The *aphthae*, a disease of children, S.

Limitour. Add; Tyndale gives a different view of the meaning of this word. "Howbeit suche maner sendynges are not worldly, as prynces sende theyr Ambasadours, no nor as freres send theyr *lymyters* to gather theyr brotherhedes whiche muste obeye whether they wyll or wyll not." Obedyence of a Chrysten man, F. 50, a.

Linder. Add; This garment, which is generally made of blue woollen cloth, sits close to the body, and has a number of flaps or skirts all round, hanging down about six inches from the waist. The tradition in Aug. is, that it was borrowed from the Danes, and has been in use since the period of their invasions.

Lin-pin, Lint-pin, *s.* The linchpin, S. Su.G. *lunta*, pavilus axis, Belg. *londse*.

Lyre, *s.* A crease, a fold, S.

Lythry. Add; This seems originally the same with *Ladry*.

Littleane. Add; Hamilton writes this as a compound term; "The declaration—of thy wordis lichteus, and gewis trew intelligence to the *lytil anes*." Facile Traictise, p. 69.

Loags, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Stirlings. *Logs*, Loth. synon. Hoseins, Moogans, q. v.

Loan, Lone, *s.* "It concerns his Majesty's lieges—to repair when and where he thinks fitting, upon 48 hours advertisement, with 15 days *lone*. These are therefore to require and command you,—to be in readiness, and prepared with 15 days *provision*."—"Ilk heritor to furnish his prest men with 40 days *loan*, and arms conform." Spalding, i. 115. 248. Also 116, II. 234. It is here explained by *provision*, but seems properly to signify wages, pay; Germ. *lohn*, id. Su.G. *loen*, merces, from *laen-a*, to give. V. *Laen*, Ihre, p. 30.

Lockman. Add, after l. 16. "The Provost and Bailies of Edinburgh, as Sheriffs within themselves,——do judge Alexander Cockburn their Haugman or *Lockman* within three suns,—for murdering in his own house one of the licensed Blue-gown beggars," &c. Fountainhall, i. 169.

Lompsyt. Add; It is singular, that the Gael. retains the same word with that in Isl., only with a slight change of the vowel: *Lomn*, timbers laid under boats in order to launch them the more easily, Shaw.

Lonnachs, *s. pl.* Quick-grass, (Triticum repens) gathered in a heap for being burnt, otherwise called *wrack*, Mearns.

Loup. Add; 5. To run, to move with celerity. "His men leaves the pursuit, and *loups* about to lift him up again; but as they are at this work, the said James Grant—*loups* frae the house and flees." Spalding, I. 31. "It is said that the natives *lap* to arms, about 20,000 men;" p. 331. Sign. Ff. It still bears this sense, S. B.

——This made my lad at length to *loup*,
And take his heels.
Forbes's Dominie Deposed, p. 27.

Hence *Land-louper*, q. v., q. one who *flees the country*.

In most of the Northern languages, this is the primary sense. Su.G. *loep-a*, Belg, *loop-en*, Germ. *lauff-en*, Isl. *leip-a*, Dan. *lob-er*, to run. Su.G. *lopp*, cursus, *loepare* cursor.

6. To Loup *on*, to mount on horseback, S. "The marquis—*loups on* in Aberdeen.—He *lap on*—about 60 horse with him;" Spalding, I. 107. The *prep.* is sometimes inverted. "At his *onlouping* the earl of Argyle—had some private speeches with him." II. 91.

7. To Loup *out*, to run (or spring) out of doors.

When gentle-women are convoy'd,
He soon *loups out* to bear their train.
Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, p. 104.

Lourd, *adj.* Sottish; Fr. id. "Well: this is his least, al-be-it even a *lourd* error." Forbes's Eubulus, p. 23.

Loure. Add; The term seems to be still used in this sense, Fife, as in A. Douglas's Poems, p. 141.

Kate had been himmaist ay before,
An' in her bed lang *lourin*.

Luck. *Upon lucks head*, on chance, in a way of peradventure. "Therefore upon *lucks head*, (as we use to say) take your fill of his love." Ruth. Lett. P. II. ep. 28.

Lucken, *v.* Add; 3. To gather up in folds, to pucker; applied to cloth. "Haddo prepared himself nobly for death, and caused make a syde holland cloth sark, *luckened* at the head, for his winding-sheet." Spalding, II. 218.

Lunkit. Add; *Lunkit sowens*, sowens beginning to thicken in boiling, Loth.

Maiden. Add; We learn from Godscroft, that Morton had caused this instrument be made "after the patterne which he had seen in Halifax in Yorkshire;" p. 356.

* Maiden, *s.* The designation commonly given, by way of honorary distinction, to the eldest daughter of a farmer, S.

Mail-free, *adj.* Without paying rent, S. imperly written *meal-free*. "But the truth is, that many of you, and too many also of your neighbour church of Scotland, have been like a tenant that sitteth *meal-free*, and knoweth not his holding while his rights be questioned." Ruth. P. I. ep. 3.

Maist, *adv.* Almost, S. V. Proof, vo. Mumps.

Maister. Add; 3. A designation given, by the courtesy of the country, to the eldest son of a Ba-

ron or Viscount, conjoined with the name from which his father takes his title, S. "About this time the Lord Banff and *Master of Banff's* grounds were plundered, and *the master* (his father being in Edinburgh) unhappily hurt a serjeant." Spalding, II. 263.

MALAGRUGROUS. Add; Perhaps it is of Gael. origin; from *mala*, having gloomy brows, (V. BAMULLO), and *gruagath*, a female giant, also, a ghost superstitiously supposed to haunt houses, called in Scotland a Browny; Shaw.

MANE. *Breid of Mane.* Add; Palsgraue expl. *Payne mayne*, payn de bouche. This, according to Cotgr., is the same with *Pain mollet*, "a very light, very crusty, and savoury white bread, full of eyes, leaven, and salt."

MARROW, *s.* Add. 4. An antagonist. V. Proof vo. ONTER.

MASE, *s.* A kind of net, with wide meshes, made of twisted straw ropes; used in Orkney. It is laid across the back of a horse, for fastening on sheaves of corn, hay, &c. also for supporting the *cassies*, or straw-baskets, which are borne as paniers, one on each side of a horse. It is most probably denominated from its form; Su.G. *muska*, Dan. *mask*, Teut. *masche*, signifying, macula retis, the *mesh* of a net.

MAUN, *Muckle maun.* Add;

——Uncanny nicksticks
— Aften gie the maidens sick licks,
As mak them blyth to skreen their faces
Wi' hats and *muckle maun* bon-graces.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 68.

MAZER. Add; Isl. *mausur bolli*, Sw. *masar-und dryckeskop*; poculus ex betula adultiori, nodosiori, adeoque duriori confectus, q. *mazer-bowl* or *cup*. V. Verel.

MERCH. Add; 3. Transferred to the mind, as denoting understanding. "The ancient and lernit—Tertulian sayes, that the trew word of God consistes in the *merch* and inuart intelligence, and not in the vtuart scruf & externel wordis of the scriptures." Hamilton's Facile Traictise, p. 31.

METHINK. Add; *Semys me* is an example of the same construction; Doug. Virgil, 374. 19.

O douchty King, thou askis counsale, said he,
Of that matere, quhilk as *semys me*,
Is nouthir dirk nor doutsum, but full clere.

Him thocht is used in a similar manner; Barbour, iv. 618, MS.

Him thocht weill he saw a fyr, &c.

MILKNESS. Add; 4. The produce of the dairy in whatever form, S. "—Grass and corns were burnt up and dried in the blade, whilk made also great scarcity of all *milkness*, butter and cheese." Spalding, II. 27. The passage from Ross, given sense 1., properly belongs to this.

MILKORTS, or MILKWORTS, *s.* The name given to the root of the Campanula Rotundifolia, S. B.

MIRROT. Add; *Meeran* signifies a carrot, Aberd. Gael. *miuron*, id.; *miuron geal*, a parsnip; Shaw. This is q. a white carrot; *geal* signifying white.

MISCHANTNESSE, *s.* Wickedness. "So they for their greater satisfaction, and contentment, delight to play out their sceane;—which I confesse is so profound and deep a folly, and *mischantnesse*, that I can by no means sound it, &c." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 153.

MISGAR, *s.* A kind of trench, in sandy ground, occasioned by the wind driving away the sand; Orkn. Perhaps from Isl. *missgiori*, *misgera*, delinquere; *misgerd*, delictum, used in a literal sense.

To MISGULLY, *v. a.* To cut in a clemsy manner, to mangle in cutting; Fife, q. to use the *gully* or knife *amiss*; synon. MARGULYIE, GUDDLE.

MIXT, *part. pa.* Disordered; applied to one who is in some degree ailing, Banffs. In other places, it denotes partial intoxication, q. tipsy.

MOGGANS. Add; This word has been of general use. For Shaw expl. Gael. *mogan* "a boot-hose". He renders *Galligaskin* by the same term.

MOLLIGRANT. Add; *Molligrunt*; Loth. Isl. *mogl*, refragrantium obmurmuratio. *Muli* signifies, cloudy, gloomy. *Nokot litit mulin:* Vultu tristi et nubilo; Verel. Perhaps the last syllable is from E. *grunt*, Sw. *grymt-a*, id.

MONONDAY. Add; Some, who might well be supposed more enlightened, will not give away money on this day of the week, or on the first day of the Moon.

MORTAR-STONE, *s.* A stone formerly used for preparing barley, by separating it from the husks; as serving the same purpose with a mortar in which substances are beaten, S.

MORTERSHEEN. Add; —"The other two regiments—was scattered here and there, and many of the horses dead in the *mortechien*." Spalding, II. 275. Fr. *mort aux chiens*, a carcase for the dogs; from the hopeless nature of this disease?

MORTYM. Add; This is supposed to be the common Martin, Hirundo urbica, Linn.; often called *mertym*, South of S.

MOSSFAW, *s.* Any building in a ruinous state, Fife; viewed as meaning *most*, or almost, *falling*.

MOSS-CHEEPER. 2. This term is also used to denote the Tit-lark, Alauda pratensis, Linn. "In descending the Urioch hill, I found the nest of a titlark, or *Moss-cheeper*." Fleming's Tour in Arran.

To MOTE, I. *v. a.* To pick motes out of any thing, S. 2. *v. n.* Metaph. to use means for discovering imperfections, S. V. Proof. vo. SAYARE.

To MOULIGH, *v. n.* To whimper, to whine, Ayrs. Isl. *moegl-a*, to murmur, *moegl*, act of murmuring. Teut. *muyl-en*, to project the snout from displeasure or indignation, to mutter, to murmur; from *muyl*, the mouth.

MUFFITIES. Add; The term is used in the same sense, Orkn.

MULLIS. Add; "He had no coat, but a pair of black breeks, white socks, and a pair of *mools* on his feet." Spalding, II. 218.

MURMLED, *adj.* A man or beast is said to be *murmled about the feet*, when going lame, Loth. S. A. sometimes *murbled*. Probably from A. S. *maerwa*, Su.G. *moer*, Teut. *merwe*, *murwe*, Germ. *murb*, tener, mollis, q. made tender. Teut. *morwen* mollire.

MUSHINFOW, *adj.* Cruel, W. Loth.; perhaps q. *mischant-fow*.

NACKS, *s.* A disease of poultry, of the asth-

matic kind, cured by smeering their nostrils with butter and snuff, Loth.

Nar, Poems 16th Century, p. 292, given in Gl. as not understood, means *nigher*, being merely the comparative in its A.S. form, *near* propinquior, from *neah* propinquus.

Quhen all wes done, we had not bene the *nar*.

Neb. Add; 3. Applied to the snout. "You breed of Kilpike's swine, your *neb's* never out [of] an ill turn." S. Prov. p. 362.

Neck-verse, Add; This phrase has been common in Henry VIII's time. Hence Tyndale says of the Roman clergy: "But hate thy neyghboure as moche as thou wylt,—yea robbe hym, morther hym, and then come to them and welcome. They haue a sanctuary for the, to saue the, yea and a *necke uerse*, if thou canst *rede* but a lytle latenly thoughe it be neuer so soryly, so that thou be redy to receyue the beastes marke." Obedyence of a Crysten man, F. 69. a.

Newings, *s. pl.* Novelties. "Strokes were not *newings* to him; and neither are they to you." Ruth. Lett. P. III. ep. 27.

To Night, *v. n.* To lodge during night. "They *nighted* for their own pay in the Old town." Spalding, I. 291. Isl. *naudt-a*, pernoctare.

Nirl. Add; 3. It is often used to denote a puny dwarfish person, whether man or child, S. B. Sometimes an *adj.* is conjoined; as, *a weary nirl*, a feeble pigmy.

Nirled, *adj.* Stunted; applied to trees, Loth. most probably q. *knurled*. V. Nirl.

Nivlock, *s.* A bit of wood, around which the end of a *hair-tether* is fastened, for holding by, Banffs. Aberd. from *nieve*, Su.G. *naefwe* the fist, and perhaps *lycka*, a knot, fibula, nodus; Ihre.

Now. Add; Isl. *kalk*, *kiaelke*, literally the cheek; metaph. an isthmus, a promontory; G. Andr. p. 139.

For *Olai* Lex. Run. (in several places) r. *Olavii*.

Omne-gatherum. Add; This term was in use in the 16th century, although written somewhat differently. It occurs in Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 332.

Of his auld sermon he had perquier.——
Of *omnigatherene* now his glose,
He maid it lyk a Wealchman hose.

Orntren. Add; This is evidently the same with Cumb. *Orndoorns*, afternoons drinkings; corrupted, says Grose, from *onedrins*; Prov. Gl. A. Bor. *earnder* signifies the afternoon.

Germ. *undern*, *onderen*, to dine, prandere, meridiari; Wachter. Ulphilas uses *undaurnimat* for dinner; Luke xiv. 12. *Undern*, with the A. Saxons, properly denoted the third hour, that is, according to our reckoning, nine A. M. Junius (Gl. Goth.) shews from Bede, l. iii. c. 6, that this, with our forefathers, was the time of dinner. A. S. *vndern mete* is explained both breakfast, and dinner; and indeed, it would appear that it was their first meal, or, in other words, that they had only one meal for breakfast and dinner. Both Junius and Wachter view the Goth. terms as derived from C. B. *anterth*, denoting the third hour. According to the latter, this is transposed from Lat. *tertiana*. *Eender*, or *yeender*, Derbysh., which must be viewed as originally the same word, retains more of the primary sense; for it signifies the forenoon; Gl. Grose.

Osan. Poems 16th century, p. 186, given in Gl. as not understood, is for *Hosannah*.

———Angels singes euer *Osan*
In laude and praise of our Gude-man.

Ostler, *s.* An innkeeper. V. Hostler, Dict. and Addit.

To Out, *v. n.* To issue, to go forth.

In sundre with that dusche it brak.
The men than *owt* in full gret hy.
Barbour, xvii. 699. MS.

Formed obliquely from A. S. *ut-ian* expellere, E. *to out*.

Outred, *s.* Add; 3. To clear; used as to paying off debt. "The whilk sum, by the special blessing of God in the tythings, I might easily have *outred*,—if the boarding of my foresaids fellow labourer & school-master had not been upon me." Melvill's MS. p. 5. Sw. *utred-a*, to disentangle.

Owkly, *adj.* Weekly, S.

But nae man o' sober thinkin
E'er will say that things can thrive,
If there's spent in *owkly* drinkin
What keeps wife and weans alive.
Macneill's Poetical Works, i. 19. V. Oulk.

Pace and Paisses should have been thrown together.

Paffle. Add; *Paffle*, Lanarks. It seems doubtful, whether this has any affinity to O. E. *picle*, *pightel*, *pingle*, a small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge; Phillips.

Palyard. Add; It is *pallart*, Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 313.

Freir Johnstoun, and Maquhane about him,
Tua *pallartis* that the Pope professis.

To Pander, *v. n.* A corr. of *Pawmer*, Perths.

Pappant. Add; *Peppint*, Banffs., is used in sense 2; being applied to those who exercise great care about themselves or others, for warding off any thing that might be hurtful. The *v.* is also in use; to *peppin*, to cocker, to treat as a pet; synon. *pettle*.

To Party, *v. a.* To take part with. —"This house of Abernethie were friends and followers of the Cummins, and did assist and *party* them in all their enterprises." Hume's Hist. Doug. 16.

To Passivere, *v. n.* To exceed, W. Loth. probably corr. from *pass over*.

Peerie. Add; *Peerie-wirrie*, very little or small, Ork.

Peile. *v.* l. 33, for *Ibid.* r. Acts Ja. V. 1540. Add;—When I threw out the idea, that *Peil* might be the same with E. *pile*, I had not observed that this is confirmed by the orthography of our term in that act of Parliament in which it first occurs. —"That na persounis dwelland outwith Burrowis vse ony merchandice:——And that nane pak nor *pile* in Leith, nor vthers placis without the Kingis Burrowis vnder the pane of the escheting of the gudis to the Kingis vse, that beis tappit, sauld, pakit, or *pilit* agane this statute." Acts Ja. IV. 1503. c. 119. Edit. 1566. 2. The phrase *packing and peiling* is now metaph. used to denote unfair means of carrying on trade in a corporation; as when one, who is a freeman, allows the use of his name in

trade to another who has not this privilege, S.

"The Saddlers—— were erected into an incorporation, by seal of cause, in 1536, with exclusive privileges.—James Dunlop and others, merchants in Glasgow, [1757], entered into copartnery, purposing upon their own stock and credit, to carry on the manufactory of saddles, principally for exportation. They assumed as partners three persons who were freemen of the incorporation; and they set up shop in their name. The incorporation brought an action against them, concluding that the *three saddlers* should be discharged to *pack and peel with unfreemen*, and the merchants prohibited to work in the business appropriated to the incorporation.—That they shall not *pack or peel with unfreemen*. nor *cover unfreemen's goods*." Faculty Decisions, Vol. II. p. 30. 31. (Edin. 1788.)

PERRAKIT, *s.* A designation given, in Fife, to a sagacious, talkative, or active child; apparently corr. from E. *parroquet*.

PENKLE, *s.* A rag, a fragment, Perths.

PIKE, *v.* 2. Add; "Finding us contrare our course,—— he cuist about & *pyked* on the wind, holding both the helm and sheet." Mellvill's MS. p. 115.

PIK-MIRK. Add;

Thanks, quo' Will;——I canna tarry,
Pik-mirk night is setting in.
Macneill's Poetical Works, i. 16.

PINALDS, *s. pl.* A spinet; Fr. *espinette*. "Our Regent had also the *pinalds* in his chamber." Mellvill's MS. p. 18.

PIRRIEHOUDEN, *adj.* Fond, doating, Perths. perhaps from Teut. *paer*, a peer, an equal, and *houden* held, as denoting mutual attachment.

PIRZIE, *adj.* Conceited, Loth. q. an *A per se*, a phrase much used by our old writers; or from Fr. *parsoy*, by one's self.

PLUKUP, *s.* Poems 16th Century, p. 299.

—Na expencis did he spair to spend,
Quhill pece was brocht vnto ane finall end.
Quhar as he fand vs at the *plukup* fair,
God knawis in Scotland quhat he had ado
With baith the sydis, or he culd bring vs to.

This is left without explanation in Gl. But *at the plukup fair* certainly signifies, completely in a state of dissention, ready to pull each others ears.

Pluck, *v.* S. B., signifies to spar. *They plückit ane anither, like cocks.* The E. phrase *to pluck a crow*, is allied; also Belg. *plukhaair-en*, to fall together by the ears. The word in form, however, most nearly resembles the E. *v.* to *pluck up*, as signifying to pull up by the roots.

POCKED SHEEP, old sheep afflicted with a disease resembling scrofula, S.

POCKMANTEAU, *s.* A portmanteau, S., literally *pock-bag*.

—Bearing his luggage and his lumber,——
In a *pockmanteau* or a wallet.
Meston's Poems, p. 3.

POINER, *s.* One who gains a livelihood by digging *peat, divots*, or clay, and selling them for covering houses, and other purposes, Invern. "Her father said, that the people she saw were not tenants on the Green of Muirtown, but were *poiners* or carters from Inverness, who used to come there for materials." Case, Duff of Muirtown, &c. A. 1806.—

POR, *s.* A thrust with a sword. "Missing his ward, he gets a *por* at the left pape, whereof he died." Mellvill's MS. p. 194. "*Por* of a rapier;" p. 196. Teut. *porr-en*, urgere.

PRETTY. Add; In this sense it is said of Capt. Forbes, nicknamed Kaird; "He was a *pretty* soldier;" Spalding, i. 243.

4. Handsome, well-made; as applied to soldiers, nearly equivalent to *able-bodied*. "The laird was not at home, but his lady with some *pretty* men was within the house, which was furnished with ammunition, &c." Ibid. i. 220.

PRICK. Add; 2. An iron spike. Of Morton it is said; "He was condemned to be headed,— and that head that was so witty in worldly affairs— to be set on a *prick* on the highest stone of the gavell of the tolbooth, that is towards the publick street."—Mellvill's MS. p. 79.

PURIE, *s.* A small meagre person, Orkn.

PURLES. V. Proof, vo. FEATHER-CLING.

PUT, *v.* Add; *To put on*, to give a gentle push, as when one intends to give a hint to another to be silent, S. "Maister Robert Bruce, assistit with Mr Andro Melvin —ceassit not to defend that heresie, albeit Dunkisone *puttit on* him to desist thairfra." Hamilton's Facile Traictise, p. 114.

PUTTER, *s.* A corr. of *petard*. "He had about 800 men, whereof there were some towns men, and six *putters*, or short pieces of ordnance." Spalding's Troubles, p. 233.

QUHA-SAY, *s.* Expl. "remark;" Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 334.

Then, when this turn cott tuke gude nycht,
Half way hameward vp the calsay,
Said to his servandis for a *quha say*;
'Alace, the porter is *foryett!*'.

It seems to signify a mere pretence; allied perhaps to the latter part of the alliterative Belg. word *wisie-wasie*, a whim-wham.

QUHAM. Add; 2. A marshy hollow, whether with or without stagnate water, Loth.

QUHANG. Add; "They are ay at the whittle and the *quhang*;" S. Prov. i. e. always in a state of contention.

RACHLIN. Add; A. Bor. *rockled*, "rash and forward, in children;" Grose.

RACKSTICK, *s.* A stick used for twisting ropes, S., from E. *rack*, or Su.G. *raeck-a*, to extend.

RAY, *s.* Add; Hence *brak ray*, went into disorder; Poems 16th Cent. p. 255.

Fra credite I crakit, kindnes brak *ray*,
No man wald trow the word that I did say.

RAISE, *v.* Add; Ross's Helenore, p. 45.

The herds that came set a' things here asteer,
And she ran aff as *rais'd* as ony deer.

RAMPS, *s.* A species of garlick, Allium ursinum, Linn., Loth. *Ramsons*, E. This is merely the Goth. name, Sw. *rams*, allium ursinum, in Gothland; *ramsk* in Scania; *ramslock*, West-Gothland, (Linn. Flora Suec. p. 103.): most probably from *ram*, Isl. *ram-r*, strong, harsh, rank. Thus *ramslock* literally means, the rank or strong-tasted leek. In this sense, *Ramsh*, adj. q. v. is used, S. B.

RANDY, *adj.* Quarrelsome, scolding, S. Meston's Poems, p. 6.

A warrior he was full wight,
A rambling, *randy*, errant knight.

RANTY-TANTY. Add; This is described as a weed which grows among corn, with a reddish leaf, boiled along with *langkail*, S. B. Its E. name I have not been able to learn.

RATCH, *s.* "Little auk, Alca Alle;" Orkn. "In Shetland, *rotch* and *rotchie*." Neill's Tour, p. 197. This seems a corr. of the name *Rotges*, given to this bird in Martin's Spitsberg. V. Penn. Zool. 517.

RED, to loose, Insert l. 18.; The A. S. phrase is similar; *Geraedde hire feax;* Composuit crines suos. Bed. 3. 9. from *geraedian*, parare.

RED, to counsel. Under this *v.* Add;

REDE, *adj.* Aware, q. counselled. V. Proof, vo. KEMPIN.

REEL, REILE, *s.* 1. Violent or disorderly motion, S. similar in sense to the E. *v.* "There may be a *reel* among their affections, as they receive the word with joy." Guthrie's Trial, p. 137. From Sw. *rugl-a* to stagger, a derivative from *rag-a*, huc illuc ferri, ut solent ebrii; Ihre. This may be the idea originally suggested by *Reel*, as denoting a certain kind of dance. 2. A loud, sharp noise, rattling, S. 3. Bustle, hurry.

——They have run oure with a *reill*
Thair sairles sermone red yistrene.
Diall. Clark & Courteour, V. SAIRLES.

REIVE, *s.* A name given to what is considered as an ancient Caledonian fort. "These mounds are perfectly circular, with regular fosses; the one is styled the *Meikle Reive*, in the language of the country, and is about a hundred yards in diameter." P. Campsie, Statist. Acc. xv. 377. Perhaps q. the large inclosure. V. RAE, and REEVE.

REWELYNYS. Add; The *Rivilings*, worn in Orkney, are made not only of cow-hides, but of seal-skins, untanned and undressed.

RYCHTWIS, *adj.* Used as denoting what is legal; *rychtwis born*, as opposed to bastardy; Wallace. V. GUD, sense 3.

RODDEN-FLEUK, *s.* The turbot, also *Roan-fleuk*, Aberd. Mearns; *Raan-fleuk*, Loth. "By some singular chance, the holibut, a coarse dry fish, is in Scotland styled the Turbot, which in Scotland is called *Rodden-fleuk;* the last word being a general denomination for flounders, and other flat fish." — Pinkerton's Geography, I. 192. This has been expl. q. *red-flounder*. Some think that it is designed from the colour of the spots, as resembling the berries of the *Roan-tree*.

To ROOSE, *v. a.* Fish, which are to be cured, are first thrown together in a large quantity, with salt among them, and allowed to lie in this state for some time. This, by the curers, is called *roosing* them, S.

ROSE, *s.* The disease called Erysipelas, S.— "The Erysipelas, or St. Antony's fire—— in some parts of Britain is called the *rose*." Buchan's Dom. Med. p. 276. Su.G. *ros*, Germ, *rose*, Teut. roose, (vulgo *rosa*, Kilian,), id. The disease has evidently, because of the colour of the eruption, borrowed its name from the *rose;* as this, according to Wachter, is from Germ. *rot*; according to Ihre, from Su.G. *rood*, red.

ROUCH, *s.* The coarser, also, the largest part of any thing, is vulgarly called *the rouch o't*, S. O. q. the rough part of it.

ROUP, *s.* A close mist, Border; pron. *roop*.

SANDBLIND. Add; 2. It also signifies purblind, short-sighted, S. Gl. Shirr. *Sanded*, short-sighted, A. Bor. Grose.

SANE, *v.* 2. Add, from Ross's Helenore, p. 65.

She —frae the ill o't *sain'd* her o'er and o'er.

SANSCHUCH, *adj.* Wily, crafty, Buchan; allied perhaps to Gael. *seannach* a fox, whence *seannachal* cunning; or to Isl. *sannsagar-menn*, prophets (Verel.), from *sann-ur* (Su.G. *sanir*) true, and *saga* narration.

SARBIT. Add; This exclamation may have originally expressed the sensation of pain. For Isl. *sarbeit-r* signifies, exulcerans; Verel.

SARK. Add; SARKING, *adj.* Cloth for making coarse shirts, S. "Order was given out to search the country for hides, gray cloaths, and *sarking* cloath," &c. Spalding, i. 289.

SARKED, (SARKIT). Add;

I shall hae you shod and *sarkit*,
Ere the snawy days come on.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 84.

SCALLIARD, *s.* A stroke, W. Loth. Isl. *skell-a* to strike with the hands, *skell-r* a stroke. Perhaps *Scluffert*, S. B. is the corruption.

To SCAM, *v. a.* To scorch, S. V. SKAUMIT.

SCANCE, *v.* Add; 3. To give a cursory account of any thing, S.

——'Bout France syne did *skance* syne
An' warn'd them ane an' a'
T' oppose ay sic foes ay,
An' stand by king an' law.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 133.

Now round the ingle in a ring,
On public news they're *scancin*. *Ibid.* p. 151.

SCANCLISHIN, *s.* Scanty increase; also, small remainder, W. Loth.; corr. perhaps from E. *scanty*, which Junius derives from Dan. *skan-a*, Sw. *skon-a*, to spare.

SCLATER. Insert, as definition; The Wood-louse, Oniscus asellus, Linn., S.

SCLITHERS. Add; The term properly signifies loose stones lying in great quantities on the side of a rock or hill, Loth.; allied perhaps tu Germ. *schlitz-en*, disjungere.

SCOB, *s.* An instrument for scooping, Clydes.

SCUM, *s.* A greedy fellow, a mere hunks, S. perhaps a metapb. use of the E. word.

SEA-COULTER, *s.* The Puffin, Alca arctica, or Coulter-neb. Avis marina, *Sea-Coulter* dicta. Sibb. Scot. p. 22.

SEN. *Sen syne*. Add, from Wyntown, v. 10. 346.

Thus Constantyne ——gave all the land,
That Papys *sene-syne* had in thare hand.

SESSION, SESSIOUN, *s.* The name given to the Consistory, or parochial *eldership* in Scotland, S. It consists of the minister, who constantly presides; of the Ruling Elders; and of Deacons, who have a right of judgment only in causes which respect the support of the poor, or the management of ecclesi-

astical temporalities. All ordinary causes, in which the congregation are interested, are tried and determined by the Session. In some cities there is one general session for the different parishes within the liberties. "This ordour has been ever observed sen that tyme in the Kirk of Edinburgh,—that the auld *Sessioun* befor thair departure nominat 24 in electioun for Elders, of quhom 12 are to be chosen, and 32 for Deacounes, of quhome 16 ar to be elected." Knox's Hist. p. 267. V. Elder, Elderschip.

Schoutts, *s. pl.* A. Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 391.

What plesour war to walk and see
Endlang a river cleir,—
The salmon out of cruives and creills
Uphailed into *skoutts*.

Perhaps skiffs, yawls; from Belg. *schuyt*, cymba, linter; Isl. *skuta* navigium.

Selcouth. Add. Skinner mentions this word as occurring in P. Ploughman; but he has misquoted the place.

——Much people saved of *selkougth* sores.

Set, (expl. attack). Add; Perhaps it is merely a metaph. use of the word as signifying a *tack* or lease.

Shale, *s.* A name given to allum ore, S.

Shamloch, *s.* A cow that has not calved for two years; W. Loth. Gael. *simlach*, id.

Shankum, *s.* A person, or beast, that has long small legs; Orkn. V. Shank.

Shearin, *s.* The act of cutting down corn, S.

To morrow we'll the *shearin'* try,
'Gain' breakfast-time, if it be dry.
A. Douglas' Poems, p. 114.

2. By a common metonymy, harvest in general, S.

Shed. Add; *Sheed of land* is used in the same sense, Orkn.

Sheeps-siller, *s.* Common Mica, whether found in granite, or in micaceous shistus rocks; q. the *silver* of *sheep*.

Shirraglie, *s.* A contention, a squabble; Loth. Su.G. *skurigla*, increpere, to make a noise, to chide. Germ. *schurigl-en*, molestia afficere, to trouble, to disturb. MoesG. *agla*, tribulatio. Ihre, without a sufficient reason, prefers Ital. *scoreggia*, a lash. Wachter derives it from Germ. *schur* vexatio, and A. S. *egl-an* vexare, cruciare.

Shode-shool, *s.* Watson's Coll. iii. 47. a wooden shovel, shod with iron, S. B.

Shots, *s. pl.* The boxes of a mill-wheel, which contain the water by which it is moved, S. B.

Sibbens. V. Sivvens, Dict.

Silly. Add; 6. Timid, spiritless, pusillanimous. "Marischal—commanded the baillies to take out of their town 20 soldiers,—with eight score pounds in money for their forty days of loan; whilk for *plain fear* they were forced to do, being poor *silly* bodies." Spalding, i. 241.

Sithens. Add; 2. Sense. "Now *sithens* our forefathers, which lived most iust, could not be made iust in the deedes of the lawe;—of necessitie we are compelled to seeke the iustice of a christian man, without all lawe or workes of the lawe." H. Balnaues's Confession, p. 69.

Sitlist, *adj.* Expl. laying aside work in the mean time; Perths.

Skarrach, sense 1. l. 2. after *weather*, Add; Ang. Fife.

Skaumit. Add; it is sometimes written *scamed*. "This wise and valiant M'Donald—wrote to the committee of Murray—a charge, with a fiery cross of timber, whereof every point was *scamed* and burnt with fire." Spalding, ii. 216.

Skift, *s.* A broad ridge of land, as distinguished from *Laing*, a narrow ridge, Orkn.; from Su.G. *skift* intervallum, a division, *skift-a*, to divide. *Shed* is nearly synon.

Skinklin (vo. Skinkle). Add; It properly signifies the sparkling of a bright irradiation; Ayrs.

Skreigh, *v.* Add; Gael. *sgreach-am* to shriek, *sgreach-a* screech.

Skreed, *v.* Add; Gael. *sgread-am* to screech, *sgread* a screech.

Skug, *s.* 5. A pretence; S. Sibb. Hist. Fife, p. 34. "In case ye go to this work again,—making God's glory, the cause of his Kirk, of your King and Common weill, to be but pretences and *scuggs*,—the Lord shall curse the work," &c. Mr Ja. Melvill's MS. Mem. p. 122. Add; Su.G. *fara til skogs* in exilium ire, S. *to fare till a skug*, V. Ihre, vo. *Taang*. alga. It is evident that both the *v.* and *s.* S. and A. Bor. more nearly resemble the Scandinavian terms, than A.S. *scua*, umbra.

Skul. Add; Perhaps Gael. *sgalg*, a bowl, is from Dan. *skal*, id. as having been imported into the western islands by the Norwegians.

Sleek, *s.* A measure of fruits, or roots, &c. containing forty pounds; as, a *sleek* of apples, onions, &c. S.

Slieve-fish, *s.* The Cuttle-fish; Frith of Forth. V. Keavie.

Slinkin. *s.* Deceit, Fife; A. Douglas's Poems, p. 78.

I'm no sae foolish as aver,—
That they alike disposed are,
To flatt'rin and to *slinkin*.

Slinkin' as a *part.* or *adj.* is expl. Gl. "cheating, deceitful." This is nearly allied to the E. *v.* from A.S. *slink-an*, to creep.

Slusch. Add; Dan. *slask-er*, to paddle, to puddle.

Smatchet. Add; It is, I find, once or twice applied to a man, in the same sense, with a different orthography, which is perhaps more genuine, as being the most ancient; Legend, Bp. St Androis, p. 340.

Bot ay the mair this *smatcher* gettis,
The closser garris he keip the yettis.

Smittle. Add, from Legend Bp. St Androis, p. 333.

When Monseir gaid vnto his mess,
Into ane gallerie neir besyde;
Thair wuld this halie bischope byde,
Saying, forsuith, it was not *smittel*.

Sneeshin. Add; 2. A pinch of snuff; S.

—Else they are not worth a *snishen*.
Meston's Poems, p. 25.

Snifter. Add; 4. Metaph. used, like *heesie*, to denote the effect of a strong purgative potion, S. B.

Souch, *s.* Add; 4. Used as equivalent to *cant*, S.

Give them the *souch*, they can dispense
With either scant or want of sense.
Meston's Poems, p. 15.

Spaig, *s.* A skeleton; Clydes. Teut. *spoucke*, *spoke*, Su.G. *spok*, spectrum, phantasma; supposed

to be formed from Isl. *puke*, diabolicum phantasma.

To Spark, *v. a.* To soil by throwing up small spots of mire, S. Hence *spark*, a spot of mire; evidently an oblique use of the E. word. It also signifies a small particle of any thing. It occurs in this general sense in a poem more than two centuries old. V. Yyrne.

* Spectacles, (of a fowl) *s. pl.* The merry-thought, S. V. Bril.

Speen-drift. Add; This has anciently been of more general use. "A tempestuous showre and drow—carryed us back almost to the May, with such a how wa, [hollow wave] and *spin drift*, that the boat being open, he looked for great danger, if the stormy showre had continued." Mellvill's MS. p. 115.

Spyndle, l. 2. for *six* hanks, r. *four* hanks.

Sprayng. Add; 2. A ray. "About the month of January, there was seen in Scotland, a large blazing star, representing the shape of a crab or cancer, having long *spraings* spreading from it." Spalding, i. 41.

Spree. Add, from A. Douglas's Poems, p. 144.

Syne hame they gang fu' hearty,
To busk themsels fu' trig an' *spree*;
For raggit they're and dirty.—

Stack. Add; This word is used in the same sense; Orkn. "At a little distance from Papa Stour, lyes a rock encompassed with the sea called *Frau-a-Stack*, which is a Danish word, and signifieth, *our Lady's Rock*." Brand's Orkn. p. 109.

Staig. Add; We have another proof of the ancient application of this term, perhaps in a general sense, to the male of animals. A. Bor. *steg* denotes a gander; Grose.

Stamphish, *adj.* Unruly, unmanageable, W. Loth. from Teut. *stamp-en* to kick, or perhaps originally the same with Stumfish; q. v.

Stane-chacker. Add; 2. This name is also applied to the Wheat-ear, Motacilla Oenanthe, Linn. S. the *chack* or *check* of Orkn. "The Wheat-ear is generally known in Scotland by the appropriate name of *Stane-chacker*." Fleming's Tour in Arran.

Steikis, *s. pl.* Poems 16th Cent. p. 294.

Sum gat thair handfull of thir half merk *steikis*,
Will haue na mair within ane yeir nor we.

This word has been handed down from the A. Saxons. It is undoubtedly an improper application of *styc*, *stuca*, *styca*, which denoted a small brass coin, in value about half a farthing. This is derived from *sticke*, a fraction, a small part, as being their lowest denomination of money. Su.G. *stycke* pars, frustum; also, moneta minuta; *rundstycke*, a penny.

Stell, *v.* sense 1. Add; *To stell a gun*, to point it, to take aim; Loth.

Stell, *s.* Add; S. B. this denotes an enclosure in which cattle are confined, higher than a common fold.

Stughie, *s.* Something that fills very much, as, food that soon fills the stomach, Loth. Hence,

Stughrie, *s.* Great repletion, Loth. V. Stegh.

Sturoch, *s.* Meal and milk, or meal and water *stirred* together; Perths. *Crowdie*, synon. Teut. *stoor-en*, to stir.

Supersault, *s.* The somersault, or somerset; *catmaw*, synon. "His head going down, he loups the *supersault*, and his buttocks light hard beside me, with all his four feet to the lift." Mellvill's MS. Mem. p. 184. Fr, *soubresault*, id.

To Sushie, *v. n.* To shrink, W. Loth. apparently from the same source with Sussy, q. v. Fr. *soucier*, to infect with care.

To Tak *on*, to enlist. Add; "The drum went through both Aberdeens, desiring all gentlemen and soldiers that was willing to serve in defence of our religion,—that they should come to the Laird of Drum younger, and receive good pay; whereupon divers daily *took on*." Spalding, ii. 165.

Tangie, *s.* A sea-spirit, which, according to the popular belief in Orkney, sometimes assumes the appearance of a small horse, at other times that of an old man. The name is supposed to originate from *Tang*, sea-weed. The description seems nearly to correspond to that of *Kelpie*, q. v.

Tarrow. Add; 4. To complain. *I darena tarrow*, I dare not complain; Clydes. From this *v.* is formed the *adj.* Tarloch, slow at meat, loathing, squeamish; Ibid.

Tickles, *s. pl.* Spectacles; Banffs. apparently a mere abbreviation.

To Tent, *v. n.* Add; O. E. "I *tente* to my business," Palsgrave, Fol. 388.

Topfaw, *s.* Soil that has *fallen* in, or sunk from the *surface*; Fife.

Tosie, sense 1. Add, from Meston's Poems, p. 55.

——She's got her Jimrie cosie,
Of well mull'd sack, till she be *tosie*.

Tottie, *adj.* Warm, snug; Perths. synon. *Cosie*. Gael. *teoth-am*, *teothaich-am*, to warm.

Treb, *s.* The same with Corback, q. v.

Truckier. Add; It denotes a woman of a loose character, S. B. a waggish or tricky person, Border.

Tusker. *s.* An instrument made of iron, with a wooden handle, used in Orkney for cutting peats; perhaps q. *twueskaer*, from Sw. *twae* two, and *skaer-a*, to cut; that which divides or cuts in two.

Tyte, l. 8. Add; *as tyte*, id. Clydes.

Umboth. Add; This word is understood, by gentlemen of the law, as properly signifying, alternate. Thus, *umboth teinds* are such as are exchanged by rotation; so that those, which the bishop has the one year, belong to his clergy the next, and *vice versa*.

Voust, *s.* Add; Hamilton writes *vosting*, Facile Traictise, p. 36.

Vow, *interj.* In addition, V. Waah, below.

Waah, *s.* Expl. "any thing that causes surprise and admiration;" Orkn. Isl. *va*, also *vo*, malum insperatum; sometimes, any thing unexpected, but most commonly used in a bad sense. Teut. *wee* vae.

Walterars. Poems 16th Cent. p. 248; overturners.

—*Walterars* of courts ye lat suborne yow.

Wanlas. Add; This was evidently used in E. as a term of the chace. "*Wanlass*, (a term in hunting) as, *Driving the Wanlass*, i. e. the driving of deer to a stand; which in some Latin records is termed *Fugatio Wanlassi ad stabulum*, and in Doomsday-Book, *Stabilitio venationis*;" Phillips.

"Illi custumarii solebant *fugare Wanlassum ad stabulum*,—i. e. to drive the deer to a stand, that the Lord may have a shoot;" Blount ap. Cowel. But this use of the term, it must be acknowledged, so far from elucidating it, leaves it in still greater obscurity; for here *wanlas* seems to signify, not the act, but the object that is driven to a stand.

WARSH. Add; *Versse* has been already mentioned, (vo. WALSH), as signifying, fresh. Our *warsh* appears in other forms in O. E. It is evidently the same with *weryshe*, inconditus, (Huloet.) q. not pickled or salted. For Elyot expl. inconditus, *wearyshe*; and Skinner after Gouldman, *werish*, inconditus, insipidus, insulsus. "*Werish* (old word) unsavoury;" Phillips.

WEIK, l. 18. for *beach* of a river, r. *reach* of a river; Sommer.

WEIRD. For a proof of *Weird* being viewed as a person, V. WIDDERSYNNIS, l. 15.

To WHIG, *v. n.* To go quickly; Loth. (synon. *whid*,) perhaps the same with *whihh*, Ang. to go quickly, with a whizzing motion: A. S. *hwith*, aura lenis.

WYLECOT. Add; It is also written *waly-coat*. "But she (the queen) gets up out of her naked bed in her night *walycoat*, bare-footed and bare-legged, with her maids of honour," &c. Spalding, ii. 74.

WULLCAT, *s.* Wild cat, S. *To tumble the wullcat*, (synon. *catmaw*, S. B.) to leap the somersat, to whirl heels over head.

Contractions, omitted at the end of the Dissertation.

Anc.	Ancient.
Ang.	County, or dialect, of Angus.
Clydes.	Clydesdale.
Cumb.	Cumberland.
Deriv.	Derivative.
Dimin.	Diminutive.
Fenn.	Finnish, language of Finland.
Id.	Having the same signification.
Ibid.	In the same place.
Loth.	Lothian.
MS.	Manuscript; or, corrected from Manuscript.
N.	Note.
Orkn.	Orkney.
Pink.	Pinkerton.
Prov.	Proverb.
S.	Denotes that a word is still used in Scotland.
Tweedd.	Tweeddale.
*	Signifies, that the word, to which it is prefixed, besides the common signification in English, is used in a different sense in Scotland.

In the list of contractions, end of Dissert., vo. *MoesG.*, for *Ulphilas*, r. *Ulphilas's*.

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